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ESTATES.		ESTATES.		ESTATES.	
Balance on the 31st Dec. 1873.		Balance on the 31st Dec. 1873.		Balance on the 31st Dec. 1873.	
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
D.	E.	F.			
C. A. ...	Eales, Captain E. D. O. ...	Pentum, C. R. ...	13 0 0		
N. ...	Eames, Staff Assistant Surgeon W. L. ...	Fergusson, J. T. ...	41 7 2		
geon E. ...	Earle, Hospital Steward C. ...	Ferrier, W. ...	9 1 0		
T. ...	Eaton, James ...	Ferris, Captain J. H. ...	29 13 0		
les F. ...	Eaton, Lieutenant G. W. ...	G. W. ...	2 0 6		
D. ...	Eaves, Henry ...	Field, W. H. ...	37 5 6		
Surgeon C. J. ...	Eborall, W. H. ...	Fielding, Alexander ...	229 12 3		
W. ...	Eccles, Lieutenant J. W. ...	Finch, A. ...	25 7 10		
	Eden, Lieutenant F. G. ...	Finney, Farrier-Major W. ...	506 8 6		
	Edmonds, G. T. ...	Fisher, Ensign H. G., of 60th Native Infantry ...	300 0 0		
	Edwards, Lieutenant H. J. ...	—, Captain John ...	259 3 0		
	Edwards, Lieutenant G. E., of 1st E. B. Fusiliers ...	—, Brevet and Lieutenant-Colonel S. ...	18 0 0		
	Elliot, Lieutenant G. D. ...	—, Captain W. P. ...	42 4 6		
	Elliot, Lieutenant E. H. H. ...	FitzGerald, James ...	16 0 0		
	Ellis, John C. ...	—, Lieutenant J. H. ...	81 5 3		
	—, Lieutenant-Colonel A. ...	—, Thomas ...	438 5 6		
	Erskine, M. ...	Fogarty, Surgeon G. T. C. ...	12 8 0		
	Espinasse, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. ...	Foggo, J. T. ...	1454 13 8		
	Evans, Captain H. J. ...	Folkard, D. M. ...	10 0 0		
	Evatt, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. ...	Forbes, Assistant-Surgeon Charles ...	110 4 11		
		—, F. C. ...	31 10 5		
	Fagan, Captain James ...	Ford, William ...	20 12 9		
	—, Captain R. C. H. B. ...	Forde, W. B. ...	1059 10 5		
	Fairhurst, Rev. P. ...	Portesque, Major F. R. N. ...	100 0 0		
	Faithful, Major-General H. ...	Fox, William Henry ...	1063 11 0		
	Farley, G. T. ...	Frankland, Lieutenant T. ...	6 4 0		
	Farquhar, A. ...	Fraser, J. J. ...	58 0 0		
	Farquharson, Lieutenant F. E. ...	—, Captain E. W. ...	174 12 9		
	Farrelly, Assistant Apothecary B. ...	—, Lieutenant S. C. ...	7 5 0		
	Farrington, Captain J. J. ...	French, J. G. ...	472 10 1		
	Fawcett, Mathew ...	Frushard, Lieutenant-Colonel J. ...	9 3 3		
	Fell, Robert ...	Fullerton, Assistant-Surgeon John ...	53 3 6		
	—, J. W. A. ...	Fulton, Lieutenant S. M. ...	96 0 0		
		Furnell, Lieutenant W. H. ...			

of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-General on the 31st December 1873, set apart to meet the admitted claims of Creditors—
undermentioned Estates :—

[illegible]

Order ... 13 Jan. 44	5500	...	455 8 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	500	...	123 12 0	0 6000	...	579 4 10	0 0	0 0	536 0 1	0 6000	...	43 4 9
legacy ... 11 June 73	0	...	273 8 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	1700	4*	2081 11 11	0 1700	...	2355 4 4	0 0	0 0	2518 5 1	0 1700	4*	1 0 0
Isaklukhy ... 25 Feb. 63	2600	...	260 2 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	...	52 0 0	0 2600	...	312 2 3	0 0	0 0	2 5 0	0 2600	...	309 13 3
& limited																	
Strenutty	11600	...	456 12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	...	4092 14 6	0 11600	...	4519 11 3	0 0	0 0	4197 10 0	0 11600	...	352 1 3
Ditto	7900	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	...	4821 12 9	0 7900	...	0 0 0	0 0	0 0	6449 11 7	0 7900	...	0 0 0
Reperjee 3 Sep. 59																	8
Ramon, share																	
Althey Debes																	
she deceased	42500	...	544 13 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1300	...	863 12 0	0 43800	...	1403 9 4	0 0	0 0	1425 10 7	0 43800	...	0 0 0
Emetioe ... 11 May 53	0	...	249 9 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	...	0 0 0	0 0	...	249 9 9	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	...	249 9 9
Joint of house																	
Miah	10100	...	330 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1000	...	1348 10 3	0 11100	...	1678 13 9	0 0	0 0	1464 7 7	0 11100	...	214 6 2
Ditto																	

* Simla Bank Corporation, Limited, shares.

E. E. L. P. D. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General.

1774, the 31st December 1873.

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TABLE C of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of HINDOO or MAHOMEDAN
 remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout, and the Balances, prepared up to the 31st December 1873, under Section
 XXIV of 1867.

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B.

Date of administration.	Balance on 1st July 1873.				Receipts up to 31st December 1873.				Total.				Payments from 1st July to 31st December 1873.				Balance on 31st December 1873.															
	Government Securities.		Cash.		Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.														
																			Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.
Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.													
18 Nov. 57	0	0	22	0 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
30 Nov. 57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
16 Mar. 59	0	3000	411	2 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
7 Mar. 63	0	0	226	13 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
20 Nov. 57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
6 Jan. 70	0	42100	212	1 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
28 Sept. 64	0	2300	436	1 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Ditto	0	1200	210	12 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
10 Feb. 60	0	600	218	1 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
23 Mar. 65	0	0	19	11 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
1 May 67	0	20600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
10 Nov. 71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												

Taken charge 8 July 67	76	9	11</
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Sundry shares,

[illegible]

Hospital during the absence on leave of Dr. S. C. Mackenzie, or until further orders. Surgeon Nicholson is also appointed, under Section 12, Act XXI of 1869, to act as Governor of the Workhouse in the Presidency Jail.

MARINE.—The 29th June 1874.—Mr. H. W. W. Ellis, who was appointed, under the orders of the 27th April 1874, to be Naval Storekeeper, joined his appointment on the instant.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 24th June 1874.—In the Notification dated 29th April 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd June 1874, page 949, Part I—

For

Read

"First cone at yard-arm,"
"Second cone at yard-arm,"

"One cone at yard-arm, low-water."
"Two cones at yard-arm, high-water."

{ To be kept up for
15 minutes each
only.

"Fairy Beacon" to be put up, &c. "Fairy Beacon" has been put up, &c.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 27th June 1874.—The following candidates at the Native Civil Service Examination of 1874 having submitted the necessary certificates of character, health, and ability to ride or walk, have been examined and declared to have passed the tests necessary to qualify them to hold appointments.

Class I.—List of Candidates who have passed in the Higher Grade and are declared eligible to hold appointments on Rs. 100 and upwards.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Lolit Mohun Dhur. | 19 Omullo Churn Mullick. |
| 2 Manmatha Kumar Bose, B.A. | 20 Indressur Barooah. |
| Gunga Naryan Roy, B.A. | 21 Khudiram Poddar. |
| 4 P. T. Rebello, B.A., L.L. | 22 Abdool Wahab. |
| 5 Syama Churn Maitra, B.A. | 23 Gopal Chunder Banerjea, B.A., B.L. |
| 6 Bhobotoash Banerjea. | 24 Abdul Khaleque, B.A. |
| 7 Jogunath Barooah, B.A. | 25 Bepin Beharry Pramanick. |
| 8 Hurry Mohun Sandyal. | 26 Nundo Kishore Doss. |
| 9 Gogan Chandra Banerjea, B.A. | 27 Bhubun Mohun Banerjea, B.A., B.L. |
| 10 E. B. T. Tiery, B.A. | 28 Ram Narain Banerjea, B.L. |
| 11 Gopal Chunder Mookerjee. | 29 { Mohendra Nauth Bhattacharjee |
| 12 Jogendra Narayn Gupta (ii). | M.A., L.L. |
| 13 Shah Mahomed Azim. | 31 George Dias. |
| 14 Nilambar Pal. | 32 C. Owen. |
| 15 Siva Nundun Lal Roy, B.A. | 33 H. Bradbury. |
| 16 Dwarkanath Mookerjee. | 34 Daby Pershad. |
| 17 { Kedarnath Ghose, B.A. | |
| Abdoor Rohim Khan. | |

Class II.—Candidates who have passed the necessary tests for the Higher Grade of appointments, but who are not eligible for such appointments till after one year's service in the Lower Grade.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Siva Prosonno Sen. | 22 Toolsi Pershad. |
| 2 Uma Churn Laha. | 23 Sachitananda Mookerjee. |
| 3 Iswar Chunder Mozoomdar. | 24 { Poorno Chunder Sen. |
| 4 Sukhomoy Banerjea. | Doorga Nunda Doss. |
| 5 Grish Chunder Sircar. | 26 Kamal Naryan Chuckerbutty. |
| 6 Rajonikant Mookerjee. | 27 Gobind Chunder Doss. |
| 7 Suttatarn Mookerjee. | 28 Dwarka Nath Bose. |
| 8 Anunda Prosad Chatterjee. | 29 Beni Madhub Chatterjee. |
| 9 Peary Mohun Bose. | 30 Jogendra Naryan Seal. |
| 10 Imdad Ali. | 31 Gossain Das Hazra. |
| 11 Petambur Banerjea. | 32 Kali Sankar Sen. |
| 12 Purna Chunder Guha. | 33 Bhubun Mohun Gupta. |
| 13 Syed Mujibur Rohomun. | 34 Nundo Lal Mookerjee. |
| 14 Braja Nauth Bhattacharjee. | 35 Jogendra Nath Mookerjee. |
| 15 Banwarilal Ghose. | 36 Jogendra Nath Gupta (i). |
| 16 { Mohendranath Seal. | 37 Umachurn Chuckerbutty. |
| Fatic Chunder Dass. | 38 C. H. Swinden. |
| 18 Saroda Persad Sirkar. | 39 Shujut Ali Amed. |
| 19 Nujimooddeen Ahmed. | 40 Miyee Uddeen Ahmad. |
| 20 { Abdur Rohim Khan. | 41 Kumad Nath Mookerjee. |
| Sreenath Chatterjee. | 42 Hurry Narayn Banerjee. |
| | 43 Bhubandronath Roy. |

CLASS III(a).—List of Candidates who have passed in the Lower Grade, who answered in English, and are declared eligible to hold appointments below Rs. 100.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 Sreenath Sen. | 48 { Kali Prosunno Dutt. |
| 2 Syed Ali. | 49 { Ganoda Sunkur Bosa. |
| 3 Prosonno Kumar Chuckerbutty. | 50 Bissumber Doss. |
| 4 Sreenath Gupta. | 51 { Kali Coomar Doss. |
| 5 Nobin Chunder Sen. | 52 { Mahomed Mostanser Billah. |
| 6 S. T. Babonau. | 53 Sriram Googooly. |
| 7 Denonath Ghose. | 54 { Rajoni Kant Bhattacharjee. |
| 8 Annand Chunder Rose. | 55 { Prosonno Coomar Moitra. |
| 9 Prankrishen Ganguli. | 56 { Rakhal Chundra Ghose. |
| 10 { Govinda Chundra Mookerjee. | 57 { Kashi Chundra Roy. |
| 11 { J. C. Lloyd. | 58 { Bholanath Doss. |
| 12 { Mohin Chundra Dass. | 59 Golam Lillahi. |
| 13 Moti Lal. | 60 Kesub Lal Chatterjee. |
| 14 Poteram Banerjee. | 61 { Gopal Chundra Mookerjee. |
| 15 Golap Lal Dass. | 62 { Rai Vishnu Dutt. |
| 16 Umesh Chundra Mookerjee. | 63 { Aghore Nath Roy. |
| 17 Krishna Chundra Bose. | 64 Golokenath Mookerjee. |
| 18 Amrita Lall Banerjee. | 65 { Doorga Doss Mookerjee. |
| 19 Gopi Krishna. | 66 { Kanai Lall Nag. |
| 20 Kedar Nath Banerjee. | 67 { Bikramajeet Lal. |
| 21 Sitykant Biswas. | 68 { Nowrungee Lal. |
| 22 Gourchurn Dass. | 69 { Sew Sunker Sing. |
| 23 { Nanilal Mookerjee. | 70 { Abinash Chundra Neogee. |
| 24 { Kaly Coomar Roy Chowdry. | 71 { Huri Doss Roy. |
| 25 { Taranath Bose. | 72 Bansidhur Persad. |
| 26 Juggurnath Doss. | 73 { Prosonno Coomar Dutt. |
| 27 { Hury Poddo Ghose. | 74 { Sashi Mohun Talookdar. |
| 28 { Sajibun Lall, B.A. | 75 Mahomed Abdull Huq. |
| 29 Abinash Chunder Sen. | 76 Kaleemuddin Ahmed. |
| 30 Afzul Uddin Ahmed. | 77 Hemantha Coomar Roy. |
| 31 Kumad Chunder Mookerjee. | 78 Mahomed Kabecr. |
| 32 { Jodoonath Dey. | 79 Mahomed Madni. |
| 33 { Ram Nirunjun Pershad. | 80 Khadem Hossain. |
| 34 { Ram Dyal Nag. | 81 Narain Chunder Naik. |
| 35 Nebarun Chunder Mookerjee. | 82 Wudoy Chand Palit. |
| 36 { Bidhoo Bhushun Mookerjee. | 83 { Mahomed Faruq. |
| 37 { Mohima Chundra Roy Chowdry. | 84 { Sreenath Banerjee. |
| 38 Chundra Mohun Mozoomdar, M.A., B.L. | 85 Khoob Lall. |
| 39 Nundo Lal Pramanick. | 86 Bhugwan Chundra Bose. |
| 40 { Abdul Huq. | 87 Gosto Behary Koondoo. |
| 41 { Jogendronath Chuckerbutty. | 88 Birchandra Doss. |
| 42 { Romanath Mitter. | 89 Kally Prosonno Mookerjee. |
| 43 { Umanath Mozoomdar. | 90 Mahomed Hanif. |
| 44 Aghore Nath Chatterjee. | 91 Buriar Singh. |
| 45 Raj Coomar Sen. | 92 Kalipada Chuckerbutty. |
| 46 { Hem Chunder Dutt. | 93 Berhameshwar Persad. |
| 47 { Opendra Chunder Mozoomdar. | 94 Pulin Behari Mutt. |
| | 95 Mohendranath Mullick. |

CLASS III(b).—List of Candidates who have passed in the Lower Grade, who answered in Hindustanee and are declared eligible to hold appointments below Rs. 100.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Syed Fazeelut Hossein. | 16 Rewat Lall. |
| 2 Emamoddin Khan. | 17 Sheik Abdul Rohoman. |
| 3 Parmeshwar Dyal. | 18 Syed Mahomed Nazir. |
| 4 Malick Lateef Hossein. | 19 „ Golam Muhiooddeen. |
| 5 Syed Muxod Hossein. | 20 Sheik Jowad Hossein. |
| 6 „ Ahmed Hossein. | 21 „ Nizabut Ahmed. |
| 7 Sheik Ahmed Oollah. | 22 { Shumshool Huq. |
| 8 Syed Koowat Ali. | 23 { Sheik Ali Hossein. |
| 9 Sheik Abdul Guni. | 24 Gonesh Persad. |
| 10 Syed Basharat Hossein. | 25 Rahmat Ali Khan. |
| 11 { Sheik Husnut Hossein. | 26 Abdul Aziz. |
| 12 { Syed Warris Ali. | 27 Rameshur Sahoy. |
| 13 { Mahomed Abool Rohoman. | 28 Sheik Magfoorool Huq. |
| 14 Syed Hasan Reza Khan. | 29 Kishoon Pershad. |
| 15 Mahomed Waliullah. | |

following officers of the Opium Department, who partially passed at previous examinations, have, at the Native Civil Service Examination of 1874, passed in the remaining subjects, viz.—

NAME.	Previously passed in	Now passed in
Mr. J. D. Sayce	Botany and Chemistry	Surveying.
„ N. T. Ryves	„ „ Surveying	Chemistry.
„ W. Cracroft	Surveying and Chemistry	Botany.
„ H. Hastings	Surveying	Botany and Chemistry.
„ E. F. J. Porcelli	Surveying and Chemistry	Botany.
„ A. Elliott	Ditto	Ditto.
„ J. L. Fawcett	Ditto	Ditto.
„ A. Bryson	Surveying	Botany and Chemistry.

The following Assistants of the Opium Department are declared to have passed fully in the subjects in which they were liable to examination :—

NAME.	Previously passed in	Now passed in
Mr. C. H. V. Hathorne ..	Hindustanee, Opium Laws, English, and Arithmetic, and Sur- veying and Botany.	Chemistry.
A. W. Osborne	English and Arithmetic, Hindustanee, Opium Laws, and Surveying.	Botany and Chemistry.

V.—Candidates declared qualified for appointments in the Opium Department, subject to examination in the branches mentioned :—

NAME	Passed in	Liable to examination in
Mr. G. Paterson	Hindustanee, Opium Laws, and Surveying.	Botany and Chemistry.
„ T. E. D. Innes	Hindustanee and Opium Laws.	Botany, Chemistry, and Surveying
„ J. S. R. Innes	Hindustanee and Botany	Surveying and Chemistry.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

[Second Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MARINE No. 2061.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1874.

READ—

Correspondence regarding the reduction of the Pilot Service.

1. The scheme, as originally described, provided for bringing about ten retirements among Service Pilots, and thirty among Licensed Pilots; but in fact so many are not required. The object is to bring the number of Running Pilots down to seventy. For the last year or two the vacancies which have occurred have not been filled up, and when the first retirement on bonus took place, the number of Pilots was in excess of seventy by thirty-one only.

Fourteen Pilots have already been permitted to retire on bonus. The same permission is now granted to the following Pilots, who have submitted applications:—

Branch Pilots.

	£
Mr. C. W. Warden on a bonus of ...	1,400 (including compensation for privileges.)

Mr. Lord ... 1,000

Mate.

Mr. R. Hand ... 1,120

Licensed Mate.

Mr. Hyndman ... 600

2. If addition to the above, the Lieutenant-Governor considers it to be necessary for the public interests that the following Pilots should be required to retire from the service, or to give up their licenses; the bonus to which each is entitled under the scheme will be paid him:—

Service Pilots.

	£
Mr. T. Black ...	1,200
Mr. H. Halden ...	1,200

Licensed Pilots.

Mr. J. Thomas ...	650
Mr. D. F. Mauger ...	800
Mr. W. Thompson ...	550

3. The retirements will take effect from the 1st of July 1874, or from any previous date on which the Pilots named may wish to retire.

4. Mr. Jones has applied to retire if the mode of grading service and Licensed Pilots indicated in paragraph 5, clause 6, of this Government Resolution of the 12th February 1874, according to the date of entering service, be carried out. Many memorials on the subject have been received, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to reserve Mr. Jones's application to retire for decision after the question is finally settled.

5. The following list shows the names of the Pilots who have been permitted, or required, to retire under the scheme, with the cost of each retirement:—

Names.					Amount of bonus,
<i>Branch Pilots.</i>					
G. Collins					1,400
W. J. Stone					1,000
G. Noaks					1,400
H. A. Merrett.					1,000
B. K. Revett					1,000
W. H. Fielder.					1,400
G. Lord					1,000
C. W. Warden.					1,400
Total				...	9,600
<i>Master Pilots.</i>					
H. D. Fletcher	...	...	...	...	1,500
T. Black	...	...	...	...	1,200
H. Halden	...	...	...	...	1,200
Total				...	3,900
<i>Mate Pilots.</i>					
R. G. Hand	...	...	...	...	1,040
A. M. Merriott	...	...	...	...	1,500
A. A. Madden	...	...	...	...	1,120
Total				...	3,660

(Equivalent of £80 extra pension which he elected to take instead of bonus.)

Names.	<i>Licensed Masters.</i>				Amount of bonus.
					£
F. Hyndman	600
J. Thomas .				..	650
D. F. Mauger				..	800
W. Thompson.				..	550
J. Ewert .				..	550
A. S. Ritchie .				..	275
			Total	...	3,425
					<hr/>
			<i>Licensed Mates.</i>		
B. Scott				...	450
A. Templeton	450
C. Williams	400
			Total	...	1,300
					<hr/>
			Grand Total	...	21,885
					<hr/>

6. To this must be added £600, the amount of Mr. Jones's bonus if he should retire, making a total of £22,485. The total expenditure sanctioned by the Government of India was £23,000. The difference, £515, must be kept in hand to meet any additional payments which it may be necessary to make on claims which have been advanced in certain cases by Pilots who have been permitted to take the bonus.

7. With reference to the limit which has been put on the expenditure under the scheme, the Lieutenant-Governor has not been able to accede to the applications of all who applied to retire on bonus.

8. The four officers named on the margin wished to retire on the pension and bonus of Branch Pilots, but they were not Branches before retirements under this scheme began, and owe their promotion to the Branch Grade to such retirements only. But no more retirements on Branches' terms can be allowed for financial reasons, which also compel His Honor to decline the offers of Messrs. Sealy, Bowden, Hart, and Bellew.

9. Mr. Curtis has been on leave for the last three years, and is understood to have adopted another profession. The Officiating Master-Attendant is requested to inform Mr. Curtis that no bonus can be given to him, and that no further leave can be allowed. The leave already granted him has been much too long.

10. When these 24 retirements have taken place, the number of Service and Licensed Pilots, respectively, which remain on the list, will be 54 and 23. The reduction to 70 must be made by not filling up vacancies as they occur in ordinary course.

11. The number of Pilots having been thus diminished, the Officiating Master-Attendant should, without delay, submit definite proposals for reducing the number of vessels employed as Pilot Brigs.

Ordered that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Accountant-General for information; and to the Master-Attendant for his guidance, and for communication to the Pilots concerned, and to the body of Pilots. Orders on the points of the scheme, such as the grading of the Pilots and the readjustment of the percentage of fees allowed to Pilots, will be issued as soon as possible.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

[Second Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th June 1874.

READ—

A letter from the Commissioner of Burdwan, No. 83—S.R., dated the 2nd June, with enclosure.

The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much satisfaction a report received from the Commissioner of Burdwan, regarding the extensive measures of charitable relief undertaken and maintained by Baboo Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty, zemindar of Hetampore, in the district of Beerbhoom.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Yacht "Rhotas," the 16th June 1874.

READ—

A letter, No. 1300—S.R., dated the 22nd May 1874, from the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, with its enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division has brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor, of Azcemgunge, in the district of Moorshedabad, has distinguished himself by the public spirit with which he has come forward to the relief of the tenantry on his extensive estates. In Dinagepore, besides contributing two-thirds towards the cost of digging two tanks, it is represented that the Rai is having a third tank excavated at his own expense, and that he has also agreed to bear the whole cost of repairing an embankment and cleaning out two tanks in thana Gungarampore. It is also reported that, besides postponing the collection of rent on his own zemindaries, he has entirely remitted the rents of such of his tenantry as are unable to pay. In the district of Rungpore he has also suspended the collection of rents; while in the district of Moorshedabad, in which he usually resides, his measures for the relief of general distress are said to have been undertaken on a very extensive and liberal scale.

The Lieutenant-Governor has read these reports with much satisfaction, and he thinks that the marked public spirit displayed by this zemindar in the present crisis is deserving of commendation.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th June 1874.—With reference to Rule 2, Section 59 of the Civil Pension Code, regarding the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify, for the information of Heads of Departments under the Government of Bengal at the Presidency, that in Calcutta the duty is to be performed by all commissioned Medical Officers who are engaged in private practice. At present they are as follows:—

Surgeon-Major	A. J. Payne, M.D.
Ditto	S. B. Partridge.
Ditto	F. N. Macnamara, M.D. (on leave.)
Ditto	J. Ewart, M.D.
Ditto	W. J. Palmer, M.D.
Ditto	N. C. Macnamara, M.D. (on leave.)
Ditto	T. E. Charles, M.D.
Ditto	H. Cayley.
Surgeon	K. McLeod, M.D.
Ditto	A. Crombie, M.D.

2. Each candidate should be furnished with a letter showing that he will be appointed to a post in the event of his being declared physically fit for the Government service, and only candidates so authorized will have a claim to be medically examined without payment of fee.

3: With the view of causing an equal distribution of the duty of examination, Heads of Departments are requested to send candidates to the above named Medical Officers in rotation.

4. The names of Medical Officers at the Presidency who may hereafter come under the operation of the rule in paragraph 1 will be notified from time to time.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1874.—The following application for a loan by the Municipal Commissioners of Arrah is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* under Rule 5 of the Rules passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 15th October 1873, under Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act, XXIV of 1871.

1. For constructing a proper system of latrines in the town of Arrah and within the local limits of this Municipality. The work is intended for the benefit of the general community dwelling within such limits. The cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 4,600, which will appear from the estimate annexed.

2. The amount of loan applied for is Rs. 2,600, which sum would be in addition to the sum of Rs. 2,000 promised by Government in letter No. 2917, dated 10th November 1873, on condition of the Municipality raising the sum of Rs. 2,600; this latter sum is now sought for as a loan.

3. The loan shall be made on the security of house-tax and other miscellaneous receipts of this Municipality.

4. The said house-tax, &c., are levied under Act III of 1864.

5. The period for which the loan is required is ten years. The loan shall be made in one sum, and at as early a date as possible. It shall be repaid in ten annual instalments of Rs. 260 each, or at any early date if convenient.

6. The proceeds* of house-tax and all other income, and the expenditure incurred in each of the three last preceding years, are shown in a separate statement annexed herewith.

7. Nil.

8. No prior charges exist upon any source of income accruing to the Municipality.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 26th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road between the villages of Chownagra, pergunnah Badore, and Bulrampore, pergunnah Tajpore, zillah Purneah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 10 miles long and 60 feet broad, is required between the aforesaid villages of Chownagra and Bulrampore.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. F. K. HEWITT,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 26th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road between the villages of Koomaree, pergunnah Kudba, and Chandpore, pergunnah Haveli, zillah Purneah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 3 miles and 19 chains long and 60 feet broad, is required between the aforesaid villages of Koomaree and Chandpore.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. F. K. HEWITT,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

* The proceeds of house-tax and all other income during the last three years amount to Rs. 38,321-13-4, and the expenditure during that period to Rs. 35,955-4-6, leaving a surplus of Rs. 386-8-10 in three years, or an average of Rs. 122-2-3 a year.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 26th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from the village of Singhessur to that of Kootgawan, pergunnah

Gouripur, pergunnah Nursingpur Cusba.		
Patari, ditto	ditto	ditto.
Maheshoon, ditto	ditto	ditto.
Chaura Honwo } ditto	ditto	ditto.
Mannogger }		
Belori, ditto	ditto	ditto.
Rani Patti, ditto	ditto	ditto.
Korlahi, ditto	ditto	ditto.
Kootgawan, ditto	ditto	ditto.

Nursingpore Cusba, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from west to east, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 57,600 feet in length and 70 feet in breadth = 280 standard beeghas, equivalent to 106 local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 30th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a road from Bankoora to Taldangra, *via* Kurpa, in the district of Bankoora, it is hereby declared that a strip of land 16 miles in length and 50 feet in breadth, measuring 341 beeghas and 8,836 square feet, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 19th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a road from Latoodaha to meet the main road from Ramnuggur to Manicknuggur, pergunnah Bagwan, district Nuddea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land passing through the villages Latoodaha and Kanaidanga, measuring 5,317 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, amounting to 11 beeghas 1 cottah 4 chittacks, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the ballast quarry of the East Indian Railway Company in the village of Katowna, pergunnah Gidhour, zillah Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 14 acres 2 roods and 30 poles of standard measurement, bounded on all sides by lands of the village of Katowna and belonging to Raja Joymungul Sing and Raja Ramnarain Sing, and in the occupation of Mooktear Sing and Ujager Sing, ticcaddars, and as marked on the ground, is required within the aforesaid village of Katowna.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 22nd June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the diversion of Tumlook road approach, north of Canal Range No. III, in the village of Dukhin Gopalpore, pergunnah Kassijorah, zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 2 beeghas 18 cottahs and 2 chittacks of standard measurement, 690 feet long and 60 feet wide, is required within the aforesaid village of Dukhin Gopalpore.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 17th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road from Laghatta to Kalgram, in the villages of Labpore, pergunnah Bhurkunda, Donaipore, Lohada, pergunnah Kutubpore, Surul, district Moorshedabad, Durgapore, pergunnah Barbaksinha, Nawapara, pergunnah Khargram, Mohishapore, pergunnah Sabek Mawressur, Ranipara, Gomai, Matipore, Krinnihar, Aligram, pergunnah Kutubpore, Joketta, pergunnah Shaha Islampore, zillah Beerbhoom, and Bamundi, Kalikapore, in Moorshedabad, and Kalgram, in Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring 10 miles in length and 40 feet average breadth, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th June 1874.—Under Section 2 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the cesses leviable under the said Act shall take effect in the districts noted in the margin from the 1st October 1874.

Tipperah.
Mymensingh.

Under Section 70 of the aforesaid Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the District Committees shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year next ensuing, as in the said section provided, shall be August in the said districts.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 13th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a district road in mouzah Sookurpara, pergunnah Asserassur, district Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, 1,150 feet long and 12 feet broad, measuring in the aggregate 1 rood and 10 poles, more or less, bounded on the north by the Sookurpara Chutty, on the south by the *godunda* (cattle-track) of mouzahs Kharole and Kentalow, and on the east and west by the cultivated lands appertaining to mouzah Kharole, is required within the aforesaid village of Sookurpara.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road from Mallarpore to Mouresvar, in the villages of Mallarpore, Fattelpore, Bahina, pergunnah; Mallarpore, Kamra, Deara, pergunnah Dari Mouresvar; Rambhadrapore, pergunnah Surup Sinha; Brahmun Bahara and Mouresvar, pergunnah Dari Mouresvar, zillah Beerbhoom, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 miles in length and 40 feet average breadth, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road from Bulpore to Bangachatra, in the villages of Bulpore, pergunnah Supur, Gaeshpore, pergunnah Barbaksinha, Muluk, in district Burdwan, Bahari, pergunnah Barbaksinha, Domanpore, pergunnah Senbhoom, zillah Beerbhoom, and Bangachatra, zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 10 miles in length and 40 feet average breadth, is required within the aforesaid villages.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 10th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that

Pipra, pergunnah Naredigar.
Dinapatty and Debipatty, pergunnah Naredigar.
Thoomha, pergunnah Malhuigopal.
Kataia, ditto ditto.
Pathra, ditto ditto.
Kariho, ditto ditto.
Gobergarha, ditto ditto.
Soopool, ditto ditto.

land is required to be taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from the village of Pipra, pergunnah Naredigar, to that of Soopool, to pergunnah Malhuigopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from east to west and southwest, passing through the villages as per

margin, and measuring, more or less, 13 miles in length and 55 feet in breadth = 262½ standard beeghas, equivalent to 99½ local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be

Singhessur, pergunnah Narsingpore Curha.
Rampatti, ditto ditto.
Rooponti Gote, ditto ditto.
Boorhaway, ditto ditto.
Baheri, ditto ditto.
Bairbanna, ditto ditto.
Chumpanagar, ditto ditto.
Dawraee, ditto ditto.
Barbari, ditto ditto.
Kamargawan, ditto ditto.
Pukri, ditto Naredigar.
Amba, ditto ditto.
Pipra, ditto ditto.

taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from the village of Singhessur, pergunnah Narsingpore Curha, to that of Pipra, pergunnah Naredigar, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from south to north, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 12 miles and 100 feet in length and 55 feet in breadth = 245½ standard beeghas, equivalent to 93½ local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road which is

Persarma, pergunnah Malhuigopal.
Bella, ditto Utterkhand.
Pachgachia, ditto ditto.
Boehra Bazar, ditto ditto.
Sihole, ditto ditto.
Rohooa, ditto ditto.
Pararee, ditto ditto.
Chainpore, ditto ditto.
Bulhi, ditto Pherkia, zillah Monghyr.

called Soopool to Bhootia road, but which runs from Court of Wards' road at Persarma, pergunnah Malhuigopal, zillah Bhagulpore, to Bulhi, on the Monghyr boundary, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from north to south, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 17 miles in length and 60 feet in breadth = 374 standard beeghas, equivalent to

141½ local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be

Pipra, pergunnah Naredigar.
Belhi Dhoomgurrh, pergunnah Naredigar.
Simaria, pergunnah Naredigar.
Basooli, ditto ditto.
Bellha, ditto ditto.
Doolar, ditto ditto.
Doobialhi, ditto ditto.
Chumpanagar, Jagdispore, pergunnah Harawat.
Lokha Mohinathpore ditto ditto.
Hoolas, pergunnah Harawat.
Barmotra, ditto ditto.
Chilownt, ditto ditto.
Diwangunge, pergunnah Harawat.
Sibuaggar, Sookharaggar, pergunnah, Harawat.

taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road which is called Pipra to Pertapgunge road, but which runs from Pipra, pergunnah Naredigar, and joins the great northern emigration road (Court of Wards') near the village of Sookhanagar, pergunnah Harawat, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, running generally from south-west to north-east, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 12 miles and 600 feet in length and 55 feet in breadth = 244½ standard beeghas

equivalent to 85½ local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be

Pertapgunge, pergunnah Harawat.
Gungur, ditto ditto.
Gobindpore, ditto ditto.
Burmohtra, ditto Dhuphar.
Balua, ditto ditto.
Bisainpore, ditto ditto.
Haripore, ditto ditto.
Kapura, ditto ditto.
Beerpore, ditto ditto.

taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from the village of Pertapgunge, pergunnah Harawat, to that of Balua and Birpore, pergunnah Dhuphar, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from south to north-east and north, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 20 miles in

length and 55 feet in breadth = $403\frac{1}{2}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to $131\frac{1}{4}$ local beeghas more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from the village of Singhessur to that of Gamharia, pergunnah Narsingpore Curha, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from south to north-west, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 7 miles in length and 55 feet in breadth = $141\frac{1}{2}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to $53\frac{3}{4}$ local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for the Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from the village of Gamharia, pergunnah Narsingpore Curha, to that of Soopool, pergunnah Malhuigopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, running generally from east to west and north-west, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 9 miles in length and 55 feet in breadth = $181\frac{1}{2}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to $68\frac{3}{4}$ local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from the village of Bella to Myyeh, *vid* Barovaree, pergunnah Malhuigopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land running generally from south to north and north-east, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 12 miles in length and 55 feet in breadth = 242 standard beeghas, equivalent to 91 local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from Bulha (Sookhpore), pergunnah Malhuigopal, to that of Bijwas, *vid* Nohatta and Moheshi, pergunnah Kabkhand, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, running generally from north to south, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 20 miles in length and 55 feet in breadth = $403\frac{1}{2}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to $152\frac{1}{2}$ local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road starting from the village of Soopool to that of Chandail, pergunnah Malhuigopal, zillah Bhagulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, running generally from north-east to south-west, passing through the villages as per margin, and measuring, more or less, 7 miles in length and 55 feet in breadth = $141\frac{1}{2}$ standard beeghas, equivalent to $53\frac{3}{4}$ local beeghas, more or less, is required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 420.—*Fort William, the 24th June 1874.—Notifications.—Public.*—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Names.	Places to which attached.	Date of promotion.
Soorjee Narain Sing	Dispensary, Behar	1st May 1874.
Gobind Chunder Chatterjee	Second Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta.	„ „

No. 823.—*The 23rd June 1874.—Judicial.*—In continuation of Notification No. 353, dated the 6th March last, the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

From the Most Honorable the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 19 (Judicial)—dated India Office, London, the 14th May 1874.

I HAVE received and considered in Council the despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 27th of March, No. 7 of 1874, reporting the death, on the 25th of that month, of the Hon'ble Dwarkanath Mittar, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court at Calcutta.

2. I have received the intelligence of the death of this distinguished gentleman with very great regret.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 4057.—*Fort William, the 26th June 1874.—Notifications.—Accounts.*—The Governor-General in Council has received information from the Secretary of State for India in Council that the drafts of the Secretary of State upon the Government of India will probably be for 80 lakhs of rupees for the month of July, and that from the month of August the amount may be increased to one crore of rupees in each month.

The Secretary of State in Council reserves to himself the liberty to make any change in the arrangement thus notified that the interests of the public service may render desirable.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—STAMPS.

The 25th June 1874.

No. 3969.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on every instrument by which movable or immovable property is conveyed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by way of

- (a) sale,
- (b) mortgage,
- (c) lease, or
- (d) exchange where money is paid by Government for equality of exchange.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 671.—*The 26th June 1874.*—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Color-Sergeant Thomas Attwood Francis Pardew to be Ensign, to complete the Establishment.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1915C.S.

The 16th June 1874.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the District of Monghyr, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class, viz.—

Moulvie Hadi Hussen Khan.	Baboo Nil Kant Persad Chowduri.
„ Shah Abdul Hussen.	Moulvie Akli Mahto.
Baboo Gunput Singh.	Baboo Moti Singh.
„ Gunshyam Mahworee.	„ Madhoo Singh.
„ Beni Ram Mahworee.	

The 26th June 1874—Mr. Herbert Hope Risley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Baboo Judoo Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty in Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

The 29th June 1874.—Baboo Mothoora Nath Gupta, First Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for three months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Rampersad, Moonsif of Mozufferpore, on leave, is appointed to act as First Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore during the absence on leave of Baboo Mothoora Nath Gupta, or until further orders.

Mr. William Barry, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, on special duty at Pursa, in Sarun, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The following officers, employed on special duty in Sarun, are vested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, viz.—

Major W. Jackson, at Chupra.	Mr. Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre, at Ekma.
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Mr. W. Perry, Relief Superintendent of the Kudbah Circle, in the District of Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class

The 30th June 1874.—Surgeon F. C. Nicholson, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, is appointed, under the provisions of Section 4, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Baboo Luchmi Narain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Dutt, a resident Zemindar, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the 24-Pergunnahs, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vest temporarily the following officers with the powers, under Section 266 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of hearing appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes, in Tirhoot, viz.—

Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of Durbhunga Sub-division.

Mr. Charles Frederick Magrath, c.s., in charge of the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vest the following officers, employed in the District of Tirhoot, with powers as noted against their names, viz.—

Pundit Behary Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kuttich Circle	} Power of a Magistrate, First Class.
Mr. A. H. Warde Jones, Sudder Circle	...	...
Mr. W. G. Goldney, Rajkhund Circle	} Power of a Magistrate, Second Class.
Tehsildar Hardan Singh, Gaighatteo Circle	...	...
Mr. S. D. Jackson, Belsund Circle	} Power of a Magistrate, Third Class.
„ H. C. Spry, Toorkee Circle	...	...
„ H. Blair, Chajeen Circle	...	...

Baboo Raj Kishore Narain, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Sewan, in Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th June 1874.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following Registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Hazareebagh	Chatra	Chatra	{ Chatra Hunteraganja	{ Baboo Harihar Charan, Extra Assistant Com- missioner, <i>ex-officio</i> .

These changes will take effect on and from the 1st of July 1874.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th June 1874.—It is hereby notified that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of Alfred Macdonald, East Indian, charged with aiding and abetting in a case of criminal breach of trust. The man having absconded, all District Superintendents and other Police officers are requested to endeavour to apprehend him.

His descriptive roll is as follows :—

Name, Alfred Macdonald, complexion light, eyes very large, capped ears, aquiline nose, dark hair, uneven jaw and teeth, wears short hair and moustache, age about 25 years; last year was employed in the Government Printing Office, Home Department, at Simla, discharged in June or July last, and from 1st March till the 17th employed in Messrs. J. Black and Company's Printing Office, Calcutta, from which date he has disappeared.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1874.—It is hereby notified that the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and

to give power of disarming in certain cases) as continued in force and amended by Act VI (the Arms' Act Continuance Act), 1866, restricting (1) the possession of cannon, howitzers, and mortars; (2) the manufacture, repair, sale, or (3) importation of arms and ammunition; and (4) the carrying of arms, are in force throughout the territories subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. The powers of seizure, search, and arrest in certain cases, defined in sections 20, 21, 25, and 31, Act XXXI, 1860, are still possessed by the several authorities in whom the law vests them.

The following are the revised rules laid down under the Act for the importation, transshipment, inland transport, and exportation of arms and ammunition, the grant of licenses for carrying arms, and for the manufacture and sale of arms and ammunition in Bengal :—

3. Under the provisions of sections 17 and 23 of Act XXXI of 1860, the importation, exportation, or transport of all arms of the descriptions mentioned in sections 4, 5, 6, and 25 of the aforesaid Act* into, from, or through the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is prohibited unless covered by a license or pass. The transshipment of arms, &c., at ports to which Act VI of 1873 extends is prohibited in Bengal, except under license of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

* *Vis.*, cannon, howitzers, or mortars, fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads, lead, sulphur, percussion-caps, gun-powder, or other ammunition.

4. Licenses to import arms and ammunition into the Lower Provinces of Bengal by land may be granted by the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, or by the Secretary to Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department. Calcutta is the only port in the Lower Provinces where importation by sea is permitted. Persons desirous of importing arms, &c., by sea into any of the districts of Lower Bengal, must apply to the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, who has also authority to grant licenses for importation through the Port of Calcutta into districts of British India under other local Governments and Administrations. Applications for a license to import arms must be made to the proper officer in writing, and must contain full information on the following points:—

1st.—Purpose for which required.

2nd.—Probable cost of each weapon.

3rd.—Place at which the goods will be imported.

4th.—District in which the arms and ammunition are to be used, kept, or sold.

5. The Commissioner of Police on receipt of applications in the prescribed form, is authorized to grant licenses according to form A, at his discretion, for the importation of arms and, in reasonable quantities, of ammunition; his proceedings will be subject to the general control and direction of the Government of Bengal.

6. Licenses for the importation of fire-arms will not be granted by the Commissioner of Police unless he is satisfied that the weapons are required for *bona fide* sporting purposes.

7. Any considerable importation of arms must need special explanation, and guarantee that their use is to be inoffensive, before a license is granted. The Commissioner of Police should not grant licenses for the importation of fire-arms in large quantities without reference to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department. (*N.B.*—A fresh license must be taken out for each importation.)

8. The granting of a license must depend upon the facts of each case, or upon the general complexion of the explanations obtained. Cheap guns might be imported in moderate quantities to some wild districts, where they are wanted to keep down wild beasts or game; but in default of some such good and substantial motive for requiring a quantity of arms, the license would ordinarily be refused. Costly guns are much safer than cheap arms, for only the latter can be employed to any extent for military or aggressive purposes, while the former are nearly always used for sport. When arms are of a kind to raise suspicion that they may be possibly meant for warfare or for other illegal purposes, such as pistols, bayonets, or cheap guns, the Commissioner of Police must satisfy himself very carefully as to the object, reasons, and direction of import, before he admits them under license. He can do this by testing the references which the applicant will give, and by communicating with the Government of Bengal.

9. The Collector of Customs will not, except in the case of European gentlemen importing a reasonable quantity for their private use, deliver any arms or ammunition unless protected by a pass from the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta. When persons, other than European gentlemen, importing for their private use, desire to import fire-arms, they shall be referred to the Commissioner of Police, who, however, need not under the Act make out any license at all if the quantity of arms imported is reasonable, and if they are intended for the importer's own private use, but can pass them on.

10. A license need not be refused for all arms brought into the river, for the importation of which no previous permission was obtained. When such arms are themselves of an unobjectionable character, the Commissioner of Police may grant for them the license in form A and the Customs pass in form B together, provided he is satisfied that there is no intention to evade the rules.

11. No license or pass will be granted for rifles of a military pattern, or of patterns easily convertible into military weapons, unless the consignees produce specific orders from English gentlemen for the weapons.

12. The Collector of Customs shall be responsible for seeing that the arms imported answer to the description given in the pass; and, in case of doubt, shall detain the arms and refer the point for the orders of Government.

13. The consignee, on arrival of the arms and ammunition, must produce his license to the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, upon which he will receive from the said officer a pass in form B for the delivery of such arms and ammunition as may be mentioned in the license.

14. If the arms and ammunition are to be transported from Calcutta to any of the districts under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, at the time of granting the pass for delivery from the Custom House, will grant a pass in form C for the transmission of the said goods to the place to which the importation is sanctioned in the license, and he will forward a copy of the pass to the Magistrate of the district in which the said place is situated.

15. In case the arms, &c., are to be transported to districts in British India not within the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Commissioner of Police may proceed in the same way. Before granting licenses for the transport of any considerable quantity of arms or ammunition to Assam, he must communicate with the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Before complying with applications for licenses in doubtful cases, he will make a similar reference.

16. No passes to export arms and ammunition from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, either by land or by sea, to any place out of British India, shall be granted except by the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department. All such passes shall be granted subject, as far as may be, to the rules for the transport of arms within British India, and wherever there is a Political Agent, Cantonment Magistrate, or other British official at the place of destination, the pass shall be delivered to him within six days of the arrival there of the articles covered by it, with a view to his satisfying himself that there is no deficiency, in the same manner as a Magistrate of a British district is required to do by the Inland Transport Rules prescribed below.

17. Any person desirous of transporting any arms or ammunition of the description marginally noted into any portion of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or from one district or town in the said territories to another district or town, must apply for a pass to the Commissioner of the division, specifying the district or town into which he proposes to transport the goods.

Fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads, lead, sulphur, gunpowder, or other ammunition.

18. Any person desirous of transporting any of the above-mentioned articles (except in reasonable quantities for his own private use) from Calcutta into the interior of British India beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal, must apply for a pass to the Commissioner of Police.

19. When a person is desirous of transporting any such articles from any place in the Lower Provinces other than Calcutta, to any place in British India within the territories of another local Government or Administration, he must apply for a pass to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, or to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, or to such other officer as the Government of India may have authorized by notification to grant such a pass.

20. The application must in all these cases be in writing; it must specify the town, station, or other place into which the articles are intended to be transported, and must contain full information as to the quantity, quality, and description of the articles, and the purpose for which they are respectively designed. When the articles have been imported from abroad, the license under which they have been imported must be appended.

21. It will be within the discretion of the authorized officer to grant the pass if, from the information thus given and otherwise obtained, he considers that such pass may be safely granted. A register shall be kept of all passes so granted, and a copy of each pass shall be sent to the Magistrate of the district within which the place to which the articles are to be transported is situated.

22. The articles covered by such pass shall be taken direct to the place of destination mentioned in the pass without being sold or made use of at any intermediate place.

23. On the articles reaching their destination, the person in charge thereof must deliver the pass to the office of the Magistrate of the district within six days. It will be the duty of that officer to satisfy himself that the articles transported correspond with the entries in the pass, and to see that any deficiency that may exist is satisfactorily accounted for. The pass shall then be endorsed and returned to the holder, if he may lawfully keep in his possession the articles of which it covers the transport.

24. The following fees are to be charged for the issue of licenses and passes under the foregoing rules :—

For each license in form A for permission to import arms and ammunition	Rs. 5
For each pass in form B for the delivery of arms and ammunition from the Custom House	1
For each transport pass in form C	5

The foregoing rules do not apply to arms and ammunition imported or transported by any person in small quantities for his own private use, but a license or pass may be granted for such arms or ammunition at the discretion of the officer to whom the application is preferred.

25. Section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860, prohibiting absolutely the possession of any arms or ammunition without a license, is not now in force in any district of Bengal, inasmuch as no district is at present disarmed under that section.

26. In districts and places not brought under the provisions of section 32, persons are not absolutely prohibited from carrying arms without a license, but any person not being exempted under the provisions of section 27 from so carrying arms is liable to be disarmed by any Magistrate or police officer under section 26, if, in the judgment of such Magistrate or police officer, it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such persons to go armed or to carry arms.

27. In the districts noted in the margin the Government has not insisted on the people taking out licenses to own or carry arms. In these districts the local officers will refrain from enforcing section 26 of Act XXXI of 1860, except in special cases, in which there is really ground for believing that such a measure is necessary for the preservation of the public peace.

All the districts of the Presidency, Burdwan, Cuttack, and Chota Nagpore Divisions
Chumparun, Sarun, and Tirhoot, in the Patna Division.
Rajshahye, Maldah, and Pubna, in the Rajshahye Division.

28. In the districts noted in the margin, the Magistrates are bound to insist on licenses being taken out before arms are carried. They must observe, however, that they are not authorized to interfere with the mere possession of arms, if the possessor does not carry them or go armed. The license must be in form D, annexed.

All districts in the Cooch Behar, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions.
Gya, Patna, and Shahabad, in the Patna Division.
Bogra, Rungpore, Dinagpore, and Moorshedabad, in the Rajshahye Division.

29. Any person in the districts named in Rule 28 who has not been exempted under section 27, and who is desirous of obtaining a license to carry arms, shall make an application in writing to the Magistrate in charge of the district or sub-division in which he may be residing. The application must be on an 8-anna stamp, and contain the following particulars :—

- (1) Name and address of applicant.
- (2) Period for which the license is required (in no case to exceed one year from date).
- (3) For what purpose the arms are required, and the place where the applicant proposes to reside during the currency of the license.
- (4) Description of arms for which a license is sought.
- (5) Whether the arms are to be carried only by the applicant or by his followers; if the latter, the number and description of arms to be carried by each follower.

30. Some of the districts named in Rule 28 being situated on the frontier, the unrestricted right of possessing and carrying arms would afford facilities for selling them to the hostile tribes on the border, out of whose hands it is of the greatest importance that arms and ammunition should be kept. In the other districts specified the people are turbulent and prone to engage in affrays and riots, and it is necessary, for this reason, to put a check on the possession of arms by them.

31. The license given should be renewed year by year. The registration of these licenses will enable each Magistrate to ascertain the number of arms kept by the people in his jurisdiction.

32. Licenses to carry arms on a journey may be given to *bond fide* travellers in form E by the Magistrate of the district or sub-division (and in Calcutta by the Commissioner of Police), provided that, save for special reasons, no such license shall be current for more than a fortnight beyond the time required for the ordinary course of post between the place at which the license is granted and that to which the applicant is travelling.

33. The Magistrates should use caution in the issue of licenses to carry arms on a journey, and give them only if satisfied, on inquiry, that they can be safely granted. A register must be kept of all passes so granted, and a copy of such pass shall be sent to the Magistrate of the district to which the traveller is proceeding, in order that he may insist upon a license being taken out there.

34. As to the manufacture and sale of arms, Magistrates have under the Act complete power to grant licenses and recall them, and can therefore executively impose any condition they desire, because, if the condition is not fulfilled, the Magistrate rescinds the license at the end of the year. In this way, a limit can be placed upon the quantity of arms and ammunition which a manufacturer might under license turn out; but it will be necessary for the police to keep themselves well informed as to his actual stock, and to take means for testing the correctness of the stock-book entries.

35. Licenses to sell arms are, in the districts of Purneah, Dinagapore, Rungpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, Dacca, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Sylhet, and the Cooch Behar Division, only to be given to those persons to whom a license to transport arms, &c., would be given by the Commissioner under Rule 18. Such licenses will be very charily given in those districts after reference to the Commissioner of the division, and nowhere save at sudder stations. The fee for a license to sell arms is ten rupees.

36. Under sections 14 and 15 of the Act the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized District and Assistant Superintendents of Police to enter the premises of persons licensed to manufacture or deal in arms and ammunition, and to inspect the books kept by them in the course of their trade. The proper maintenance and inspection of these books, which are essential at all times to effective control over the traffic in arms, have become very much more important now that the checks on importation are likely to stimulate home manufacture.

37. As manufacturers cannot sell without their customers bringing themselves under the rules of inland transport in the process of taking away their purchases, Magistrates have a further means of controlling their trade.

38. The licenses of all dealers in arms, &c., must contain a stipulation that they will abide by the rules above laid down, under penalty of forfeiting their license. They must also undertake to enter in their books, besides the purchaser's name, the name of his father (for native purchasers), his place of residence, and the police-station within the jurisdiction of which he resides. Licenses granted under section 7 of the Act to sell arms should bear a note drawing attention to the necessity of the dealer's procuring also an import or transit pass, or both, before he can import or transport arms for sale. The licenses of dealers in Calcutta should contain a stipulation that they will sell to dealers residing out of Calcutta only when they produce a pass in form C from the Commissioner of the division where they reside, and that they will enter in their registers the particulars of each such pass.

FORM A.

FEE FIVE RUPEES.

LICENSE for the Importation of Arms and Ammunition into the Port of
granted by

[illegible]

FORM B.

FREE ONE RUPEE.

PASS for the Delivery of Arms and Ammunition by the Collector of Customs.

[illegible]

FORM C

FEE FIVE RUPEES.

PASS for the transit of Arms and Ammunition from District of to in the

Name of holder.	Place of business.	Description of arms.	Number.	Description of ammunition.	Quantity.	Mode of transit.	Up to what date pass is valid.	REMARKS.

FORM D.

LICENSE to carry Arms, issued under Sections 28, 29, and 30 of Act XXXI of 1860.

License by whom granted.	Name of person to whom granted, and father's name.	RESIDENCE OF GRANTEE.			From what date to what date license granted.	District, town, or places in which the license is to have operation.	Whether operation of license is limited to the grantee, or whether it extends to his followers; if the latter, number of followers licensed, and number and description of arms to be carried by each.	REMARKS.
		Village.	Police Station.	District.				

FORM E.

LICENSE to carry Arms on a Journey, issued under Clause 4, Section 32, of Act XXXI of 1860

License by whom granted.	Date of issue of license.	Name of person to whom granted, and father's name.	RESIDENCE OF GRANTER.			To what place proceeding.	Route by which proceeding and names of districts and chief towns through which the license is to have operation.	Probable time which journey is expected to occupy, and up to what date the license is valid.	Whether operation of license is limited to the grantee, or whether it extends to his followers; if the latter, number of followers licensed, and number and description of arms to be carried by each.	REMARKS.
			Village.	Police Station.	District.					

N.B.—If the license is to have operation in any district or place disarmed under the provisions of section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860, the license must be countersigned by the Magistrate of the district for which the license is issued.

FORM F.

Stock Book to be kept by all persons licensed to manufacture or deal in Arms, under Section 12, Act XXXI of 1860 (Arms Act).

Date.	Stock book No.	ARTICLE.			Whether purchased or imported direct.	If imported direct, number and date of forms A and B and name of ship.	If purchased, from whom, and date of purchase.
		Nature.	Description.	Quantity.			

FORM G.

Sale Book to be kept by all persons licensed to manufacture or deal in Arms, under Section 14, Act XXXI of 1860.

Date of sale.	Stock book No.	ARTICLES SOLD.				Name of Purchaser.	Residence of Purchaser.
		Nature.	Description.	Quantity.	Price.		
	Section Register No. 1.	Specification of arms or ammunition, whether gun, rifle, sword, caps, gunpowder, &c.	Distinguishing marks, maker's name, &c., &c.			Father's name also, if purchased by a native.	If in a town, give street and number; if in district, name of village, police thana, pergunnah, and zillah.

(ON STAMP PAPER OF THE VALUE OF TEN RUPEES.)

FORM H.

License to manufacture or deal in arms and ammunition for one year from the date hereof.

[illegible]

Dated at
this **day of** **18** . }

FORM I.

LICENCE is hereby granted under the authority of Act XXXI of 1860, Clause 3 of section 32, to
of
to have in his possession the arms and ammunition hereunder specified :

Number and Quantity of each.

Firearms . . .
Bayonets . . .
Swords . . .
Daggers . . .
Spears . . .
Spear-heads . . .
Percussion caps . . .
Gunpowder . . .
Sulphur . . .
Other ammunition...

Dated at
this day of 18 . }

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd June 1874.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that the eastern boundary of Hill Tipperah shall be as follows :—

The eastern boundary of Hill Tipperah, from the triple junction on districts Sylhet and Chittagong, shall run south along the Lungai river (flowing between the Jampai and the Hachik-Chutterchoora ranges) to its source in the Betteing-Sib peak ; and thence, following the watershed of the hills, across to the peak of Dolajuree, as defined on the map of that part of the country by Captain Badgley, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Survey ; then by a straight line to the Surdaing peak, and on by the boundary, as shown on the maps of Hill Tipperah and Chittagong by J. H. O'Donnel, Esq., Revenue Surveyor, to and along the Fenny river, as far as the village of Ramghur.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th June 1874.—In accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 50, Act X of 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct that Hadi Hussien Khan, Shah Abdul Hussien, Gunput Singh, Gunshyam Mahworee, and Beni Ram Mahworee, Honorary Magistrates in the district of Monghyr, or any two or more of them sitting together, shall form a Bench, which is hereby vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class for the trial of such cases arising within the district of Monghyr as may be within its competence to try, and as may be brought before it in accordance with the rules made by the Magistrate of the district under Section 52 of the same Act.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th June 1874.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the towns of Jehanabad, Culna, Sonamookhy, and Bood-bood, in the district of Burdwan, with effect from the 1st July next.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1874.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following villages are transferred from the Tollygunge Police-station to that of Sonapore, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs:—

No.	Name of Village.	Thakbust No.	Pergunnah.
1.	Tetoolberiah	20	Meydunmull.
2.	Balleah	19	Ditto.
3.	Baharhans Mohamoyapore, Furtabad, Dhaupdara. .	9	Ditto.
4.	Lushkurpore	15	Khaspoor.
5.	Booral	221	Magoorah.
6.	Nischinderpore	112	Ditto.
7.	Chuk Booriyah	346	Ditto.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 22nd June 1874.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the formation of a new sub-district in the district of Backergunge, having its jurisdiction conterminous with thana Sarup Kati.

The sub-registry offices at Ghazipore and Gabha, in the same district, will be closed.

Baboo Durga Charan Ghosh, Sub-Registrar of Gabha, is hereby appointed Sub-Registrar of Sarup Kati.

The above changes will take effect from the 1st July next.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th June 1874.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. the site of a dispensary in the village of Kristopore, pergunnah and thana Jehanabad, zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 4½ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the west by the river Darkeshore, north by the sub-divisional Cutcherry compound and lock-up, east by the public bazar road, south by a tank and grounds of Kajee Sumsud Joha and others, is required within the aforesaid village of Kristopore.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th June 1874.—Under the powers vested in the Lieutenant-Governor by Section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (An Act to provide for the punishment of public gaming and the keeping of gaming-houses), His Honor is pleased to authorize the extension, from the 1st July next, of the provisions of Section 11 of the said Act to the town of Pubna. The limits of the town for the purposes of this Act will be the same as those defined for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868 in the Notification of 26th January 1869, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd February following.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 24th June 1874.

No. 216.—Notification.—The services of Mr. J. P. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Irrigation Branch, temporarily made available for employment on relief works in the General Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Irrigation Branch.

The 27th June 1874.

No. 217.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. J. A. Price, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the First Calcutta Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under Section 12, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 218.—Notifications.—Mr. C. S. Bickers, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the First Calcutta Division, as a temporary arrangement, which he joined on the 3rd June 1874, after noon.

No. 219.—Mr. L. O'Toole, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, joined the North-Eastern Tirhoot District on the 19th March 1874, before noon.

No. 220.—Serjeant R. Young, Overseer, First Grade, joined the First Calcutta Division on the 27th May 1874, after noon.

The 29th June 1874.

No. 221.—Posting.—Mr. R. W. Green, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, who has been temporarily made available by the Irrigation Branch of this Department for employment on relief works, is posted to the East Chumparun District, which he joined on the 27th May 1874, before noon.

No. 222.—Mr. F. E. Wilshaw, Supervisor, Second Grade, is posted to the Eastern Tirhoot District, which he joined on the 15th June 1874, before noon.

No. 223.—Mr. J. B. Challon, Supervisor, Second Grade, is posted to the Sonthal Pergunnahs District, which he joined on the 15th June 1874, before noon.

No. 224.—Leave of Absence.—Baboo Ramnath Bhattacharjee, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Hazareebagh District, from the 1st December 1873 to the 13th February 1874, on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 225.—Posting.—Mr. R. B. Claudius, Overseer, First Grade, who has been temporarily made available by the Irrigation Branch of this Department for employment on relief works is posted to the Bogra District.

No. 226.—Notification.—Azizuddeen, Overseer, Second Grade, joined the North-Eastern Tirhoot District on the 23rd June 1874, after noon.

No. 227.—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are republished for information :—

"No. 657 of 16th June 1874.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

* * * * *

"Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. P. Layard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Government General Order No. 433, of 1874,—Arabia. 1st May 1874 from Bombay.

"No. 662 of 1874.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of Major-General J. D. Stewart, Bombay Infantry, on the 13th April 1874, the name of—

* * * * *

Major H. T. Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels."

No. 228.—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

"No. 404 of the 2d June 1874.—Corporal C. Lewis, Overseer, First Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Military Works Branch."

"No. 405.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseers, First Grade, and posted to Bengal :—

Sergeants G. Stuttaford and D. Haining.

No. 229.—Postings.—Sergeant G. Stuttaford, R.E., Overseer, First Grade, is posted to the North-Eastern Tirhoot District, which he joined on the 2nd June 1874, before noon.

Serjeant D. Haming, R.E., Overseer, First Grade, is posted to the East Chumparun District, which he joined on the 21st May 1874, before noon.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The 29th June 1874.

No. 230.—Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for making a deviation line of the Rajmehal and Dinagepore road in front of a breach above Old Maldah, in the villages of Shak Mohuppara, Fulbari, and Ramchunderpore, pergunnah Rokunpore, and villages Nowgow and Balia, pergunnah Kankjole, zillah Maldah, it is hereby declared that for the

above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 20 beeghas of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Sonatan Dasse's land in Balia, Nowgow, and by *daura* and Aughory and Hoolash Bewas' lands in village Ramchunderpara; east by Lotun Rajak, Ramdhone Rajak, Ratoo Hajee, Jaun, Mehomed Khoodoo Ganjea Alal and Premchand Kurmoker's gardens, and Buffatoola and Chukoo Sah's lands in villages Fulbari and Shak Mohumpara; west by River Mohanunda, Lotun Rajak, Ramdhone Rajak and Golam Mehomed's gardens and *daura*, and south by Sonatan Dasse's gardens and *daura*, is required within the aforesaid villages of Shak Mohunpara, Fulbari, Ramchunderpore, Balia and Nowgow, in the district of Maldah.

2. This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Colonel; R.E.,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 26th June 1874.

No. 263.—Appointment.—Baboo Rajendra Nath Biswas is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Sub-Overseer of the First Grade and posted to the Gunduk Circle.

No. 264.—Leave.—Mr. J. H. Apjohn, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, attached to the Cossye Division, is allowed privilege leave from the afternoon of the 24th May 1874 to the afternoon of the 4th June 1874, under Chapter VI, Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 265.—Appointment.—Baboo Girish Chunder Banerje is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Sub-Overseer of the First Grade and posted to the Gunduk Circle.

No. 266.—Notification.—The following extract from the General Orders of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, dated 16th June 1874, is republished for information:—

("From the *London Gazette* dated 12th May 1874.")

* * * * *

"The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels:—

* * * * *

"Lieutenant Colonel Henry William Gulliver, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. Dated 21st March 1874."

No. 267.—Postings.—Mr. J. G. Lee, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, transferred from the Sindia Railway Survey, is posted to the Karamnassa Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th June 1874.

No. 268.—Lieutenant E. Kenny, s.c., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, transferred from Mysore, is posted to the Survey Division, Gunduk Circle.

Lieutenant Kenny reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 17th June 1874.

No. 269.—Lieutenant H. W. Allen, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, transferred from Mysore, is posted to the High Level Canal Division, Gunduk Circle.

Lieutenant Allen reported his arrival at Dinapore on the afternoon of the 17th June 1874.

No. 270.—Notification.—The following notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

"No. 399, dated 19th June 1874.—The services of Lieutenant A. R. Porter, B.S.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for employment on Famine Relief Works."

No. 271.—Posting.—Lieutenant A. R. Porter, B.S.C., to the Lower Gunduk Embankment Division, Gunduk Circle.

Lieutenant Porter will rank as an Assistant Engineer of the Second Grade for such time as he is employed on famine relief works.

No. 272.—Notifications.—Baboo Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee, Temporary Overseer, Second Grade, joined the Upper Gunduk Embankment Division on the afternoon of the 16th June 1874.

No. 273.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, joined the High Level Canal Division on the afternoon of the 8th June 1874.

Dated 29th June 1874.

No. 274.—Medical Posting.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Rajkristo Ghosal, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department, is posted to the Dehree Division, *vice* Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Romana Krishna De.

No. 275.—Leave.—Mr. W. H. Morrow, Supervisor, Second Grade, Dehree Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th May 1874, on which date he availed himself of it.

G. A. SEARLE, Lieut.-Col., s.c.,

For Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER SECTION 64 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

The 15th June 1874.—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the River Hooghly, extending from the northern boundary of Golabaree Ghât Road on the north to the southern boundary of Kassy Mitter's Ghât on the south, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels, and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between the said Kassy Mitter's Ghât on the south and the northern boundary of Thakoorbarree Ghât on the north, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified except at the aforesaid wharf.

By order of the Commissioners,
W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 29th June 1874.—Baboo Poorno Chunder Roy, Second Moonsif of Dukhin Shabazpore, in the District of Backergunge, is allowed leave of absence for 4½ months, on private affairs from 2nd July 1874, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

TRANSFERS OF MOONSIFS.

The 25th June 1874.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Bose, Second Moonsif of Rungpore, on leave is appointed to be Moonsif of Kandi, District Moorshedabad, and will join his new appointment on the expiration of his leave.

Baboo Chunder Coomar Roy, Moonsif of Buddorgunge, District Rungpore, and now Acting Moonsif of Cox's Bazar, District Chittagong, is appointed to be Moonsif of Cox's Bazar, District Chittagong.

By order of the High Court,
H. J. S. CORTON, *Offg. Registrar.*

Circular Orders and Memos. by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Circular Order No. 2.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th June 1874.

WITH reference to the alteration in Section 276 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by Act XI of 1874 (the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act),
HIGH COURT. the Court are pleased to issue the following Circular Order in
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. the Court are pleased to issue the following Circular Order in
Criminal. supersession of Circular Order No. 1, dated 17th January 1874.

2. The High Court find it necessary to call the attention of the several Subordinate Criminal Courts, and of the Officers in charge of Jails, to the provisions of Act X of 1872, in respect of the submission of criminal appeals. Section 275 of the present law enacts that "every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against."

3. What the judgment or final order in the case shall contain is enacted in Section 464 of the Code:—"The judgment or final order shall contain the point or points for determination, the findings thereupon, and the reasons for the finding." The fourth paragraph of the same section points out that "In trials by jury the Court need not state its reasons for its judgment, but shall record the heads of the charge to the jury." In cases tried by jury, therefore, the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury will take the place of the reasons for the finding.

4. No doubt can exist as to the plain requirements of the law in this matter, and the Court desire that the Subordinate Courts will carefully comply with the provisions of the New Code and discontinue the practice, which at present exists in several quarters, of furnishing to the person affected, and sending up to the Appellate Court, a copy of the sentence only with the petition of appeal.

Circular Order No. 3.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th June 1874.

THE Court are pleased to notify, for the information of Judges and Magistrates, that Circular Order No. 17, dated 17th June 1863, is cancelled.

C.

Statement showing values of the different classes of suits in which local inquiry was ordered during the year_____.

Scale of values.	No.	Aggregate value.	Average value.	Aggregate cost of local inquiry only.	Average cost of local inquiry.	Average time occupied in inquiry.
Cases not exceeding 5 Rs.						
20 "						
50 "						
100 "						
500 "						
1,000 "						
Exceeding 1,000 "						

No. 689, dated Calcutta, the 3rd June 1874.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Offg. Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

To—The Magistrate of Sylhet.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2546, dated 20th May 1874, in which you state that you had presumed that columns 2 and 3, Part II of Quarterly Statement D, referred to cases of commitment.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
Criminal.

2. In reply, I am to say that, although your supposition is borne out by the literal wording of the headings of the columns, the intention of the Court was that "persons implicated in commitments" and not the commitments themselves should be shown in this column, and you are requested to cause the statements to be prepared on this principle in future.

Circular Memo. No. 3.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd June 1874.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
Criminal.

Forwarded to all Sessions Judges and Magistrates for information and guidance.

No.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th June 1874.

To—The Judge of

THE Court direct me to return herewith your returns to Circular Order No. 11, dated 14th March 1874, and to point out that the forms of

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
Civil.

Registers of receipts and disbursements on account of Civil Court Ameen prescribed by that Circular were intended, as stated therein, *to be kept up in all the regular Civil Courts*

with a view to furnishing materials for the returns to the Court under Circular Order No. 12, dated 8th April 1872.

2. The Statement for the financial year 1873-74, required in the 2nd paragraph of the recent Circular, should be made in the form appended to the Circular No. 12, dated 8th April 1872.

3. The Statement should accordingly be recast and submitted to this Court at an early date.

Circular Memo. No. 14.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th June 1874.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
Civil.

Copy forwarded to all District Judges for information and guidance.

By order of the High Court,

H. J. S. COTTON,
Officiating Registrar.

TREASURY NOTICE.

LIEUTENANT L. J. H. GREY, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Lohardugga Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON, *Commr. of Chota Nagpore.*

CHOTA NAGPORE, the 19th June 1874.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

It is hereby notified that, under the orders of the Government of Bengal contained in the Resolution dated the 5th of October 1872, promulgating the Junior Scholarship Rules, five junior scholarships of the second grade and ten of the third grade were allotted to the Presidency Division. They will be distributed among the several districts of the division in the following manner at the ensuing December examination:—

24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	7
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	5
Jessore	...	...	...	...	3

The grade of the scholarship will be determined by the marks obtained by the successful candidate in the divisional list.

It is also notified, in accordance with paragraph 10 of the Rules, that not less than one half of the scholarships will be awarded to students who have qualified in drawing, surveying, and physical geography.

The examination in these subjects will be held in the Kishnaghur College, Jessore Zillah School, and the Senate House, on the 8th and 9th October 1874. For further information candidates can apply to the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, No. 22, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

The 12th June 1874.

H. ULICK BROWNE, *Commissioner.*

NOTICE

By the Board for conducting the examination of candidates for admission as Pleaders and Mookhtears in Courts subordinate to the High Court at Fort William.

The following is the result of the examination held at Patna of candidates for admission as Pleaders of the Lower Grade.

Name.	Father's name.	District.
Rewab Lall	Seeta Ram	Gya.
Hurbuns Sohoy	Luchmun Proshed	Ditto.
Janoki Persad	Bhyro Deyal Singh	Shahabad.
Ramnoomi Pershad	Jagun Nath Singh	Tirhoot.
Mohomed Ahya	Sheik Munowur Hossein	Patna.
Arshud Ali	Usad Ali	Bhagulpore.
Mudun Mohun Lall	Nundo Proshud Khatre	Patna.
Mohamed Tayeb	Mehdi Hossein	Monghyr.
Mohamed Abdool Azneez	Sheik Ameer Hossein	Shahabad.
Golam Raza	„ Ali Raza	Ditto.
Sheik Bilayet Hossein	Muhdela Hossein	Gya.
Abdur Buzzak	Sheik Urshud Ali	Patna.
Kooldip Narain	Sheo Sohoy Singh	Shahabad.
Protap Narain	Hurihur Sohoy	Tirhoot.
Loik Narain	Sohun Lall	Patna.
Amanut Ali Khan	Mahomed Ali Khan	Shahabad.
Sheik Mahomed Ibrahim Hossein	Sheik Zamirooddin	Ditto.
Bisessur Proshad	Hor Pursad Singh	Sarun.
Mohamed Bux	Ahmed Bux	Patna.
Baldeo Sohoy	Thacoor Ubhlakh Proshud	Sarun.
Mirza Ali Hossein	Mohamed Beg	Shahabad.
Gunga Proshad	Bhograj Singh	Patna.
Sheik Mahomed Ismail	Syed Mahomed Horoon	Ditto.
Mohamed Ibrahim	Deedar Ollah	Tirhoot.
Jasoda Nund	Goor Sohoy Singh	Sarun.
Sheik Azhur Hossein	Sheik Sakhaut Alli	Patna.
Thacoor Proshad	Ram Bhajun Lall	Shahabad.
Sheik Mahomed Rahim	Moonshee Deebai Ali	Patna.
Badurooddeen Hossein	Mulick Muzbur Ali	Ditto.
Ram Anograh Proshad	Janki Proshad	Tirhoot.
Mahomed Shareef	Sheik Bahadoor Ali	Bhagulpore.
Sheik Mahomed Jan	„ Paigumber Bux	Tirhoot.
Shawrun Lall	Vazeer Mull	Monghyr.
Sheik Fazul Huq	Sheik Shareef Ali	Patna.
Sheik Hamid Hossein	„ Ameerooddin	Arrah.
Goor Persad	Degamber Lall	Monghyr.
Gobind Proshad	Mahadeo Dutt	Tirhoot.
Gopal Lall	Pubhoo Nath	Gya.
Sheik Elahi Buksh	Sheik Joomun	Ditto.
Mahomed Sadiq	„ Mahomed Karim	Bhagulpore.
„ Imami	„ Enayet Hossein	Gya.
Deep Narain Singh	Durgapaty Lall	Bhagulpore.
Shurruffooddin Ahmed	Mahomed Wajid	Gya.
Ali Hyder	Sheik Najabut Ali	Shahabad.
Nuthoo Lall	Rung Lall	Patna.
Sheik Ali Buksh	Sheik Korem Bux	Ditto.
Ibnool Hossein	Syed Hossein Askri	Shahabad.
Abdool Huq	Kobeerooddin Ahmed	Bhagulpore.
Nowrung Proshad	Thacoor Proshad	Shahabad.
Boij Nath Proshad	Jugroop Sing	Patna.
Mahomed Abdoolah	Hyder Ali	Monghyr.
Chedi Lall	Nounedh Lall	Patna.
Sheikh Reyazoodin	Waris Ahmed	Shahabad.
Lalla Brojobehari Lall	Toolsi Ram	Sarun.
Benarsi Lall	Bhyro Deyal Singh	Shahabad.
Mohamed Ali Ahsen	Shirafut Ali	Patna.
Raghober Sohoy	Shunkur Sohoy	Ditto.
Bainee Proshad	Jagar Nath Singh	Gya.
Januck Lall	Mohesh Dutt	Tirhoot.
Nath Sohoy	Khoob Lall	Ditto.
Mohamed Mehfooz	Sheik Kifayetoollah	Bhagulpore.

Name.	Father's Name.	Districts.
Golam Woris, <i>alias</i> Golam Rowshan	Wazeerooddeen	Patna.
Deoki Nund	Sham Soondar Lall	Ditto.
Oulad Ashun	Shaik Imam Buksh	Ditto.
Riyaz Ali	Wahid Ali	Shahabad.
Syed Abdool Azeez	Syed Goohur Ali	Bhagulpore.
Sheik Omed Ali	Imam Buksh	Patna.
Sheik Bundeh Ali	Muazum Ali	Sarun.
Dabi Proshad	Ajoodhya Proshad	Shahabad.
Elahi Bux	Moorad Ali	Tirhoot.
Sheik Robut Hossein	Hyder Ali	Gya.
Nonidh Narain	Har Sohay Singh	Shahabad.
Mehboobool Hossein	Habeebool Hossein	Sarun.
Durshun Lall	Khoob Lall	Bhagulpore.
Sheik Imdat Hossein	Imam Bux	Patna.
Chundi Proshad Ghose	Sunker Nath Ghose	Bhagulpore.
Nuckchedi Lall	Meemoun Lall	Ditto.
Mungri Ram	Rugho Nath Sahoy	Ditto.
Mahomed Jan	S. Muzhur Hossein	Tirhoot.
Tajunmool Hossein	Mahomed Azhar	Ditto.
Waris Ali	Vazeer Ali	Ditto.
Abdool Goni	Deedar Ali	Patna.
Abdool Rahman	Syed Nehal Ali	Gya.
Joy Nath Lall	Hazari Lall	Shahabad.
Narsingh Sahoy	Ramgobind Sahoy Singh	Sarun.
Ali Buksh	Syed Amir Ali	Gya.
Syed Sahib Ali	Deedar Ali	Ditto.
S. Ameer Ali	S. Nazir Ali	Shahabad.
Nowarddin Ahmed	S. Hamedooddeen Ahmed	Patna.
Deeder Ali	S. Bukshisk Ali	Tirhoot.
Zahooroolashsan	Ikramoolhuq	Ditto.
Tasuddook Hossein	S. Elahi Buksh	Patna.
Syed Kowut Ali	S. Mahomed Khoorshed	Shahabad.
Abdool Gafoor	Mahomed Toorah	Patna.
Serajooddin Ahmed	Rashi Raza	Gya.
Mahomed Iradat Hossein	S. Mahomed Ali Asghur	Patna.
Mehdi Hossein	Bundah Ali	Monghyr.
Bunwari Lall	Doomun Lall	Tirhoot.
Mahomed Abdool Luteef	S. Aizad Bux	Shahabad.
Jogendro Nath Banerjee	Krish Chunder	Patna.
Akhori Gonesh Proshad	Sivaram Singh	Shahabad.
Mothoora Nath Banerjee	Nundo Coomar	Kishnaghur, Nuddea.
Moonshee Purmanund	Achoota Nund	Tirhoot.
Ramroop Lall	Nundoo Singh	Patna.
Kedar Nath Mookerjee	Bhogoban Chunder	Shahabad.

The following is the result of the examinations held at Dacca, Cuttack, and Gowhatty, of candidates for admission as Mookhtears.

Name.	Father's name.	District.
<i>Dacca.</i>		
Banarjee, Judu Nath	Cassi Chunder	Backergunge.
" Haro Kantha	Lakhi Kantha	Dacca.
" Sri Nath	Krishna Kishore	Ditto.
" Madan Mohun	Banko Chunder	Ditto.
Bose, Chandra Coomar	Rajnarayan	Ditto.
Chackerbutty, Bisnu Charan	Ram Kanai	Ditto.
Chowdhari, Gooroo Nath	Ishar Chundra	Ditto.
" Rajoni Nath Roy	Ram Roman	Fureedpore.
Chatterjee, Kasi Chundra	Ram Doollub	Backergunge.
" Koilas Chundra	Tilak Chundra	Dacca.
Dass, Shib Narain	Durga Narain	Ditto.
" Prosunno Coomar	Ramloebun	Ditto.
Dey, Chunder Kantha	Joy Kantha	Ditto.

Dacca.—(Continued.)

Deb, Alack Chundra	Gour Chundra	... Sylhet.
Datta, Ishan Chundra	Kali Das	... Dacca.
Ghose, Omesh Chundra	Ramoni	... Fureedpore.
„ Bhoobun Mohun	Madan Mohun	... Mymensingh.
Guha, Kylas Chunder	Iswar Chunder	... Ditto.
Gupta, Mohima Chundra	Bhoirab Chundra	... Dacca.
Ghosal, Durga-Churn	Gooroo Dass	... Backergunge.
Kar, Nobin Chundra	Chundra Moni	... Tipperah.
Mukerjee, Kali Prosunno	Durga Churn	... Backergunge.
Roy, Juggebundhoo	Gocool Chundra	... Dacca.
Sen, Raj Coomar	Kebol Krista	... Backergunge..
„ Sri Nath	Soda Nunda	... Dacca.
„ Mohim Chundra	Radha Nath	... Ditto.
Sirkar, Kali Prosunno	Durga Gopi	... Backergunge.
Shome, Nobin Chundra	Hari Krishna	... Sylhet.
Talapatra Coomar Chandra	Bishna Nath	... Tipperah.
Mahomed Nusseem	Mahomed Mozoom Chowdhri..	Sylhet.

Cuttack.

Sharessur Bannerjee	Kanaram	Cuttack.
Gopinath Chowdhury	Rajkishore	Ditto.
Radhamohun Dey	Brindabun	Midnapore.
Joykista Mohanti	Rughoonath	Cuttack.
Moteeram Maytee	Sheeb Narain	Midnapore.
Dwarka Nath Nundee	Muddun Mohun	Ditto.
Bhola Nath Dass	Nund Doolal	Ditto.
Pudma Lochun Sing	Seetul Persaud	Ditto.

Gowhatty.

Mpoonshee Buzlul Hossein	Moonshee Mahomed Hossein	Gowhatty.
Essan Chunder Dutta	Goluck Gobind Dutta	Ditto.
Kripa Nath Bose	Nund Coomar Bose	Pubna, Rajshahye.

The certificates of these persons will be sent immediately to the Judges of the District given against their names.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th June 1874.

CECIL JACKSON,
Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 578B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1872-73, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 6th July 1874, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz.—

				Chests.
Behar Opium	...	...	...	2,185
Benares „	...	...	...	1,565
Total				3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1873, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st July, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 11th July 1874, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 21st July 1874.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about

the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

Dates.			Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 5th August	1874	...	2,185	1,565	3,750
On or about Monday, 7th September	"	...	2,185	1,565	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th October	"	...	2,185	1,565	3,750
On or about Friday, 6th November	"	...	2,185	1,565	3,750
On or about Thursday, 3rd December	"	...	2,185	1,565	3,750
Total			10,925	7,825	18,750

By order of the Member-in-Charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 2nd June 1874.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 691B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1872-73, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th August 1874, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,750 chests, viz :—

			Chests.
Behar	Opium	...	2,185
Benares	"	...	1,565
Total			3,750

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1873, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th August, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities, that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 10th August 1874, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 20th August 1874.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

Dates.			Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Monday, 7th Sept.	1874	...	2,185	1,565	3,750
On or about Wednesday, 7th Oct.	"	...	2,185	1,565	3,750
On or about Friday, 6th Nov.	"	...	2,185	1,565	3,750
On or about Thursday, 3rd Dec.	"	...	2,185	1,565	3,750
Total			8,740	6,260	15,000

By order of the Member-in-Charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM, the 30th June 1874.

NOTICE.

No. 660 B.

It is hereby notified that one lot of Behar Opium of the sale held on the 4th instant, for which the Promissory Note deposited was not redeemed within the period prescribed in the 5th clause of the sale conditions, will be resold at the risk of the former purchaser at the Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 6th July 1874, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of 3,750 chests advertised for that day.

2. The conditions of resale will be the same as those of the sale above referred to.

By order of the Member-in-Charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM, the 23rd June 1874.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on Private Trade at each of the several Ports of export in the undermentioned Districts.

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th May 1874.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam	Bavanapadu, at the Nowp-		
	dah Salt Pans	50,000	
Godavery	Coconada	47,840	
Kistna	Nizampatam	33,600	
	Madras	.....
Chingleput	Ennore	.....
	Covelong	27,818	
Tanjore	Negapatam	.....
	Katnavady	.....
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	120,000	
	Total	279,258	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th March 1868, and 673, dated 27th April 1869.

C. A. GALTON, *Acting Sub-Secretary.*

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, Madras, 8th June 1874.

PUBLISHED for general information,

By order of the Member-in-Charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., Fort William, the 25th June 1874.

DISTRICT RELIEF COMMITTEES.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as members of the district relief committee for the Sonthal Pergunnahs :—

Mr. B. Wood.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Moore.
Mr. W. M. Smith.
„ C. W. Wilmot.
„ F. Grant.
„ E. Stewart.
„ J. R. Hand.
„ J. Rowland.
Rev. Mr. Boeressen.
„ Brown.
„ A. Stark

Mr. Cole.
The Civil Surgeon.
Mr. E. J. Meara.
„ R. C. Hamilton.
Rev. Mr. H. Davies.
Rajah Gopal Chunder Sing.
„ Leela Nund Sing.
Baboo Gopce Lal Pandey.
„ Indro Narain Rai.
„ Audit Narain Singh.
Mr. H. Muston.

S. P. CHATTERJEE,
For Offg. Commissioner.

BHAGULPORE, the 24th June 1874.

At a meeting of the District Charitable Relief Committee, Bankoora, held on the 7th June 1874.

PRESENT.

W. R. Larminie, Esq., c. s., *in the chair.*

Members :

E. Grey, Esq., c.s.	Baboo Kumad Nath Dutta.
R. H. G. Irvine, Esq.	„ Mohesh Chundra Banerjee.
J. O. B. Sceales, Esq.	Moonshee Alijameen.
Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterjee.	Baboo Krishna Govind Gossami, <i>Honorary Secretary.</i>
„ Promotho Nath Banerjee.	Baboo Harri Sunkur Dutta, <i>Joint-Secretary.</i>
„ Kunja Behary Chuckeravarti.	
„ Ram Chunder Dichit.	

Read correspondence on the subject of relief to be afforded to “d” class paupers, and resolved—

That supply of rice to “d” class paupers be made through some respectable men of the village where they reside, and that such respectable men be supplied with rice for that purpose.

2. That on the written recommendation of any one member of the committee, relief to “d” class paupers be given, and that the member recommending such persons will state in the certificate to be granted by him the names of the persons with details as to their cattle, implements of husbandry, and any other property they may be in possession of, and what aid they should receive.

3. That clothing be supplied to those paupers who are destitute thereof, and that the following be fixed as the length of the clothing:—Five yards for women, three-yard pieces for girls, four yards for men, and three yards for boys from 5 to 12 years of age.

4. That the weavers’ sub-committee be requested to cause cloth of the above descriptions to be manufactured.

Read a letter from Leonard Reuss, Manager of the Susunia Stone Quarries, offering to open a relief centre at Susunia on condition that the Charitable Relief Committee will defray one half of the expenses thereof; and resolved—

5. That his offer be accepted and Government grain be sent to him as required.

6. Resolved, that a relief centre be opened at Godardihi.

7. Resolved, that as in consequence of the rains having sent in, the river Dalkeswar will frequently overflow during this season, the relief centre of Bankoora be divided into two, and one be located at Rajgram.

Resolved, that advances of hemp be made to fishermen to spin to make nets with, and that their women be supplied with cotton to spin, and that in case their wages be not sufficient to maintain their families, gratuitous relief be granted after due consideration and enquiry.

As the working of the Joypore sub-committee is very unsatisfactory, resolved—

8. That it may be remodelled.

9. Resolved, that the salary of the mohurir allowed to the husking sub-committee be increased to Rs. 10 in consequence of the general increase of work.

Read a letter from the Gungajalghatty sub-committee regarding the appointment of a moharir to keep accounts in connection with relief, and resolved—

10. That a mohurir be *at once* appointed under the sub-committee.

Read a letter from Baboo Kumud Nath Dutta regarding the arrangements he made about the distressed Brahmins of Bathantore who were, on enquiry, found to be really poor, and resolved—

11. That the arrangements of Baboo Kumud Nath as to these men receiving gratuitous alms as “d” class paupers at the Inackra centre be approved.

Read a letter from Baboo Ramchunder Dichit, a member of the weaving sub-committee, regarding the purchase of an almirah for keeping tusser cloth, &c., received back from the weavers, and resolved—

12. That the cost of purchasing an almirah, Rs. 25, be sanctioned.

13. Resolved, that as the salary of the English clerk under the committee is very small, it be increased to Rs. 20 in consequence of the general increase of work.

Read a letter from certain inhabitants of Polasdanga, requesting to provide for certain villages of thana Gungajalghatty bordering on the Burdwan jurisdiction, and resolved—

14. That seven days’ rations at a time be allowed to the paupers of the villages from the Burjorah centre.

15. Resolved, that the several sub-committees be requested to realize and remit the value of the thread advanced to weavers, or to send the cloths manufactured by them.

W. R. LARMINIE,
Chairman.

At a meeting of the District Relief Committee, held on the 15th June 1874.

PRESENT :

W. R. Larminie, Esq. C.S., in the Chair.

Members.

E. Grey, Esq., C.S.	Baboo Shib Das Bhattacharjee.
R. H. G. Irvine, Esq.	„ Ram Tarak Mukerjee.
W. B. Christie, Esq.	„ Mohesh Chundra Banerjee.
Baboo Kanti Chunder Chatterjee.	„ Ananda Chundra Roy.
„ Promotho Nath Banerjee.	„ Moonshi Ali Jamin.
„ Harihar Mookerjee.	„ Abdool Jalil Khan.
„ Gouri Sunker Chatterjee.	Baboo Rameshar Sen.
„ Kulada Prosad Mukerjee.	„ Krisna Gobinda Goshamee, member
„ Kunja Beharee Chakravarti.	and <i>Honorary Secretary.</i>

Resolved that every member of the committee recommending objects of relief under class “d” be required to grant a certificate in the following form, and that all such persons already admitted be called upon to furnish fresh certificates from the members.

Form of Certificate.

“I hereby certify that I have examined into the circumstances of the family noted below, and declare that they are in need of charitable relief, and that their social position is such that it would be degrading to them to support themselves by any sort of manual labor, or being physically unable to perform such labor cannot by reason of their social position come to the relief centre.”

2. Read a letter from Moonshee Abdool Jalil Khan, proposing the adoption of certain forms of registers and tickets, with regard to “d” class paupers, and resolved—

That the chairman be requested to arrange for supply of printed forms (both in English and in the vernacular), for the use of the district committee, as well as of the mofussil sub-committees.

3. As the number of in-door patients of the charitable hospital has greatly increased in consequence of the scarcity, the committee have decided upon contributing towards the institution from the funds at their disposal at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per every average patient in excess of Rs. 12.

Read a petition from the inhabitants of Ramsagor, and the neighbouring villages, and resolved—

4. That a relief centre be opened at Ramsagor.

5. Resolved that the Bissenpore sub-committee be requested to report whether there is at present any necessity for opening a relief centre at Bankadaha.

Read a petition from the inhabitants of Lodnah and the neighbouring villages praying for the opening of a relief centre somewhere between Ondah and Bankoora, and resolved—

6. That Baboo Shib Das Bhattacharjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, be requested to report after enquiry as to the expediency of a relief centre being opened in that locality.

7. Resolved that Baboos Umesh Chandra Datta, Soorja Kumar Dass, Akhoy Kumar Mukerjee, Bireswar Chatterjee, and Shama Charan Bauerjee, be elected members of the District Relief Committee.

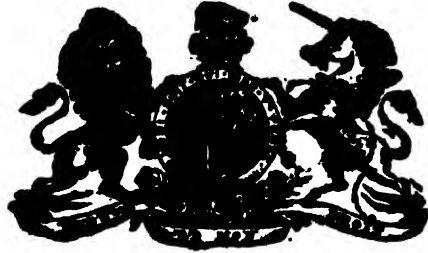
Read a petition from certain inhabitants of the town, craving that assistance be afforded to them for rebuilding their houses destroyed by fire, and resolved—

8. That Baboos Kanti Chunder Chatterjee and Gouri Sankur Chatterjee be requested to enquire into the circumstances of the applicants, and suggest measures as to how relief should be offered to them.

Read a letter from Moonshi Ali Jamin, member of the committee, asking for a mohurir to enable him to keep accounts of wages paid to laborers, weavers, and resolved—

9. That a mohurir on a salary of Rs. 10 be placed at his disposal for the purpose indicated above.

W. R. LARMINIE,
Chairman.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1874.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Patna, will be put up to sale at the Collector's Office at Bankipore at 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 16th July 1874, corresponding with 1st Sarabun B.S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be distrubed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA IN BEEGHAS AND ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Patna	Pergunnah Saleemabad, and Gyaspore, Mouzah Puchmahulla.	337	South	12 19 8	4 1 6	.....	.....	Commences on 2,980 feet of mile 337, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing South—By semindaree land. East—By boundary of the Monghyr district. West—By end of mile 337, as per plan.
2	ditto	ditto	337	North	13 8 0	4 1 29	.....	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By boundary of the Monghyr district. West—By end of mile 337, as per plan.
3	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Puchmahulla.	338	South	9 9 13	3 0 22	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 337, as per plan, and terminates on 1,310 feet of mile 338.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By end of mile 337, as per plan. West—By boundary of Mouzah Jalapore.
4	ditto	ditto	338	North	10 2 0	3 1 14	.....	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 337, as per plan. West—By boundary of Mouzah Jalapore.
5	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Jalapore.	338	South	23 13 8	7 2 0	.....	.....	Commences on 1,310 feet of mile 338, and terminates on 4,250 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By boundary of Mouzah Jalapore. West—By boundary of Mouzah Puchmahulla.
6	ditto	ditto	338	North	21 7 8	7 0 11	.....	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By boundary of Mouzah Puchmahulla. West—By boundary of Mouzah Demarah.
7	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Demarah.	338	South	7 14 0	2 2 7	.....	.....	Commences on 4,250 feet of mile 338, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By boundary of Mouzah Jalapore. West—By end of mile 338, as per plan.
8	ditto	ditto	338	North	8 12 0	2 3 15	.....	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By boundary of Mouzah Jalapore. West—By end of mile 338, as per plan.

9	ditto	...	ditto	...	339	South	...	15 10 0	5 0 20	.....	Commences at the end of mile 338, as per plan, and terminates on 2,008 feet of mile 339.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By end of mile 338, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 11.
10	ditto	...	ditto	...	339	North	...	15 10 0	5 0 20	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 338, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 12.
11	ditto	...	ditto	...	339	South	...	24 11 0	8 0 19	.....	Commences on 2,000 feet of mile 339, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 9. West—By end of mile 339, as per plan.
12	ditto	...	ditto	...	339	North	...	24 11 0	8 0 19	.....	ditto	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 10. West—By end of mile 339, as per plan.
13	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Badpore.	...	340	South	...	14 10 8	4 3 8	.....	Commences at the end of mile 339, as per plan, and terminates on 1,740 feet of mile 340.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By end of mile 339, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 15.
14	ditto	...	ditto	...	340	North	...	14 10 8	4 3 8	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 339, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 16.
15	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Morachee.	...	340	South	...	15 11 4	5 0 23	.....	Commences on 1,740 feet of mile 340, and terminates on 3,840 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 13. West—By village road.
16	ditto	...	ditto	...	340	North	...	15 11 4	5 0 23	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 14. West—By village road.
17	ditto	...	ditto	...	340	South	...	8 6 8	2 3 0	.....	Commences on 3,880 feet of mile 340, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By village road. West—By end of mile 340, as per plan.
18	ditto	...	ditto	...	340	North	...	8 6 8	2 3 0	0 0 14	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By village road. West—By end of mile 340, as per plan.
19	ditto	...	ditto	...	341	South	...	14 3 8	4 2 30	.....	Commences at the end of mile 340, as per plan, and terminates on 2,725 feet of mile 341.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By end of mile 340, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
20	ditto	...	ditto	...	341	North	...	14 3 8	4 2 30	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 340, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
21	ditto	...	ditto	...	341	South	...	9 16 8	3 1 0	.....	Commences on 2,750 feet of mile 341, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By semindaree land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 341, as per plan.
22	ditto	...	ditto	...	341	North	...	9 16 8	3 1 0	0 0 5	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 341, as per plan.
23	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Morachee and Hatheedab.	...	342	South	...	6 1 8	2 0 1	.....	Commences at the end of mile 341, as per plan, and terminates on 1,700 feet of mile 342.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By end of mile 341, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 26.

Consecutive Lot	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of miles on which the land is situate.	Situating on which side of the Railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA IN BINGHAS AND ACRES		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
24	Patna	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Morachee and Hathedah.	342	North	6 1 8	2 0 1	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 341, as per plan, and terminates on 1,700 feet of mile 342.	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 341, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 28.
25	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Hathedah.	342	South	7 14 10	2 2 9	.....	.....	Commences on 1,700 feet of mile 342, and terminates on 3,450 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 23. West—By eastern boundary of lot 27.
26	ditto	ditto	342	North	7 14 10	2 2 9	.....	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 24. West—By eastern boundary of lot 28.
27	ditto	ditto	342	South	7 18 0	2 2 18	Occupied by road	0 0 4	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 342, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 25. West—By end of mile 343, as per plan.
28	ditto	ditto	342	North	7 18 0	2 2 18	ditto	0 0 4	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 26. West—By end of mile 343, as per plan.
29	ditto	ditto	343	South	6 6 4	2 0 14	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 342, as per plan, and terminates on 680 feet of mile 343.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By end of mile 343, as per plan. West—By semindaree land.
30	ditto	ditto	343	South	6 6 4	1 3 1	.....	.....	Commences on 1,380 feet of mile 343, and terminates on 2,440 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By ditto.
31	ditto	ditto	343	North	11 5 8	3 2 37	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 342, as per plan, and terminates on 2,440 feet of mile 343.	West—By village road. North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 343, as per plan.
32	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Dururpore and Duryapore.	343	South	15 18 8	5 1 2	.....	.....	Commences on 2,470 feet of mile 343, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	West—By village road. North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By village road.
33	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Dururpore, Duryapore, and Moorarpore.	343	North	15 18 10	5 1 3	Road common to lots 30, 31, 32, and 33.	0 0 10	ditto	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By end of mile 343, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 36.
34	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Duryapore and Moorarpore.	344	South	14 2 10	4 2 28	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 343, as per plan, and terminates on 1,890 feet of mile 344.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By end of mile 343, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 37.
35	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Moorarpore.	344	North	14 2 10	4 2 28	.....	.....	ditto	North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 343, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 37.
36	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Outah.	344	South	10 7 10	3 1 29	.....	.....	Commences on 1,890 feet of mile 344, and terminates on 3,100 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 34. West—By village road.

37	ditto	...	ditto	...	344	North	...	10 7 10	3 1 29	.....	.....	Commences on 1,830 feet of mile 344, and terminates on 3,100 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By semindaree land. East—By railway fencing. West—By eastern boundary of lot 36.
38	ditto	...	ditto	...	344	South	...	14 17 0	4 3 26	.....	.....	Commences on 8,120 feet of mile 344, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	West—By village road. North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By village road.
39	ditto	...	ditto	...	344	North	...	14 17 0	4 3 26	0 0 10	Road common to lots 38, 37, 38, and 39.	ditto	North—By semindaree land. East—By railway fencing. South—By village road.
40	ditto	...	ditto	...	345	South	...	3 4 0	1 0 9	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 344, as per plan, and terminates on 670 feet of mile 345.	West—By end of mile 344, as per plan. South—By railway fencing. East—By semindaree land.
41	ditto	...	ditto	...	345	North	...	3 3 0	1 0 7	.....	.....	ditto	West—By end of mile 344, as per plan. East—By boundary of Mouzah Muckeah.
42	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Muckeah.	...	345	South	...	10 16 0	3 2 11	.....	.....	Commences on 700 feet of mile 345, and terminates on 3,000 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By village road & boundary of Mouzah Outah.
43	ditto	...	ditto	...	345	North	...	10 16 0	3 2 11	.....	.....	ditto	West—By eastern boundary of lot 44. North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing.
44	ditto	...	ditto	...	345	South	...	10 9 8	3 1 34	0 0 6	Occupied by road	Commences on 3,000 feet of mile 345, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	East—By boundary of Mouzah Outah. West—By eastern boundary of lot 46. North—By railway fencing.
45	ditto	...	ditto	...	345	North	...	10 9 8	3 1 34	0 0 6	ditto	ditto	South—By semindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 43. West—By end of mile 345, as per plan.
46	ditto	...	ditto	...	346	South	...	7 14 10	2 2 9	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 346, as per plan, and terminates on 1,760 feet of mile 346.	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By end of mile 346, as per plan.
47	ditto	...	ditto	...	346	North	...	7 14 10	2 2 9	.....	.....	ditto	West—By eastern boundary of lot 48. North—By semindaree land. South—By railway fencing.
48	ditto	...	ditto	...	346	South	...	7 14 10	2 2 9	.....	.....	Commences on 1,760 feet of mile 346, and terminates on 3,520 feet of same, as per plan.	East—By end of mile 346, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 49. North—By railway fencing.
49	ditto	...	ditto	...	346	North	...	7 14 10	2 2 9	.....	.....	ditto	South—By western boundary of lot 46. West—By eastern boundary of lot 50. North—By semindaree land.
50	ditto	...	ditto	...	346	South	...	7 14 10	2 2 9	.....	.....	Commences on 3,520 feet of mile 346, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 47. West—By eastern boundary of lot 51.
51	ditto	...	ditto	...	346	North	...	7 6 8	2 1 28	0 0 23	Occupied by branch line to River Ganges.	ditto	North—By railway fencing. South—By semindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 48. West—By end of mile 346, as per plan.

Consecutive Lot	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situating on which side of the Railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA IN BEEGHAS AND ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
52	Patna	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Mukteah.	347	South	1 13 3	0 2 8	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 346, as per plan, and terminates on 315 feet of mile 347.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 346, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
53	ditto	ditto	347	North	1 13 3	0 2 8	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 346, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
54	ditto	ditto	347	South	8 3 8	2 2 33	Occupied by railway level crossing road.	0 0 6	Commences on 3,380 feet of mile 347, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree lands. East—By Mokameh station lands. West—By end of mile 347, as per plan.
55	ditto	ditto	347	North	8 13 14	2 3 20	ditto	0 0 6	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Mokameh station lands. West—By end of mile 347, as per plan.
56	ditto	ditto	348	South	7 7 0	2 1 29	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 347, as per plan, and terminates on 1,760 feet of mile 348.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 347, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 58.
57	ditto	ditto	348	North	7 7 0	2 1 29	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 347, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 59.
58	ditto	ditto	348	South	7 7 0	2 1 29	.....	.....	Commences on 1,760 feet of mile 348, and terminates on 3,520 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 56. West—By eastern boundary of lot 60.
59	ditto	ditto	348	North	7 7 0	2 1 29	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 57. West—By eastern boundary of lot 61.
60	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Mokameh and Shonar.	348	South	7 9 0	2 1 34	Occupied by road	0 0 5	Commences on 3,520 feet of mile 348, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 58. West—By end of mile 348, as per plan.
61	ditto	ditto	348	North	7 9 0	2 1 34	ditto	0 0 5	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 59. West—By end of mile 348, as per plan.
62	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Shonar.	349	South	16 4 14	5 1 19	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 348, as per plan, and terminates on 2,930 feet of mile 349.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 348, as per plan. West—By village road.
63	ditto	ditto	349	North	16 4 14	5 1 19	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 348, as per plan. West—By village road.
64	ditto	ditto	349	South	8 17 8	2 3 30	.....	.....	Commences on 2,950 feet of mile 349, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By village road. West—By end of mile 349, as per plan.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA IN BEEGHAS AND ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
80	Patna	Pergunnah Gysaspore, Mouzah Sultaaspore and Kanyepore.	353	South	11 14 5	3 3 20	.....	.....	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 353, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 78. West—By end of mile 353, as per plan.
81	ditto	ditto	353	North	11 14 5	3 3 20	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 79. West—By end of mile 353, as per plan.
82	ditto	Pergunnah Gysaspore, Mouzah Kanyepore and Meekra.	354	South	6 13 0	2 0 32	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 353, as per plan, and terminates on 1,620 feet of mile 354.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 79. West—By end of mile 353, as per plan.
83	ditto	ditto	354	North	6 13 0	2 0 32	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 79. West—By end of mile 353, as per plan.
84	ditto	Pergunnah Gysaspore, Mouzah Meekra.	354	South	8 7 0	2 3 2	.....	.....	Commences on 1,550 feet of mile 354, and terminates on 3,400 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 79. West—By end of mile 353, as per plan.
85	ditto	ditto	354	North	8 6 0	2 2 39	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 86. West—By end of mile 354, as per plan.
86	ditto	ditto	354	South	8 14 0	2 3 20	Occupied by road	0 0 6	Commences on 3,400 feet of mile 354, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 84. West—By end of mile 354, as per plan.
87	ditto	ditto	354	North	8 9 0	2 3 7	ditto Road common to lots 82, 83, 84, and 85.	0 0 6 0 0 11	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 85. West—By end of mile 354, as per plan.
88	ditto	ditto	355	South	13 19 0	4 2 18	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 354, as per plan, and terminates on 2,430 feet of mile 355.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 85. West—By end of mile 354, as per plan.
89	ditto	ditto	355	North	13 19 0	4 2 18	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 85. West—By end of mile 354, as per plan.
90	ditto	Pergunnah Gysaspore, Mouzah Purnaruck.	355	South	14 8 0	4 3 2	.....	.....	Commences on 2,400 feet of mile 355, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 85. West—By end of mile 355, as per plan.
91	ditto	ditto	355	North	14 8 0	4 3 2	Occupied by road common to lots 89, 90, and 91.	0 0 11	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 85. West—By end of mile 355, as per plan.
92	ditto	ditto	356	South	18 0 0	5 3 32	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 355, and terminates at the end of mile 356, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 85. West—By end of mile 355, as per plan.

93	ditto	...	ditto	...	North	...	18 0 0	5 3 32	ditto	South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 355, as per plan.
94	ditto	...	ditto	...	South	...	12 16 12	4 0 39	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 356, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 357.
95	ditto	...	ditto	...	North	...	12 16 12	4 0 39	.....	.....	ditto
96	ditto	...	ditto	...	South	...	14 1 0	4 2 23	Occupied by road	0 0 5	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 357, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	
97	ditto	...	ditto	...	North	...	14 1 0	4 2 23	ditto	0 0 5	ditto	
98	ditto	...	ditto	...	South	...	10 8 8	3 1 32	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 357, as per plan, and terminates on 1,760 feet of mile 358.
99	ditto	...	ditto	...	North	...	10 8 8	3 1 32	.....	.....	ditto
100	ditto	...	ditto	...	South	...	10 8 8	3 1 32	.....	.....	Commences on 1,760 feet of mile 358, and terminates on 3,520 feet of same, as per plan.
101	ditto	...	ditto	...	North	...	10 8 8	3 1 32	.....	.....	ditto
102	ditto	...	ditto	...	South	...	10 9 14	3 1 35	.....	.....	Commences on 3,520 feet of mile 358, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.
103	ditto	...	ditto	...	North	...	10 9 14	3 1 35	.....	.....	ditto
104	ditto	...	ditto	...	South	...	7 19 0	2 2 21	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 358, as per plan, and terminates on 1,125 feet of mile 359.
105	ditto	...	ditto	...	North	...	7 19 0	2 2 21	.....	.....	ditto
106	ditto	...	ditto	...	South	...	23 10 6	7 1 31	.....	.....	Commences on 1,125 feet of mile 359, and terminates on 4,345 feet of same, as per plan.
107	ditto	...	ditto	...	North	...	22 10 6	7 1 31	.....	.....	ditto

South—By railway fencing.
East—By end of mile 355, as per plan.
North—By railway fencing.
South—By semindaree land.
East—By end of mile 356, as per plan.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 96.
North—By semindaree land.
South—By railway fencing.
East—By end of mile 356, as per plan.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 97.
North—By railway fencing.
South—By semindaree land.
East—By western boundary of lot 94.
West—By end of mile 357, as per plan.
North—By semindaree land.
South—By railway fencing.
East—By western boundary of lot 95.
West—By end of mile 357, as per plan.
North—By railway fencing.
South—By semindaree land.
East—By end of mile 357, as per plan.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 100.
North—By semindaree land.
South—By railway fencing.
East—By end of mile 357, as per plan.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 101.
North—By railway fencing.
South—By semindaree land.
East—By western boundary of lot 98.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 102.
North—By semindaree land.
South—By railway fencing.
East—By western boundary of lot 99.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 103.
North—By railway fencing.
South—By semindaree land.
East—By western boundary of lot 100.
West—By end of mile 358, as per plan.
North—By semindaree land.
South—By railway fencing.
East—By western boundary of lot 101.
West—By end of mile 358, as per plan.
North—By railway fencing.
South—By semindaree land.
East—By end of mile 358, as per plan.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 106.
North—By semindaree land.
South—By railway fencing.
East—By end of mile 358, as per plan.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 107.
North—By railway fencing.
South—By semindaree land.
East—By western boundary of lot 104.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 108.
North—By semindaree land.
South—By railway fencing.
East—By western boundary of lot 105.
West—By eastern boundary of lot 109.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA IN BENGHAS AND ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
108	Patna	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Luchmeepore	359	South	6 3 10	2 0 7	.....	.....	Commences on 4,345 feet of mile 359, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 106, West—By end of mile 359, as per plan.
109	ditto	ditto	359	North	6 3 10	2 0 7	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 107, West—By end of mile 359, as per plan.
110	ditto	ditto	360	South	10 17 0	3 2 14	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 359, and terminates on 1,570 feet of mile 360, as per plan.	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 107, West—By end of mile 359, as per plan.
111	ditto	ditto	360	North	10 17 0	3 2 14	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By eastern boundary of lot 112, West—By end of mile 359, as per plan.
112	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Burriarpore and Sanarah.	360	South	15 18 8	5 0 37	.....	.....	Commences on 1,570 feet of mile 360, and terminates on 3,900 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By eastern boundary of lot 113, West—By end of mile 359, as per plan.
113	ditto	ditto	360	North	15 16 8	5 0 37	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By eastern boundary of lot 110, West—By western boundary of lot No. 114.
114	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Dheebar.	360	South	9 8 8	3 0 19	.....	.....	Commences on 3,900 feet of mile 360, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By eastern boundary of lot 111, West—By western boundary of lot 115.
115	ditto	ditto	360	North	9 8 8	3 0 19	.....	.....	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By eastern boundary of lot 112, West—By end of mile 360, as per plan.
116	ditto	ditto	361	South	2 8 0	0 3 7	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 360, as per plan, and terminates on 400 feet of mile 361.	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By eastern boundary of lot 113, West—By end of mile 360, as per plan.
117	ditto	ditto	361	North	2 5 4	0 3 0	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 360, as per plan, and terminates on 350 feet of mile 360.	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 360, as per plan.
118	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Parehpore and Nyamubpore.	361	South	14 6 12	4 2 39	.....	.....	Commences on 425 feet of mile 361, and terminates on 2,550 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By nullah.
119	ditto	ditto	361	North	14 8 12	4 3 4	.....	.....	Commences on 375 feet of mile 361, and terminates on 2,550 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By eastern boundary of lot 130, South—By zemindaree land. East—By railway fencing.
120	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Shuborah.	361	South	16 12 0	5 1 38	.....	.....	Commences on 2,550 feet of mile 361, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By eastern boundary of lot 121, South—By railway fencing. East—By zemindaree land. West—By western boundary of lot 118, West—By end of mile 361, as per plan.

121	ditto	...	ditto	...	361	North	...	16 12 0	5 1 38	Occupied by nullah common to lots 116, 117, 118, and 119	0 0 16	ditto	...	North—By zemindari land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 119. West—By end of mile 361, as per plan.
122	ditto	...	ditto	...	362	South	...	10 5 0	3 1 22	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 361, as per plan, and terminates on 2,000 feet of mile 362.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindari land. East—By end of mile 361, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 124.
123	ditto	...	ditto	...	362	North	...	10 5 0	3 1 22	ditto	...	North—By zemindari land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 361, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 125.
124	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Shuborah, Jumoniah, and Basidpore.	...	362	South	...	14 0 0	4 2 20	.....	...	Commences on 2,000 feet of mile 362, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindari land. East—By western boundary of lot 122. West—By end of mile 362, as per plan.
125	ditto	...	ditto	...	362	North	...	14 0 0	4 2 20	ditto	...	North—By zemindari land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 123. West—By end of mile 362, as per plan.
126	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Basidpore.	...	363	South	...	2 2 8	0 2 33	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 362, as per plan, and terminates on 475 feet of mile 363.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindari land. East—By end of mile 362, as per plan. West—By land retained by the railway company.
127	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Barnasahidpore and Burua.	...	363	South	...	5 5 8	1 2 39	.....	.....	Commences on 4,050 feet of mile 363, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindari land. East—By land retained by railway company. West—By end of mile 363, as per plan.
128	ditto	...	ditto	...	363	North	...	5 5 8	1 2 39	Retained by the railway company, being abandoned, and occupied by branch line to the Gauges.	3 1 0 0 2 33	ditto	...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindari land. East—By land retained by railway company. West—By end of mile 363, as per plan.
129	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Burua and Dalismionchek.	...	364	South	...	18 10 0	6 0 19	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 363, as per plan, and terminates on 3,550 feet of mile 364.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindari land. East—By end of mile 363, as per plan. West—By zemindari land.
130	ditto	...	ditto	...	364	North	...	18 10 0	6 0 19	ditto	...	North—By zemindari land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 363, as per plan. West—By zemindari land.
131	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Bhaigaon.	...	364	South	...	7 0 0	2 1 10	.....	.....	Commences on 4,000 feet of mile 364, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindari land. East—By ditto. West—By end of mile 364, as per plan.
132	ditto	...	ditto	...	364	North	...	7 0 0	2 1 10	ditto	...	North—By zemindari land. South—By railway fencing. East—By zemindari land. West—By railway level crossing.
133	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Bhaipore, Shaikpore, and Ocherpore.	...	365	South	...	12 18 0	4 1 2	Occupied by nullah...	0 0 3	Commences at the end of mile 364, as per plan, and terminates on 2,950 feet of mile 365.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindari land. East—By end of mile 364, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.	
134	ditto	...	ditto	...	365	North	...	13 10 0	4 1 34	ditto	0 0 3	ditto	...	North—By zemindari land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 364, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
135	ditto	...	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzaha Abrahimpore, Sulampore, Gobindpore, and Julgobind.	...	365	South	...	10 4 0	3 1 20	.....	.....	Commences on 2,980 feet of mile 365, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindari land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 365, as per plan.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA IN BEEGHAS AND ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
136	Patna	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Arahinipore, Sulampore, Gobindpore, and Julgobind.	365	North	10 13 0	3 2 3	Occupied by road common to lots 134, 135, 136, and 137.	0 0 8	Commences on 2,980 feet of mile 365, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway level crossing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 365, as per plan.
137	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Julgobind and Dahore.	366	South	13 0 0	4 1 8	Occupied by road and ditch.	0 0 26	Commences at the end of mile 365, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 366.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 365, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 140.
138	ditto	ditto	366	North	13 0 0	4 1 8	ditto	0 0 26	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway level crossing. East—By end of mile 365, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 140.
139	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Dahore and Achoora.	366	South	10 10 0	3 1 36	.....	.....	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 366, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 365, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 141.
140	ditto	ditto	366	North	10 14 0	3 2 0	.....	.....	ditto	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 366, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 138.
141	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Achoora, Rajpore, and Hossainchuck.	367	South	10 5 0	3 1 22	Occupied by road	0 0 3	Commences at the end of mile 366, as per plan, and terminates on 2,950 feet of mile 367.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 366, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 139.
142	ditto	ditto	367	North	10 5 0	3 1 22	ditto	0 0 3	ditto	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 366, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 139.
143	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Nazampore and Sarohurpore.	367	South	6 2 12	2 0 5	.....	.....	Commences on 2,980 feet of mile 367, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 367, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 143.
144	ditto	ditto	367	North	6 2 12	2 0 5	Road common to lots 142, 143, 144, and 145.	0 0 9	ditto	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 367, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 143.
145	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Sarohurpore and Kullanpore.	368	South	6 0 0	1 3 38	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 367, as per plan, and terminates on 2,150 feet of mile 368.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 367, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 144.
146	ditto	ditto	368	North	6 0 0	1 3 38	.....	.....	ditto	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 367, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 144.
147	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Kullanpore and Satookhord.	368	South	3 19 0	1 1 9	.....	.....	Commences on 2,150 feet of mile 368, and terminates on 3,566 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By end of mile 367, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 146.
148	ditto	ditto	368	North	4 8 8	1 1 34	.....	.....	ditto	North—By railway level crossing. South—By zemindaree land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By western boundary of lot 147.

Consecutive Lot Number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which the land is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA IN BEEGHAS AND ACRES.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
161	Patna	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Samneemah.	372	North	10 0 0	3 1 9	.....	.....	Commences at the end of mile 371, as per plan, and terminates on 1,950 feet of mile 372.	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 371, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 167.
165	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Khariab.	372	South	3 0 0	0 3 39	...	.....	Commences on 1,950 feet of mile 372, and terminates on 2,620 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindaree land. East—By railway fencing. South—By zemindaree land. West—By western boundary of lot 164.
166	ditto	ditto	372	North	3 0 0	0 3 39	...	.....	ditto	East—By western boundary of lot 168. North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing.
167	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Manickpore.	372	South	11 2 0	3 2 27	.....	.....	Commences on 2,620 feet of mile 372, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	East—By eastern boundary of lot 165. West—By western boundary of lot 169.
168	ditto	ditto	372	North	11 6 0	3 2 39	...	...	ditto	North—By railway fencing. South—By western boundary of lot 167.
169	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Manickpore, Boorook, and Mahmudpore.	373	South	8 3 0	2 2 31	.....	...	Commences at the end of mile 372, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 373.	East—By end of mile 372, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 171.
170	ditto	ditto	373	North	8 12 0	2 3 15	.....	...	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing.
171	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Mahmudpore, Raneesura, and Kaghubpore.	373	South	8 13 0	2 3 18	.....	.....	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 373, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	East—By end of mile 372, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 172.
172	ditto	ditto	373	North	8 5 0	2 2 37	.....	...	ditto	North—By zemindaree land. East—By western boundary of lot 169.
173	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzah Raghupore.	374	South	6 16 0	2 0 37	...	...	Commences at the end of mile 373, as per plan, and terminates on 1,880 feet of mile 374.	South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 373, as per plan. West—By land retained by the rail company.
174	ditto	Pergunnah Gyaspore, Mouzahs Raghupore and Mahmudpore.	374	North	9 8 0	3 0 17	Retained by railway company.	2 3 17	Commences at the end of mile 373, as per plan, and terminates on 3,100 feet of mile 374.	North—By zemindaree land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 373, as per plan. West—By Bakhtiarpoore station lands.

BHAGULPORE, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 29th May 1874.

W. HENSHAM, Offg. Railway Deputy Collector.

[illegible]

[illegible]

لاٹ کی چوحدی	لاٹ کی شرح اور انتہا	مستثنیٰ کی گلی ہی				بیگمہ اور ایگر				نام موضع اور بیگمہ	نام ضلع	نمبر
		لاٹ کی	لاٹ کی	لاٹ کی	لاٹ کی	لاٹ کی	لاٹ کی	لاٹ کی	لاٹ کی			
اوتر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب رستہ پچھم ۳۴۰ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۴۰ میل کے ۲۸۸۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۱۳	۰	۰	۱۵ و ۱۶	۰	۳	۲	۸	۶	۸	۱۸
اوتر ریلوی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ۳۴۰ میل کے اخیر پچھم ریلوی لوہاکراسنگ	۳۴۰ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۴۱ میل کے ۲۷۲۵ فٹ تک مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	.....	۳۰	۲	۴	۸	۳	۱۴	۱۹
اوتر ریلوی زمینداری زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب ۳۴۰ میل کے اخیر پچھم ریلوی لوہاکراسنگ	۳۴۰ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۴۱ میل کے ۲۷۲۵ فٹ تک مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	.....	۳۰	۲	۴	۸	۳	۱۴	۲۰
اوتر ریلوی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ریلوی لوہاکراسنگ	۳۴۱ میل کے ۲۷۵۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم	.....	.....	.....	.....	۰	۱	۳	۸	۱۶	۹	۲۱
اوتر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب ریلوی لوہاکراسنگ پچھم ۳۴۱ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۴۱ میل کے ۲۷۵۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۵	۰	۰	۱۹ و ۲۰	۰	۱	۳	۸	۱۶	۹	۲۲
اوتر ریلوی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ۳۴۱ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ۲۵۰ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	۳۴۱ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۴۲ میل کے ۱۷۰۰ فٹ تک ختم	۱	۰	۲	۸	۱	۶	۲۳

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لاٹ کی چوہدری	لاٹ کی شروع اور انتہا	سے مستثنیٰ کی گئی ہیں		بیگھہ اور ایکڑ				رقبہ (کچھڑ)	نام پرنکھ اور موضع	نام ضلع	نمبر
		مربعہ	مربعہ	مربعہ	مربعہ	مربعہ	مربعہ				
اوتر زمینداروں کا گھروں دکھن زمینداروں زمین پورب ۳۴۵ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ۳۸ ضبر لاک کا پورب سیوانہ	۳۴۵ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۴۶ میل کے ۱۷۶۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	۱۰	۱۴	۷	۳۴۶	دکھن	ایضا	ایضا	۴۶
اوتر زمینداروں زمین دکھن زمینداروں زمین پورب ۳۴۵ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ۳۹ نمبر لاک کا پورب سیوانہ	ایضا	.....	.....	۱۰	۱۴	۷	۳۴۶	اوتر	ایضا	ایضا	۴۷
اوتر زمینداروں زمین دکھن زمینداروں زمین پورب ۳۴۶ نمبر لاک کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۵۰ نمبر لاک پورب سیوانہ	۳۴۶ میل کے ۱۷۶۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسیکے ۳۵۲۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	۱۰	۱۴	۷	۳۴۶	دکھن	ایضا	ایضا	۴۸
اوتر زمینداروں زمین دکھن زمینداروں زمین پورب ۳۴۷ نمبر لاک کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۵۱ نمبر لاک کا پورب سیوانہ	ایضا	.....	.....	۱۰	۱۴	۷	۳۴۶	اوتر	ایضا	ایضا	۴۹
اوتر زمینداروں زمین دکھن زمینداروں زمین پورب ۳۴۸ نمبر لاک کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۵۲ نمبر لاک کا پورب سیوانہ	۳۴۸ میل کے ۳۵۲۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسیکے ۳۵۲۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	۱۰	۱۴	۷	۳۴۶	دکھن	ایضا	ایضا	۵۰
اوتر زمینداروں زمین دکھن زمینداروں زمین پورب ۳۴۹ نمبر لاک کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۵۳ نمبر لاک کا پورب سیوانہ	ایضا	.....	.....	۱۰	۱۴	۷	۳۴۶	اوتر	ایضا	ایضا	۵۱

رستہ گنگا
نہی جانیکا

۲۳ ۰ ۰

ایضا

اوتر زمینداروں زمین
دکھن زمینداروں زمین
پورب ۳۴۹ نمبر لاک کا پچھم سیوانہ
پچھم ۵۳ نمبر لاک کا پورب سیوانہ

۵۲	ایضا	۳۳۷	ایضا	ایضا	۵۲
۵۳	ایضا	۳۳۷	ایضا	ایضا	۵۳
۵۴	ایضا	۳۳۷	ایضا	ایضا	۵۴
۵۵	ایضا	۳۳۷	ایضا	ایضا	۵۵
۵۶	ایضا	۳۳۸	ایضا	ایضا	۵۶
۵۷	ایضا	۳۳۸	ایضا	ایضا	۵۷
۵۸	ایضا	۳۳۸	ایضا	ایضا	۵۸
۵۹	ایضا	۳۳۸	ایضا	ایضا	۵۹

لاٹ کی چوحدی	لاٹ کی شروع اور انتہا	وہ زمین جو ہر لاٹ میں نیلام سے مستثنیٰ کی گئی تھی		خارج ہوئی وجہ	نقصیاتی موازی لاٹ بحساب ہیکٹہ اور ایکڑ				نام پرگنہ اور موضع	نام ضلع	نمبر			
		ہیکٹہ	ایکڑ		ہیکٹہ	ایکڑ	ہیکٹہ	ایکڑ						
اوتھریاوی کا گھروا۔ دکھن زمیندار زمین پورب ۵۸ نمبر لاٹ کا بیچم میوانہ بیچم ۳۴۸ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۴۸ میل کے ۳۵۲۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۵	۰	۰	۰	۳۴	۱	۲	۰	۷	۳۴۸	ایضا	ایضا	۶۰
اوتھریاوی زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب ۵۹ نمبر لاٹ کا بیچم میوانہ بیچم ۳۴۸ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۴۸ میل کے ۳۵۲۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۵	۰	۰	۰	۳۴	۱	۲	۰	۷	۳۴۸	ایضا	ایضا	۶۱
اوتھریاوی کا گھروا دکھن زمیندار زمین پورب ۳۴۸ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ بیچم رستہ	۳۴۸ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۴۹ میل کے ۲۹۳۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	.....	۱۹	۱	۵	۱۴	۱۶	۳۴۹	ایضا	پرگنہ ایضا موضع سونار	۶۲
اوتھریاوی زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب ۳۴۸ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ بیچم رستہ	۳۴۸ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۴۹ میل کے ۲۹۳۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	.....	۱۹	۱	۵	۱۴	۱۶	۳۴۹	ایضا	ایضا	۶۳
اوتھریاوی کا گھروا دکھن زمیندار زمین پورب ۳۴۹ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ بیچم رستہ	۳۴۹ میل کے ۲۹۵۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	.....	۳۰	۳	۲	۸	۱۷	۳۴۹	ایضا	ایضا	۶۴
اوتھریاوی زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب ۳۴۹ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ بیچم رستہ	۳۴۹ میل کے ۲۹۵۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۱۶	۰	۰	۰	۳۰	۳	۲	۸	۱۷	۳۴۹	ایضا	ایضا	۶۵

۶۶	ایضاً	پرگنہ ایضاً موضع ایضاً ویرگپور	۳۵۰	دکھن	۱۳	۱۰	۰	۱۴	۱	۳۴	.....	.....	۳۴۹ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۵۰ میل کے ۲۹۵۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اوتر ریلوی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ۳۴۹ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم رستہ
۶۷	ایضاً	ایضاً	۳۵۰	اوتر	۱۲	۱۰	۰	۱۴	۱	۳۴	.....	.....	۳۴۹ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۵۰ میل کے ۲۹۵۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اوتر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب ۳۴۹ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم رستہ
۶۸	ایضاً	پرگنہ ایضاً موضع برکپور	۳۵۰	دکھن	۹	۱۰	۱۰	۳	۲	۲۴	.....	.....	۳۵۰ میل کے ۲۹۷۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسے کے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اوتر زمینداری زمین دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب رستہ پچھم ۳۵۰ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ
۶۹	ایضاً	ایضاً	۳۵۰	اوتر	۹	۱۰	۱۰	۳	۰	۲۴	.....	.....	۳۵۰ میل کے ۲۹۷۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسے کے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اوتر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب رستہ پچھم ۳۵۰ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ
۷۰	ایضاً	ایضاً	۳۵۱	دکھن	۹	۶	۸	۳	۰	۱۳	.....	.....	۳۵۰ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۵۱ میل کے ۲۱۵۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اوتر ریلوی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ۳۵۰ میل کے اخیر پچھم رستہ
۷۱	ایضاً	ایضاً	۳۵۱	اوتر	۹	۶	۸	۳	۰	۱۳	.....	.....	۳۵۱ میل کے ۲۱۸۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسے کے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اوتر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب ۳۵۰ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم رستہ
۷۲	ایضاً	پرگنہ ایضاً موضع مور	۳۵۱	دکھن	۱۴	۱۳	۰	۴	۳	۱۵	.....	.....	۳۵۱ میل کے ۲۱۸۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسے کے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اوتر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب رستہ پچھم ۳۵۱ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ
۷۳	ایضاً	ایضاً	۳۵۱	اوتر	۱۳	۰	۰	۴	۱	۸	.....	.....	۳۵۱ میل کے ۲۱۸۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسے کے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اوتر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریلوی کا گھروا پورب رستہ پچھم ۳۵۱ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ

لاٹ کی چوحدی	لاٹ کی شروع اور اختتام	رقعہ زمین جو ہر لاٹ میں نیلام سے مستثنیٰ کی گئی ہے		غبنی مواریثات بحساب بیگمہ اور دیگر						پرکھنے والے کے نام و پتہ	پرکھنے والا اور موضع	ضلع یا تحصیل
		رقعہ	خارج مونیکی وجوہ	رقعہ	رقعہ	رقعہ	رقعہ	رقعہ	رقعہ			
اوتوریلوی کا گھرو دکن زمیندار زمین پورب ۳۵۱ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچم ۷۶ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	۳۵۱ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۵۲ میل کے ۲۶۴۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ ایضا	.....	.....	۸	۱۹	۱۱	دکن	۳۵۲	ایضا	پورب	۱۳
اوتوریلوی کا گھرو دکن زمیندار زمین پورب ۷۷ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	ایضا	.....	.....	۸	۱۹	۱۱	اوتر	۳۵۲	ایضا	پورب	۷۵
اوتوریلوی کا گھرو دکن زمیندار زمین پورب ۷۴ نمبر لاٹ کا پچم سیوانہ پچم ۳۵۲ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۵۲ میل کے ۲۶۴۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسے کے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	۸	۰	۱۱	دکن	۳۵۲	ایضا	پورب	۷۶
اوتوریلوی کا گھرو دکن زمیندار زمین پورب ۷۵ نمبر لاٹ کا پچم سیوانہ پچم ۳۵۲ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	ایضا	.....	.....	۸	۰	۱۱	اوتر	۳۵۲	ایضا	پورب	۷۷
اوتوریلوی کا گھرو دکن زمیندار زمین پورب ۳۵۲ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچم ۸۰ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	۳۵۲ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۵۳ میل کے ۲۶۴۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	۰	۷	۱۱	دکن	۳۵۳	پورب موضع سلطان پور	ایضا	۷۸
اوتوریلوی کا گھرو دکن زمیندار زمین پورب ۸۱ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	ایضا	.....	.....	۰	۷	۱۱	اوتر	۳۵۳	ایضا	ایضا	۷۹

نمبر لائٹ کا درمیانی رستہ	ایضا	۸۷	۸۶	۸۵	۸۴	۸۳	۸۲	۸۱	۸۰
ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا
۷	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲
۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳
۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰
۹	۱۴	۸	۶	۷	۶	۱۱	۱۳	۱۱	۱۴
۸	دکن	دکن	اوتر	دکن	اوتر	دکن	دکن	اوتر	دکن
۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۳	۳۵۳
ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	پرگنہ غونڈیور موضع سلطانپور	پرگنہ غونڈیور موضع سلطانپور
۸۷	۸۶	۸۵	۸۴	۸۳	۸۲	۸۱	۸۰	۷۹	۷۸
ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا
۷	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲
۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳
۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰
۱۱	۱۴	۸	۶	۷	۶	۱۱	۱۳	۱۱	۱۴
۱۱	دکن	دکن	اوتر	دکن	اوتر	دکن	دکن	اوتر	دکن
۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۳	۳۵۳
ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	پرگنہ غونڈیور موضع سلطانپور	پرگنہ غونڈیور موضع سلطانپور
۸۷	۸۶	۸۵	۸۴	۸۳	۸۲	۸۱	۸۰	۷۹	۷۸
ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا
۷	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲	۲
۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳	۳
۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰
۱۱	۱۴	۸	۶	۷	۶	۱۱	۱۳	۱۱	۱۴
۱۱	دکن	دکن	اوتر	دکن	اوتر	دکن	دکن	اوتر	دکن
۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۴	۳۵۳	۳۵۳
ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	ایضا	پرگنہ غونڈیور موضع سلطانپور	پرگنہ غونڈیور موضع سلطانپور

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لاٹ کی چوحدی	لاٹ کی شروع اور انتہا	وہ زمین جو ہر لاٹ میں نلام سے مستثنیٰ کی گئی ہے		خارج ہونے کی وجہ	تخمینی مولیٰ لاٹ بحساب				پرگنہ اور موضع	نام ضلع	نمبر				
		ہجرت	ہجرت		ہجرت	ہجرت	ہجرت	ہجرت							
اوٹو ریڈوے کا گھراؤ دکن زمیندار زمین پورب ۱۰۰ نمبر لاٹ کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۲۵۸ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۵۸ میل کے ۲۵۲۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسے کے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	۳۵	۱	۳	۱۴	۹	۱۰	دکن	۳۵۸	پرگنہ غوثپور موضع بنارک	ایضاً	۱۰۲
اوٹو زمیندار زمین دکن ریڈوے کا گھراؤ پورب ۱۰۱ نمبر لاٹ کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۳۵۸ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	ایضاً	.....	.....	.....	۳۵	۱	۳	۱۴	۹	۱۰	دکن	۳۵۸	ایضاً	ایضاً	۱۰۳
اوٹو ریڈوے کا گھراؤ دکن زمیندار زمین پورب ۳۵۸ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ۱۰۶ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	۳۵۸ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۵۹ میل کے ۱۱۲۵ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	۲۱	۲	۲	۰	۱۹	۷	دکن	۳۵۹	ایضاً	ایضاً	۱۰۴
اوٹو زمیندار زمین دکن ریڈوے کا گھراؤ پورب ۳۵۸ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ۱۰۷ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	۳۵۸ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۵۹ میل کے ۱۱۲۵ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	۲۱	۲	۲	۰	۱۹	۷	دکن	۳۵۹	ایضاً	ایضاً	۱۰۵
اوٹو ریڈوے کا گھراؤ دکن زمیندار زمین پورب ۱۰۴ نمبر لاٹ کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۱۰۸ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	۳۵۹ میل کے ۱۱۲۵ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسے کے ۴۳۶۵ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	۳۱	۱	۷	۶	۱۰	۲۲	دکن	۳۵۹	پرگنہ ایضاً موضع ریلی	ایضاً	۱۰۶
اوٹو زمیندار زمین دکن ریڈوے کا گھراؤ پورب ۱۰۵ نمبر لاٹ کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۱۰۶ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	ایضاً	۳۱	۱	۷	۶	۱۰	۲۲	دکن	۳۵۹	ایضاً	ایضاً	۱۰۷

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۱۲۲	ایضا	ایضا	۳۶۱۲	دکھن	۱۰	۵	۰	۰	۲	۳۲	۳۶۱۱ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۶۱۲ میل کے ۲۰۰۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اؤڈر ریولی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ۳۶۱۲ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ۱۲۴ نمبر لٹ کا پورب سیوانہ
۱۲۳	ایضا	ایضا	۳۶۱۲	اوتر	۱۰	۵	۰	۰	۳	۲۲	.....	.....	۳۶۱۱ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۶۱۲ میل کے ۲۰۰۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اؤڈر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریولی کا گھروا پورب ۳۶۱۱ میل اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ۱۲۵ نمبر لٹ کا پورب سیوانہ
۱۲۴	ایضا	پرگنہ ایضا موضع شہوریا و جمونیا و بازید پور	۳۶۱۲	دکھن	۱۴	۰	۰	۰	۴	۲۰	.....	.....	۳۶۱۲ میل کے ۲۰۰۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسیکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اؤڈر ریولی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ۱۲۲ نمبر لٹ کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۳۶۱۲ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ
۱۲۵	ایضا	ایضا	۳۶۱۲	اوتر	۱۴	۰	۰	۰	۴	۲۰	.....	.....	۳۶۱۲ میل کے ۲۰۰۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسیکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اؤڈر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریولی کا گھروا پورب ۱۲۳ نمبر لٹ کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۳۶۱۲ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ
۱۲۶	ایضا	پرگنہ ایضا موضع بازید پور	۳۶۱۳	دکھن	۲	۲	۸	۰	۰	۳۳	.....	.....	۳۶۱۲ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۶۱۳ میل کے ۴۷۵ فٹ تک ختم	اؤڈر ریولی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ۳۶۱۲ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ریولی کمپنی کے رکھا ہوا زمین
۱۲۷	ایضا	پرگنہ ایضا موضع برنا زاہد پور و برنا	۳۶۱۳	دکھن	۵	۵	۸	۱	۱	۳۹	.....	.....	۳۶۱۳ میل کے ۴۰۸۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسیکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اؤڈر ریولی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ریولی کمپنی کے رکھا ہوا زمین پچھم ۳۶۱۳ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ
۱۲۸	ایضا	ایضا	۳۶۱۳	اوتر	۵	۵	۸	۱	۱	۳۹	.....	.....	۳۶۱۳ میل کے ۴۰۸۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسیکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اؤڈر زمینداری زمین دکھن ریولی کا گھروا پورب ریولی کمپنی کے رکھا ہوا زمین پچھم ۳۶۱۳ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ
۱۲۹	ایضا	پرگنہ غوثپور موضع برنا و دلیسن چک	۳۶۱۳	دکھن	۱۸	۱۰	۰	۰	۶	۱۹	۳۶۱۳ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۶۱۴ میل کے ۳۵۰۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	اؤڈر ریولی کا گھروا دکھن زمینداری زمین پورب ۳۶۱۳ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم زمینداری زمین

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اوتر زمینداري زمین دکھن ریلوي کا گھراو پورب ریلوي لوالکرا سنگ پچھم ۳۶۵ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	ایضا	۸	۰	۱۳۶, ۱۳۵, ۱۳۴ نمبر لاٹکا درمیانی رستہ	۳	۲	۲	۰	۱۳	۱۰	اوتر	۳۶۵	ایضا	ایضا	۱۳۶
اوتر ریلوي کا گھراو دکھن زمینداري زمین پورب ۳۶۵ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ۱۴۰ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب سیوانہ	۳۶۵ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۶۶ میل کے ۲۶۴۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۲۶	۰	۰	۸	۱	۴	۰	۰	۱۳	دکھن	۳۶۶	پرگنہ ایضا مرضع جلگہ وندہ و ڈھور	ایضا	۱۳۷
اوتر زمینداري زمین دکھن ریلوي کا گھراو پورب ۳۶۵ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ۱۴۱ نمبر لاٹ پورب سیوانہ	ایضا	۲۶	۰	۰	۸	۱	۴	۰	۰	۱۳	اوتر	۳۶۶	ایضا	ایضا	۱۳۸
اوتر ریلوي کا گھراو دکھن زمینداري زمین پورب ۱۳۸ نمبر لاٹ پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۳۶۶ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۶۶ میل کے ۲۶۴۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسیکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۰	۰	۰	۳۶	۱	۳	۰	۰	۱۰	دکھن	۳۶۶	پرگنہ ایضا مرضع ڈھور و اچورا	ایضا	۱۳۹
اوتر زمینداري زمین دکھن ریلوي کا گھراو پورب ۱۳۹ نمبر لاٹ کا پچھم سیوانہ پچھم ۳۶۶ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	ایضا	۰	۰	۰	۶	۲	۳	۰	۰	۱۴	اوتر	۳۶۶	ایضا	ایضا	۱۴۰
اوتر ریلوي کا گھراو دکھن زمینداري زمین پورب ۳۶۶ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ریلوي لوالکرا سنگ	۳۶۶ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۶۷ میل کے ۲۹۵۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۳	۰	۰	۲۲	۱	۳	۰	۰	۵	دکھن	۳۶۷	پرگنہ ایضا مرضع اچورا و راز پور و حسین چاک	ایضا	۱۴۱
اوتر زمینداري زمین دکھن ریلوي کا گھراو پورب ۳۶۶ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ریلوي لوالکرا سنگ	ایضا	۳	۰	۰	۲۲	۱	۳	۰	۰	۵	اوتر	۳۶۷	ایضا	ایضا	۱۴۲
اوتر ریلوي کا گھراو دکھن زمینداري زمین پورب ریلوي لوالکرا سنگ پچھم ۳۶۷ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۶۷ میل کے ۲۹۸۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اسیکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۰	۰	۰	۵	۰	۲	۱۲	۰	۶	دکھن	۳۶۷	پرگنہ ایضا مرضع نظام پور شروہر	ایضا	۱۴۳

لاٹ کی چوہدی	لاٹ کی شروع اور انتہا	مستثنیٰ جو ہر لاٹ میں نیلیم سے مستثنیٰ کی گئی ہے			تخمینی موزنی لاٹ بحساب				رقبہ اور ایکڑ	نام پیرگنہ اور موضع	نام ضلع	نمبر
		رقبہ	خارج	موزنی	رقبہ	موزنی	رقبہ	موزنی				
اوترو زمینداری زمینیں دکھن ریلوی کا گھرو پورب ریلوی لوالکڑ سنگ پچھم ریلوی لوالکڑ سنگ	۳۶۷ میل کے ۲۹۸۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۰	۱۴۲, ۱۴۳, ۱۴۴, ۱۴۵, ۱۴۶, ۱۴۷, ۱۴۸, ۱۴۹, ۱۵۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	پیرگنہ غوثپور موضع نظام پور شور پور	ضلع پٹنہ	۱۴۳
اوترو زمینداری زمینیں دکھن ریلوی کا گھرو پورب ریلوی ۳۶۷ میل کے پچھم ریلوی ۱۴۸ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب میوانہ	۳۶۷ میل کے ۲۹۸۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	پیرگنہ ایضا موضع شوروہر پور کلن پور	ایضا	۱۴۵
اوترو زمینداری زمینیں دکھن ریلوی کا گھرو پورب ریلوی ۳۶۷ میل کے پچھم ریلوی ۱۴۹ نمبر لاٹ کا پورب میوانہ	۳۶۸ میل کے ۲۱۵۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	ایضا	ایضا	۱۴۶
اوترو زمینداری زمینیں دکھن ریلوی کا گھرو پورب ریلوی ۱۴۶ نمبر لاٹ کا پچھم میوانہ	۳۶۸ میل کے ۲۱۵۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	پیرگنہ ایضا موضع کلان پور و ساتو کھتہ	ایضا	۱۴۷
اوترو زمینداری زمینیں دکھن ریلوی کا گھرو پورب ریلوی ۱۲۷ نمبر لاٹ کا پچھم میوانہ	۳۶۸ میل کے ۲۱۵۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	ایضا	ایضا	۱۴۸
اوترو زمینداری زمینیں دکھن ریلوی کا گھرو پورب ریلوی ۳۶۸ میل کے پچھم ریلوی لوالکڑ سنگ	۳۶۸ میل کے ۲۱۵۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	۰	پیرگنہ ایضا موضع ساتو بہادر پور	ایضا	۱۴۹

لاٹ کی چومنی	لاٹ کی شروع اور انتہا	وہ زمین جو ہر لاٹ میں ملے گی		خارج ہوئے گی		تفصیلی موزی لاٹ بحساب ہیکٹہ اور ایکڑ	پرگنہ اور موضع	نام ضلع	رقبہ
		مربع	فٹ	مربع	فٹ				
اوترو زمیندار کی زمین دکھن ویلوی کا گھراؤ پورب ویلوی لوالکراسنگ پچھم ۳۷۰ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۷۰ میل کے ۲۹۶۰ فٹ سے شروع انڈر اوسیکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۰	۰	۰	۰	۸	۸	۸	۳۷۰
اوترو ویلوی کا گھراؤ دکھن زمیندار کی زمین پورب ۳۷۰ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم ویلوی لوالکراسنگ	۳۷۰ میل کے اخیر سے شروع انڈر ۳۷۱ میل ۳۲۰۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	.....	۱۷	۱۸	.....	۳۷۱
اوترو زمیندار کی زمین دکھن ویلوی کا گھراؤ پورب ۳۷۰ میل کے اخیر پچھم ویلوی لوالکراسنگ	ایضاً	.....	.....	.....	.....	۱۹	۷	.....	۳۷۱
اوترو ویلوی کا گھراؤ دکھن زمیندار کی زمین پورب ویلوی لوالکراسنگ پچھم ۳۷۱ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۷۱ میل کے ۳۲۳۰ فٹ سے شروع انڈر اوسیکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	.....	۱۰	۴	.....	۳۷۱
اوترو زمیندار کی زمین دکھن ویلوی کا گھراؤ پورب ویلوی لوالکراسنگ پچھم ۳۷۱ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	ایضاً	.....	.....	.....	.....	۱۰	۴	.....	۳۷۱
اوترو ویلوی کا گھراؤ دکھن ویلوی کا گھراؤ پورب ویلوی لوالکراسنگ پچھم ۳۷۱ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ	۳۷۱ میل ۷۰ اخیر سے شروع انڈر ۳۷۲ میل کے ۱۹۵۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	.....	.....	.....	۱۰	۲	.....	۳۷۲

[illegible]

لاٹ کی چوڑی	لاٹ کی شروع اور انتہا	رق زمین جو ہر لاٹ میں نیلام سے مستثنیٰ کی گئی ہے		نخبی موازی لاٹ بحساب			نام پرنٹ اور موضع	نام ضلع	نمبر
		مربع	مربع	مربع	مربع	مربع			
لاٹ کی چوڑی	ارتور زمینداری زمین دکن ریلوی کا گھراؤ پورب ۱۷۰ نمبر لاٹ کا پچھم سوراہ پچھم ۳۷۲ میل کے اخیر	۳۷۳ میل کے ۲۹۴۰ فٹ سے شروع اور اوسیکے اخیر تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	۸	۵	۰	پورب موضع مالک پور وینڈیک محمد پور ورائی سرائی ورائی	ضلع پٹنہ	۱۷۱
	ارتور ریلوی کا گھراؤ دکن زمینداری زمین پورب ۳۷۳ میل کے اخیر پچھم ریلوی کمپنی کی رکھا ہوا زمین	۳۷۳ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۷۴ میل کے ۱۸۸۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	.....	۶	۱۵	۰	پورب پورب ایضا موضع رائی پورب	ایضا	۱۷۱
	ارتور زمینداری زمین دکن ریلوی کا گھراؤ پورب ۳۷۳ میل کے اخیر مطابق نقشہ پچھم تختیار پور اسٹیشن کے زمین	۳۷۳ میل کے اخیر سے شروع اور ۳۷۴ میل کے ۳۱۰۰ فٹ تک ختم مطابق نقشہ	۱۷ ۳ ۱۷	۲	۸	۰	پورب ایضا موضع ایضا محمد پور	ایضا	۱۷۱

ریلوئی ڈیپوٹی کلکٹر مقام بہاگپور

W. HEYSHAM,

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Cuttack will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on the 17th day of July 1874, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of April 1874.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estates.

No. 1847.—Mehal Mouzah Ummer, Pergunnah Matkatungar; recorded proprietor, Sudanund Mahapatra; sudder jumma, Rs. 319-12-10; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 159-14.

No. 2200.—Mehal Mouzah Barhapur, pergunnah Hariburpur, Recorded proprietors Nityanund Patnaik, Gourang Charan Dass, Sadanund Mahapatra, Srikrishna Mahapatra, Radhakrishna Mahapatra, Jagabundhu Pasait; Kunjabehari Pasait, and Parmanund Canoongo. Sudder jumma, Rs. 519-13-9½, of which Rs. 346-9-1½ to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Nityanund Patnaik, Gourang Charan Dass, Srikrishna Mahapatra, Radhakrishna Mahapatra, Kunjabehari Pasait, Jagabundhu Pasait, and Parmanund Canoongo, with whom separate accounts have been opened, as per Section 10, Act XI of 1859. The sudder jumma advertised for sale is Rs. 173-4-8, on account of the jumma of the share of Sadanund Mahapatra. This share will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

CUTTACK COLLECTORATE, the 12th May 1874.

JOHN BEAMES, *Collector.*

ଓମ୍ ନି ବସୁ ଇସ୍ତାହାର ।

ଜିଲ୍ଲା କଟକ ।

ସନ ୧୮୫୯ ମସିହା ୧୧ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୨ ଥାରେ ମୋହର ଦିଆ ଯାଉଥିବା କି ଜିଲ୍ଲା କଟକର ଉଲ୍ଲିଖିତ ମାହାଲର ସନ ୧୮୭୪ ମସିହା ତା ୨୮ ରଖି ଅଗ୍ରେ କିସ୍ତିର ମାଲଗୁଜାର ବାକି ବାକି ୧୮୭୪ ମସିହା ତା ୧୭ ରଖି ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ମୁଦାବକି ଶ୍ରାବଣ ୪ ଦିନ ସନ ୧୮୮୧ ଫସଲ ରୋଜି ଶୁକ୍ରବାର ଉକ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର କଲେକଟର କଠେଇରେ ବନା ଓଜରରେ ନିଲମ କରା ଯିବ ।

ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ।

କିଶ୍ତିହାର ନିମନ୍ତେ ବଦଳିତ ମାହାଲ ।

ନ ୧୮୪୭ ମୂର ମାହାଲ ମାହାଲ ମୌ ଉମର । ପ୍ର । ମାତକତ ନଗର ମାଲିକ ସଦାନନ୍ଦ ମହାପାତ୍ର ସଦର ଜମା ଟ ୩୧୧୯୯୦ ଏହି ମାହାଲ ସରକାର ବାକି ଖାଜାନା ଟ ୧୫୧୯୯୮ ପାଇଁ ନିଲମ ହେବ ।

ନ ୨୨୦୦ ମୂର ମାହାଲ । ମୌ । ବାବୁପୁର । ପ୍ର । ହରିହରପୁର ମାଲିକାନ ନନ୍ଦାନନ୍ଦ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ଗୌରୁଜୀଚରଣ ଦାସ, ସଦାନନ୍ଦ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହାପାତ୍ର, ରାଧାକୃଷ୍ଣମହାପାତ୍ର, ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁ ପସବତ୍ କୁଞ୍ଜବିହାର ପସବତ୍ ଓ ପରମାନନ୍ଦ କାନଗୁର ସଦର ଜମା ୫୧୧୯୯୮ । ସେଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ ନନ୍ଦାନନ୍ଦ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ଗୌରୁଜୀଚରଣ ଦାସ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣମହାପାତ୍ର, ରାଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହାପାତ୍ର କୁଞ୍ଜବିହାର ପସବତ୍ ଓ ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁ ପସବତ୍ ଓ ପରମାନନ୍ଦ କାନଗୁର ଏହିମାନଙ୍କର ହସ୍ୟବାବତ ଜମା ଟ ୩୪୭୫୮୧ । ବାବୁପୁର ବାକି ସଦାନନ୍ଦ ମହାପାତ୍ର ହସ୍ୟବାବତ ଟ ୧୭୩ । ୮ ସଦର ଜମା ନିଲମ ସକାଶେ ଇସ୍ତାହାର ଦିଆ ଯାଉଥିବା ଏହି ହସ୍ୟ ସରକାର ବାକି ଖାଜାନା ପାଇଁ ନିଲମ କରାଯିବ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଥାଇ ବାକି ହସ୍ୟଦାରମାନଙ୍କର ବାକି ୧୮୫୯ ମସିହା ୧୧ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ଥା ୧୦ ର ମୁଦାବକି ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ହସ୍ୟବତୁଲ ଯାଉଥିବ ।

JOHN BEAMES, *Collector.*

କଟକ । ତା ୧୭ ରଖି ମାହେଇ ୧୮୭୪ ।

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Monghyr will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 6th day of July 1874, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1874.

Permanently-settled Estate.

Towjih No. 336.—Bisthazari, Pergunnah Bisthazari; sudder jumma Rs. 61,809-11-0; proprietors, Khajah Badaruddin Khan, Negmi Begum, &c.; for arrears of Rs. 2,438-1-0, with the exception of 44 shares separated under Section 10 of Act XI of 1859, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 44,947. The remaining Ijmali estate, having a sudder jumma Rs. 11,175-4-0, and Mehal Lohanda and others, separated under Section 10 of Act XI of 1859, bearing No. 5,687, i.e., in all Rs. 16,862-11-0, will be put up to sale for arrears due on the 28th March 1874.

H. J. NEWBERY, *Offg. Collector.*

اشتهار نیلام بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار کچہری کلکٹری ضلع مونگیر

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ء کے یہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع مونگیر میں بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار دیگر دعویٰ جوازروے دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے بقاریخ ۲۸ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۴ء واجب الوصول ہی بروز دوشنبہ ۶ جولائی سنہ ۱۸۷۴ء کچہری میں صاحب کلکٹر کے اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام میں رکھا جایگا۔

نمبر	نام محال و پرگنہ	صدر جمع	نام باقیدار	تعداد باقی	کیفیت	
۳۶	بست ہزاری پرگنہ بست ہزاری	۶۱۸۰۹۰۱۱	خواجہ بدرالدین خان و نیگمی بیگم و خواجہ حیات خان و خواجہ محمد جعفر خان و محمد یار خان و چودھری لیلہ پرشاد سنگہ و شیو نندن پرشاد سنگہ و ہری نندن پرشاد سنگہ و نند کشور پرشاد سنگہ نابالغان و بڑھی سنگہ و رام پرشاد داس و خواجہ محمد رحیم خان و لکھراج سنگہ و لوہنکر سنگہ و پیمچند سنگہ و خواجہ محمد عیسیٰ خان و بیچناٹھ سہاے و نجف علی و مسماۃ حکم بی بی و خواجہ محمد گوہر علی خان و خواجہ محمد عزیزاللہ خان و خواجہ محمد کمال الدین خان خود و والی جلال الدین خان نابالغ و گنون سنگہ و کون سنگہ و پوکھراج سنگہ و شیخ مولیٰ بخش خود و والی ایزد بخش نابالغ و شیخ رحیم بخش و شیخ فقیر بخش و شیخ امید علی و شیخ ولایت حسین و خواجہ محمد واجد حسین خان و خواجہ محمد حسن خان و مسماۃ اشرف النساء بیگم و مالک علی کبیر و مالک علی نظیر و مسماۃ رسولن و مہاراجہ جی منگل سنگہ بہادر و خواجہ عزیزاللہ خان عرف نواب خان و خواجہ شرف الدین خان عرف ہینگن خان و مسماۃ بی بی جان بیگم و پارسناٹھ پاندہ و مہیشدت و شیخ امید	۲۱۴۳۳-۱	با سنڈائے ۴۹ قلم تفریق وہ قلم در تفریق کہ جسکا جمع ۱۴,۹۴۷ روپیہ ہوتا ہی بقیہ محال اجمالی جسکا جمع صدر مبالغہ ۱۱,۱۷۵-۴ و محال لوہدہ و غیرہ جسکا تفریق جمع صدر ۵۶۸۷ روپیہ ہی جماعہ ۱۶۸۶۲-۱۱ صدر نیلام ہوگا	

عالي و شيخ عبد الوهاب والي شيخ مهدي
 حسين و شيخ محمد عبد الرحيم نابالغان
 و مسماة اميري جان مادر واليه شيخ
 احمد بخش نابالغ و صاحب لنسا و حسن
 لنسا و خواجه حبيب الله خان و مسماة
 صورت لنسا بيگم و مسماة بي بي نصرو
 و مسماة غفورن و درگا پرشاد و مسماة
 عمدة بيگم و دوکها مهتورن و کنور شيو
 پرشاد نوابين سنگه و بهيم مهتورن و بهتو
 مهتورن و نندو مهتورن و مسماة بيچنورن و
 ننکو مهتورن و مسماة آسو و سکينه بيگم
 و مجيب خان و مسماة صفحن و مسماة
 چاندو و مسماة باسو و شيخ محمد خليل
 و شيخ مصاحب حسين و شيخ امجد
 حسين و شيخ عطاء محمد و مسماة هـ لاس کنوري
 و داسو کنوري و تراب عالي خان و سپايت گيرو
 رنگ لعل سنگه و چمپا سنگه و مسماة
 نولکھو کنوري و سکنو کنوري و مسماة
 فخر لنسا بيگم و مسماة ظهور لنسا بيگم
 و شيخ ولايت حسين و مسماة وحيد لنسا
 و مالک علي بخش و چمن سنگه و جلکھو
 کنوري و کھکر کنوري و دهرمو کنوري
 و منروپ کنوري و اجناسو کنوري و هير
 کنوري و اودهو کنوري و ليلدي کنوري
 و گرگدهاري سنگه و چتردهاري سنگه و
 مسماة گل بيگم و گوبوردهن لعل و صاحب
 رام و بيني سنگه و لوناي سنگه و رگھو
 ناتھه پرشاد سنگه و موکو کنوري و مسماة
 جولهو و مسماة وزير لنسا و مالک دعاء
 الله و مسماة نصيرن و مهاراج کنوار کنورهر
 پرشاد نوابين سنگه و کنور ايشري پرشاد
 نوابين سنگه و روپ سنگه و سيد محمد
 امين الدين و محمد ولي الله و خواجه
 محمد گوهر عالي خان اصل بنفسه پدر
 والي خواجه يوسف عالي خان عرف مهدي
 نواب و خواجه محمد رحمت الله خان
 عرف ولي نواب و خواجه اقبال عالي خان
 عرف علي نواب پسران و مسماة عصمت
 لنسا بيگم عرف امراو بيگم و مسماة
 عظمت النساء بيگم عرف اميري بيگم و
 و جزآن نابالغان و مسماة نصيرن»

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and under Section 8, Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Rungpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on Wednesday, the 29th July 1874, corresponding with 14th Sraban 1281, B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1874.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 7.—Mouzah Moubhasha, &c., chackla Futtehpore. The shares of the recorded proprietors, Essan Chundra, Bhoyrub Chunder, Tara Mohun Choudhry, Brojokishori Dassia, Dhanessury Dassia, Boroda Soondery, Joyuntee Debea, Nilkant Sirmah, Moharaja Nrependra Narain Bhoop Bahadoor, minor, Mohamed Sadutullah, for himself and Sadutullah and Komaruddin, on behalf of Majohurullah, Faratullah, and Enaitullah (minors), Mutiullah, Kutubullah, Harasundery Debya, Bamasundery Gupta Choudhurani, Shona Bibi, Amirullah, minor, Jodunath Shaha Chowdhry, having been separated under Sections 10 & 11, Act XI of 1859, are excluded. The shares of Ishan Chundra, Bhoyrub Chundra Chowdhry, Hurchunder Gossami, Protap Mul Rakha, Abrannessa Khatoon, and Hurish Chunder Roy, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 719-5-5, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue. The entire sudder jumma of the estate is Rs. 6,554-13-8.

To be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 241.—Mouzah Naskurpore, &c., pergunnah Borobillah. The shares of the recorded proprietors, Omaruddin Mohamed Chowdhry, Dhanessury Dassea, and Khajey Enaitullah Chowdhry having been separated under Section 11, Act XI of 1859, are excluded. The share of Omaruddin Mohamed Chowdhry will be sold. The sudder jumma of the share put up for sale is Rs. 46-5-10. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 966-12.

RUNGPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 8th June 1874. E. G. GLAZIER, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 21st day of August 1874, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 26th day of May 1874.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 3880.—Taraf Obedullah Sheik, Mahomed Osi, and Sheik Mahomed Ali; recorded proprietors, Aimana Bibi, Ahmed Ali Bonnijan Bibi, Abdullah Khan, Mahomed Bashirullah Chowdhry, and Romijaddeen; sudder jumma, Rs. 678-7-0. The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

A. L. CLAY, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, Section 11, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 21st day of August 1874, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of May 1874.

NOABAD.

Mouzah Mita Serra, Thana Ramoo.

No. 107.—Taluk Rustom Ali, Malik Rustom Ali; sudder jumma, Rs. 658-3. The entire taluk will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Mouzah Teknaaf, Thana Teknaaf.

No. 1401.—Taluk Khepong Chowdhry, Ompoori Chowdhry, Srimoti Nao, Chaimpuri Chowdhry, Aungiree Chowdhry, and Kassim Ali Chowdhry, Malik Khod; sudder jumma, Rs. 692-3; road fund, Rs. 6-15; total, Rs. 699-2. The entire taluk will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

A. L. CLAY, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 6th day of August 1874, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 8th day of June 1874.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled estates.

No. 928.—Mehal Kurmi, pergunnah Chusa; sudder jumma, Rs. 935; recorded proprietors, Chubinath Kooner, for herself and as guardian of Baboo Jugduma Pershad Sing, minor son, Luchmepershad Sing, and Buxee Koonjbehary Lall, and others; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 2-8-0.

Class I.—Permanently-settled estates.

No. 1686.—Mehal Mookraon, pergunnah Chynporé; sudder jumma of the entire mehal, Rs. 2,139-11-8; recorded proprietors, Ramjeawan Roy, Runjit Roy, Jaipal Roy, and others, non-applicants. The share of the above non-applicants alone, the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1366, 2 as. 11 p. 0 k. 14 m. 6½ d. will be sold in satisfaction of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 4-10-6½, excepting the shares of the proprietors (applicants) with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section 11, Act XI of 1859.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, the 19th June 1874.

H. W. ALEXANDER, Collector.

साहिब कलकटर बहादुर जिले

के डकुम से

इसतदार नीलाम मुताबिक दफा ६ एक्ट ११ सन १८६९ सब को जानना चाहिये के यह मजाल जो नीचे लिखा है बाबत बाकी मासगुजारी सरकार को दूसरे दाने जो मुताबिक चार्ज जो कानाम जारी के बाकी मासगुजारी सरकार की तरफ वसूल होने चाहिये जो जो तारीख ८

महीना जुन सन १८७४ को पाने थे तारीख ६ महीना अगस्त सन १८७४ मुताबिक ता: ८ महीना भावन सन १९८१ फसली दिन बीहगपत् को इस जिले के साहेब कलकटर को कचहरी में बिला उज्जर के सब के सामने मासाम होमा

नौजी नम्बर	नाम मजाल और परगना	सदर जमा	नाम मालिकोंका	कैफियत
८९१	करमीप:चौमा	८५१	बबोनाथ कुमारकुदबोली बाबुजगदसाप्रसाद सींह पेशर नाबालीम बो लक्ष्मी प्रसाद सींह बो बखरी कुंजबीचारीलाल बो बाबु पद्मवन सींह बो बाबु मोल सींह बो अथभी सींह बो बखशराम इशाद सींह पेदर बला बाबु पंचानन्द नाबालीम मोशमात देवकल कुमर मादरबो बालीर मोशमात राज पती कुमार बो मोशमात रामदेवाली कुमर बो बखशरन सींह नरायन सींह बो बखशर दहनप्रसाद सींह बो बीजन सींह बो राम नरायन सींह बो राम कुमारी कुमार	बाकी १॥० इशाद मजाल बागने बीम शाह इबतदार १ अपरैल सन १८६८ बंदोबस्त में खादा है बदलत बाकी बाग नीलाम होमा
१६८६	मुधरा बप्र:- यैनपुर	१११८॥ = ५ योगतबारा	राम धीखाबन राए वो रमजीत राए जैबाल राए बलबद राए देवी राए बिशेशर राए वो नीदुध चौमे शीवमुनराए प्रसादराए जीतीराए लरीब प्रशन राए मथुरा राए मानोक राए वो बलराज राए वो रामरथराए युदनी राए जैमकुल राए वो मोशमात जगरानी कुषार रामकुली कुषार वो चाहबी राए रमेशर राए नैयालराए यु रामन चौमे वो राजनैन राए वो गन्धकु राए वो शंजुर राए वो धुरबाहर राए मोबरन राए बलराम राए वो तुलशी तोमन राए वो बीमशर राए वो हिलजोर राए मुदी राए वो दलजीत राए वो मोना राए वो कीशनदेवाल राए वो कुलवंत तेवारी गैर भारलान तफरीक रोस	४॥ = ६॥ ४१२ मजाल खाजादबाबा है बदलतिप्रनार सिमेशारलान तफरीक रोस जिसका जमा बमौजीबदफे ११ एक्ट ११ १८६८६ इगवी दलहदे लुआजाता है बाकीहिससे गैरसारलान तफरीक रोस व जमे ११६६ = ११ ४१२४ मजाल ६॥० जीसमोल नीलाम होमा

Notice

Is hereby given that the land specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, will be sold by public auction at the office of the said Deputy Commissioner at 11 o'clock on the 2nd October 1874, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for adjudication of claims to waste lands) or owing to any other cause.

For the conditions of sale see the detailed notice, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam.

SCHEDULE.

A lot of waste land, consisting of about 396 acres, situated in mouzah Nizorikhat Hatirgaon, in the district of Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as follows:—

North.—A line drawn from a pillar marked N on the bank of a stream called “Dogajooree” to a pillar O, on the north-east, along the edge of the above stream, distance 100 yards. From pillar O to a pillar P, on the north-west, along the edge of the above stream, distance 260 yards. From pillar P to a pillar Q, on the north-west, along the edge of the said stream, distance 360 yards. From pillar Q to a pillar R, on the south-west, along the edge of the above stream, distance 200 yards. From pillar R to a pillar S, on the north-west, along the edge of the above stream, distance 350 yards. From pillar S to a pillar T, on the south-west, along the edge of the above stream, distance 233½ yards. From pillar T to a pillar U, on the north-west, along the edge of the above stream, distance 140 yards. From pillar U to a pillar V, on the south-west, along the edge of the above stream, distance 233½ yards. From pillar V to a pillar A, on the south-west, along the edge of the said stream, distance 166½ yards.

South.—A line drawn from a pillar marked F, on the west, at the foot of the hill called “Matiapahar,” to a pillar G, on the north-east, along the foot of the above hill, distance 233½ yards. From pillar G to a pillar H, on the south-east, along the foot of the above hill, distance 180 yards. From pillar H to a pillar I, on the south-east, distance 150 yards.

West.—A line drawn from a pillar marked A, on the bank of the stream called “Dogajooree” to a pillar B, on the south-east, distance 129 yards. From pillar B to a pillar C, on the south-east, distance 200 yards. From pillar C to a pillar D, on the south-west, distance 233½ yards. From pillar D to a pillar E, on the south-west, distance 625 yards. From pillar E to a pillar F, on the south-east, at the foot of the hill called “Matiapahar,” distance 500 yards.

East.—A line drawn from a pillar marked I, on the south-west, to a pillar J, on the north-east, distance 250 yards. From pillar J to a pillar K, on the north-east, distance 233½ yards. From pillar K to a pillar L, on the north-east, distance 700 yards. From pillar L to a pillar M, on the north-east, distance 550 yards. From pillar M to a pillar N, on the north-east, distance 140 yards.

The pillars are marked A to V in the map filed in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, Assam.

Nowgong, Assam, the 19th May 1874.

J. SHERER, *Dy. Commr.*

[Third Publication.]

Notice

Is hereby given that the land specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the Deputy Commissioner office at Debrooghur, will be sold by public auction at the said Deputy Commissioner's office at 12 o'clock on the 2nd September 1874, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands) or owing to any other cause.

For the conditions of sale see the detailed notice, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Deputy Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

A lot of waste land consisting of about 741 acres, situated in mouzah Kodomoni, in the district of Luchhimpore, and bounded as follows:—

North.—By a straight line through the forest from a pillar, 1, bearing 242°, past an intermediate pillar, 2, to pillar 3, measuring 2,282 yards.

West.—By a straight line from pillar 3, through tree forest, bearing 176° and measuring 1,040 yards, to a pillar, 4; and thence by a straight line through tree forest, bearing 151° and measuring 660 yards, to a pillar, 5, on the Tettelia bheel.

South.—From pillar 5, along the northerly edge of the Tettelia bheel and the course of the Lohitkota river, to a pillar, 6, measuring, as the crow flies, 1,650 yards.

East.—By a straight line from pillar 6, on the Lohitkota river, through tree forest, bearing 20° and measuring 825 yards, to a pillar, 7; and thence by a straight line through tree forest, bearing 355° and measuring 1,045 yards, to pillar 1.

The pillars are marked from 1 to 7 on the map filed in the Deputy Commissioner's office.

DEBROOGHUR, ASSAM, the 17th April 1874.

W. S. CLARKE, *Dy. Commissioner.*

Notice

Is hereby given that the land specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, will be sold by public auction at the office of the said Deputy Commissioner at 11 o'clock on the 2nd September 1874, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands) or owing to any other cause. For the conditions of sale, see the detailed notice, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

SCHEDULE.

A lot of waste land, consisting of 1,087 acres 1 rood 20 perches, situated in Pergunnah Berkholah, Mouzah Abong, in the district of Cachar, and bounded as follows:—

East.—The Abong river from pillar No. 1, at confluence of the Abong and Cacharee Cherra with the Dooloo river, to pillar No. 2, on the banks of the Abong and at the foot of the Casee Teelah to the north; thence, to pillar No. 3, on the top of the same teelah, and No. 4 pillar at the northern foot.

North.—From pillar No. 4, as above, to pillar No. 5 on the banks of the Mewah Cherra.

West.—From pillar No. 5 along pillars Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, at the edge of the jungle on high teelahs to the west, and along No. 11 on the banks of the Cacharee Cherra.

South.—The Cacharee Cherra, between pillars No. 11 and No. 1.

The pillars are numbered from 1 to 11 on the map filed in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

SILCHAR, the 27th April 1874.

O. G. R. McWILLIAM, *Offg. Deputy Commissioner.*

Notice

Is hereby given that the land specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and of which the plan is open to inspection at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, will be sold by public auction, at the office of the said Deputy-Commissioner, at 11 o'clock, on the 2nd October 1874, unless meantime the sale is stopped or postponed in consequence of claims or objections under Act XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste lands), or owing to any other cause.

For the conditions of sale see the detailed notice, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Deputy-Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam.

SCHEDULE.

A lot of waste land, consisting of about 317 acres, situated in Mouzah Telia Chapori, in the district of Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as follows:—

North.—A line drawn from pillar marked G, on the side of a road to pillar H, and a stream called Dijoo Nuddee on the north-east, at a distance of 400 yards.

South.—A line drawn from pillar O to pillar A, on the south-west, at a distance of 1,580 yards.

West.—A line drawn from pillar A to pillar B on the north-west, at a distance of 240 yards; from pillar B to pillar C on the north-west, at a distance of 200 yards; from pillar C to pillar D on the north-west, at a distance of 220 yards; from pillar D to pillar E on the north-west, at a distance of 1,320 yards; from pillar E to pillar F on the north-west, at a distance of 600 yards; from pillar F to pillar G on the north-east, at a distance of 940 yards.

East.—A line drawn from pillar H to pillar I on the south-east, along the edge of the above stream, at a distance of 400 yards; from pillar I to pillar J on the south-east, along the edge of the above stream, at a distance of 200 yards; from pillar J to pillar K on the south-east, along the edge of the above stream, at a distance of 120 yards; from pillar K to pillar L on the south-east, along the edge of the above stream, at a distance of 200 yards; from pillar L to pillar M on the south-east, at a distance of 500 yards; from pillar M to pillar N on the south, at a distance of 820 yards; from pillar N to pillar O on the south-west at a distance of 500 yards.

Note.—The pillars are marked A to O on the plan of the land filed in the office of the Deputy-Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM, the 1st May 1874.

J. F. SHERER, *Deputy Commissioner.*

Wanted.

A FIRST grade Canoongoe and Surveyor, salary Rs. 50, for the Sub-division of Cox's Bazar in the district of Chittagong. Candidates for the appointment are requested to submit their applications to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division on or before the 10th of July 1874.

None need apply who have not passed the native Civil Service examination.

R. L. MANGLES, *Offg. Commissioner.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1874.			
June 26th ...	1 Case, [A B C 5]	... Hajee Mahomed Hossen.	S. S. City of Poonah.
" 26th ...	2 Packages, [B D] F M	... Order	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, B L D	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	2 Cases, [C L] A. B. & Co.	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	3 Cases, [C] J. S. & Co.	... Young, Gray & Co....	Ditto.
" 26th ...	4 Cases, [D D & S]	... Order	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Cask, [D]	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	3 Cases, [108] E D J	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, F. P. & Co.	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	12 Cases, G C M	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, G. & Co.	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, G. F. K. & Co.	... G. F. Kellner & Co.	Ditto.
" 26th ...	8 Cases, [HB] A. B. & Co.	... Order	Ditto.
" 26th ...	4 Cases, [S J H C]	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, [K] S	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	2 Cases, K G	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	29 Kegs, L S & G S	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	3 Cases, [M R]	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	2 Casks, no mark	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	2 Casks, no mark	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	26 Packages, no mark	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Cask, no mark	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	6 Crates, no mark	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	6 Casks, [P] 200	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	14 Casks, [P] 100	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	2 Cases, R D	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Case, T S & L S	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Cask, W. L. A. & Co.	... W. L. Atkinson & Co.	Ditto.
" 26th ...	28 Cases, W. L. A. & Co.	... Order	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Keg, W C D	... "	Ditto.
" 26th ...	1 Sample truss, [J W B] S M	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, [220] A. B. & Co.	... "	S. S. Bertha.
" 27th ...	54 Kegs, B S C M	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Kegs, no mark, or B S C M	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	107 Kegs, B D B	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	5 Kegs, or no mark	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, [B W]	... Turner, Morrison & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	19 Cases, [B] E C	... E. & Oesterley	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, B R U	... Sumbo Chunder Sing	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Keg, [C W S]	... Scott & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, no mark, or [C. K. & Co.]	... J. H. Fergusson & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [E O]	... E. & Oesterley	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, F. R. & Co.	... Order	Ditto.
" 27th ...	10 Barrels [G]	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	15 Bales, [G L B]	... Tariney Churn Bose, & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, G M D C	... Order	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, Captain T. S. Jervis, Mussooree, care of M. Lyall & Co.	... Mackenzie Lyall & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Cask, [L] R B L M S	... Order	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [L] R B L M S	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	4 Casks, [M] R B	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [5] McC. & Co.	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [11] M. C. & Co.	... "	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, [M] G G	... "	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1874.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
June 27th ...	4 Bales, [N N E]	... J. Nicol Fleming & Co.	S. S. Bertha.
" 27th ...	2 Bales, [3821 R B	... Order	Ditto.
" 27th ...	7 Cases, R. & C.	... Rentiers & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, Atkins, Spence & Co., Colombo.	... Ditto	Ditto.
" 27th ...	16 Casks, [S C M, 340] E E	... Ditto	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [S]	... Order	Ditto.
" 27th ...	5 Cases, T. M. & Co.	... Turner, Morrison & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	3 Cases, W B V	... W. Bell	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [X]	... Ahmuty & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Barrel, [X]	... Ditto	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Sample truss, [T A B] or [A A B] [T A B] [R A B]	... Order	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Sample truss, [A A B] [R A B]	...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Ditto [B A B]	...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Ditto [G L B]	...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Ditto C. B. or G. Arbuth- not & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Case, D. D. & N, N. P. & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 27th ...	2 Cases, [T M] Co.	... Turner, Morrison & Co.	Ditto.
" 27th ...	1 Sample parcel, [B A B]	... Order	Ditto.
" 19th ...	1 Case, [C. P. & Co.]	... Cutter, Palmer & Co.	S. S. Madura.
" 24th ...	1 Pattern sample, [G H] B T	... Order	Tenasserim.
" 22nd ...	1 Cask, [357] A. B. & Co.	...	Ship Saint Monan.
" 22nd ...	6 Casks, [264] A. B. & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Casks, [250] A. B. & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, [178] A. B. & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, [357] A. B. & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Casks, [180] B. L. & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Cask, B. L. & Co.	... B. N. Law & Co.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	6 Casks, [207 C] A. & Co.	... Order	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Cases, C. D. & Co.	... Kally Dass Dhur & Co.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Cask, G C D	... Order	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Cask, G. F. K. & Co.	... G. F. Kellner & Co.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, [J. A. & Co., J]	... James Anderson & Co.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Cases, K L D	... Order	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, M S & K E	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, [M] R B	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Casks, R L D	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Cask, [R N P]	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	3 Casks, [40] S. D. & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Cases, [B. L. & Co.] C & B	... Bisso Nath Law & Co.	Ship Saint Malo.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, B F	... Rentiers & Co.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, C. D. & Co.	... Kally Dass Dhur & Co.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, D. C. R. & Co.	... Rockhit & Co.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	4 Kgs, G C B	... Order	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case [H & E] C & B	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Cases, [H. A. & Co.] C & B	... A. W. Mahomed	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	3 Cases, [H R] C & B	... Haf z Abdool Cufaim	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	5 Cases, [I. C. & Co.]	... M. Lvall & Co.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	5 Cases, [R. A. & Co.] C & B.	... Kristo M. Auddy	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Cases, K M B	... Khetter M. Banerjee.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Cask, no mark	... Order	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, [P S C L] J S D A	... D. T. Shaw & Co.	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	4 Cases, [P M B, 346] E R	... Ede & Hobson	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Casks, [R. M. & Co.]	... Robert Chatriol	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	15 Cases, S C D	... Order	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Cask, S C D	...	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	2 Casks, [S C D] E	... Pittamber Dutt	Ditto.
" 22nd ...	1 Case, [S]	...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1874			
June 20th ...	28 Drums, [I S D]	... Medical Storekeeper	S. S. Queen Victoria.
„ 20th	9 Kegs, [I S D]	... Cinchona plantation	Ditto.
„ 20th ...	1 Case, [X]	... Order	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	7 Drums, [I S D]	... Cinchona plantation	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	20 Cases, [I S D]	... Medical Storekeeper	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	138 Casks, [I S D]	... Marine Department, and cinchona plan- tation.	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	2 Drums [C] S C	... T. Thomson	Ditto.
„ 25th ...	1 Cask, [X]	... Order	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	10 Cases, [287] A B	... „	Ship Peter Stewart
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [207] A. B. & Co.	... Abdool Rohim, Ab- dool Corim.	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [200] A. B. & Co.	... Order	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [153] M. C. & Co.	... „	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	4 Cases, W. W. & Co., P.	... „	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, K C B	...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	4 Cases, [280] A. B. & Co.	...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	9 Cases, [315] A. B. & Co.	...	Ditto.
„ 27th ...	1 Case, [] A. B. & Co.	...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 27th June 1874. (256—1) W. DUFF BRUCE, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
2 Casks, Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. ...	Burmah.
1 Case, [W H C] Revd. Wm. Harper, M.A., passenger to Calcutta...	City of Manchester.
1 China dressing case, no mark ...	Hindustan.
1 Packet of tins, no mark ...	China.
2 Chairs, Miss Lowen ...	Woosung.
1 Case, Holgate Graham, Esq., Passenger to Rangoon	Navarino.
1 Bundle cooking pans, no mark ...	China.
1 Jar preservee, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Spittoon, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Bag vegetables, no mark ...	Statesman.
1 Parcel, S R G = S. R. Gubby, Esq., Calcutta ...	China.
1 Parcel, Messrs M. Aaron, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
2 Bags, Robert & Charriol, Calcutta ...	Statesman.
1 Parcel, N M ...	Mainam.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 25th of July 1874.

1 Piece rod iron, no mark, supposed to be L S F ...	Jane Porter.
1 Case, [G C S B] No. 146, Calcutta ...	Star of Erin.

N.B.—The above, landed under the Act, will be sold if not cleared within the 31st of August 1874.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 27th June 1874. T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

Custom House.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having business with the Calcutta Custom House are hereby reminded that the existing rules for the payment of money into the Custom House must be invariably observed, and that no sum tendered contrary to these rules will be received.

The Custom House Treasury is open daily from 10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M., save on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 P.M.

As a rule, cheques which have not been accepted by the bank on which they are drawn are not received; this rule is, however, subject to special exceptions, with the approval of the Collector.

At 2-45 P.M. (Saturday excepted) the last remittance of the day is made to the Bank of Bengal, and after that hour no cheques which have not been accepted are received.

After 3 P.M., on Saturday after 1 P.M., no payments are received on any account.

Masters and Agents of ships having to pay marine dues are specially warned that they must do so before 3 P.M., on Saturday before 1 P.M., otherwise port-clearance cannot be granted until the Custom House opens on the following day.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 11th June 1874.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6794	... L 60757	... 100	... } J. T. Maclean.
	... " 67715	... 100	
	... " 84321	... 100	
6796	... L 43669	... 10	... } Haris Chandra Bagchi.
	... " 43668	... 10	
	... " 43667	... 10	
	... " 43666	... 10	
	... " 43665	... 10	
6797	... L 90332	... 100	... } M. S. Owen.
	... " 90333	... 100	
	... " 90334	... 100	
	... " 86181	... 100	
	... " 20669	... 100	
	... " 65951	... 100	... } Baboololl Cooar.
6798	... " 86923	... 100	
6799	... L 01187	... 20	... } Grish Chandra Chatterjee.
	... " 01186	... 20	
6800	... L 00357	... 100	... Syadut Khan.
6801	... L 25897	... 50	... The Officiating Post-Master-General, Bengal.
6802	... L 42035	... 100	... } Jodh Ram.
	... " 62353	... 100	
	... " 36468	... 100	
	... " 63711	... 100	
	... " 79103	... 100	
	... L 63597	... 50	... } The Collector, Maldah.
	... " 65683	... 50	
6807	... A 48058	... 500	... } The Superintendent of Police, Serampore.
6808	... L 52295	... 50	
6810	... L 06551	... 100	... } Shah Mungun.
	... " 06552	... 100	
	... " 06553	... 100	
	... " 06554	... 100	
	... " 06558	... 100	
6814	... L 55764	... 10	... } Mohendronath Chuckerbutty.
	... " 64003	... 10	
	... " 86519	... 10	
6832	... A 30699	... 50	... } Woomachurn Mukerjee.
	... L 38601	... 20	
	... L 35787	... 20	
	... L 25328	... 10	
	... L 77562	... 10	
	... L 29770	... 10	
	... L 90618	... 10	
	... L 02890	... 10	
6835	... L 48278	... 100	... } Janki Misser.
	... " 06556	... 100	
6839	... A 69219	... 100	... } Banemadhub Das.
	... L 62263	... 100	
	... L 18924	... 100	
6840	... L 99563	... 50	... } The District Superintendent of Police, Patna
6844	... A 05839	... 1,000	
6859	... A 42821	... 100	... } Sreehurry Sen.
6863	... L 95460	... 100	
	... " 58556	... 100	Tariny Churn Bose & Co.
	... " 69201	... 100	
	... " 36279	... 100	
	... " 86288	... 100	
	... " 75801	... 100	
	... " 93225	... 100	
	... " 67653	... 100	
	... L 97281	... 50	

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6864	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 86128	... 100	... } Goordhundas Roopram.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 93237	... 100	
6871	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 24520	... 10	... } Sreekally Ghose.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 51346	... 10	
6872	... $\frac{A}{38}$ 39294	... 1,000	... The Magistrate of Cuttack.
6873	... $\frac{A}{38}$ 34097	... 1,000	... } Ram Bhunjo Ram.
	... $\frac{A}{38}$ 55671	... 500	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

6789	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 74381	... 5	... Brojonath Bhattacharjee.
6790	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 82809	... 10	... John Flewken.
6791	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 59265	... 10	... } Mrs. E. Walter.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 57215	... 5	
6792	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 55772	... 10	... } The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 27021	... 10	
6793	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 82025	... 20	... Bamapuddo Chatterjee.
6795	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 25322	... 10	... Denonath Roy.
6805	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 52337	... 10	... The Manager, Agra Bank, Limited.
6806	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 81837	... 10	... } Bepinbehary Prawmanic.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 43930	... 5	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 67355	... 5	... T. J. Hughes.
6812	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 51330	... 100	... W. H. Johnson.
6813	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 99264	... 100	... Gooroodas Neogy.
6815	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 01663	... 5	... H. Richardson.
6816	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 21989	... 20	... J. Statham.
6818	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 45513	... 10	... H. Fewatt.
6820	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 28670	... 100	... Mohendronath Dutl.
6821	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 79342	... 100	... } Gangacharan Nandi.
6822	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 28634	... 5	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 32603	... 5	... Borodakanta Bosu.
6823	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 24791	... 10	... Jantyuzooden Hossein.
6824	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 14225	... 10	... C. J. W. Twemlows.
6825	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 60880	... 100	... } Bhuggoban Das.
6826	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 56176	... 100	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 56178	... 100	... Parvaticharan Mukerjee.
6827	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 15383	... 5	... } Purmessur Misser.
6828	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 19661	... 100	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 10311	... 100	... Brahmeshwar Pershad.
6829	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 65004	... ..	... H. Glas Smith.
6831	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 35645	... 10	... } Callachand Sing
6833	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 46687	... 10	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 50978	... 5	... } H. Glas Smith.
6837	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 52060	... 20	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 53058	... 20	... } The District Superintendent of Police
6840	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 21344	... 20	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 40202	... 20	... } Patna.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 43868	... 20	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 42630	... 20	... } Radhagobind Ghose.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 57745	... 20	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 08961	... 20	... } P. H. Durup deDombal.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 26590	... 20	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 90796	... 20	... } The Honorary Secretary, Nurroa Club.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 82910	... 20	
6843	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 19519	... 20	... } Premchund Sircar.
6847	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 37522	... 100	
6848	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 23443	... 10	... } Prankissen Mookerjee.
6851	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 80960	... 10	
6852	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 72475	... 50	... } Doorgachurn Mookerjee.
6854	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 72068	... 5	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 72069	... 5	... } Krishnakanta Pramanick.
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 72070	... .5	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 72071	... 5	... } J. Beletty.
6855	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 56182	... 20	
	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 53181	... 10	... } Troylukhonath Bose.
6856	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 46256	... 20	
6857	... $\frac{L}{38}$ 36073	... 20	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Registered No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
6860	... L 01171	20	} Abdool Hakim Khan and Abdool Gunny Khan & Co.
	... L 01172	20	
	... L 65327	20	
	... L 22857	10	
6865	... L 51941	100	} The Manager, Agra Bank, Limited.
	... L 51948	100	
	... L 63401	50	
6866	... L 59433	20	} Hurry Ram Santloll.
6862	... L 47327	500	
	... L 03134	100	} !
	... L 21784	100	
	... L 85744	50	} Ramphul Ram.
	... L 66049	20	
	... L 08515	20	} !
	... L 43659	10	
	... L 28081	10	} !
	... L 82120	10	
	... L 89500	10	} !
	... L 62571	10	
	... L 97358	10	} !
	... L 19751	10	
	... L 51759	10	} !
	... L 55814	10	
	... L 82473	10	} !
	... L 08696	10	
	... L 39990	10	} !
	... L 39991	10	
	... L 39992	10	} !
	... L 39993	10	
	... L 12512	5	} !
	... L 12519	5	
	... L 97639	5	} !
	... L 00883	5	
	... L 20883	5	} !
	... L 45507	5	
	... L 49134	5	} !
	... L 89515	5	
6867	... L 64091	20	} Prosono Coomar Shome.
	... L 05912	5	
6868	... L 88099	10	... Ramlol Dey.
<i>Wrongly joined.</i>			
6795	... L 64836	100	} Messrs. Cowasjee Dossabhoy.
6802	... L 64835	100	
6809	... L 79536	10	} Sreeram Dey.
	... L 79538	10	
6817	... L 91859	20	} { The Chief Paymaster, East Indian Rail- way.
	... L 91856	20	
6819	... L 71948	10	} Ramjeeewan Lal.
	... L 71949	10	
6845	... L 52963	5	} Mrs. Monteith.
	... L 52935	5	
6846	... L 43689	20	} R. Macallister & Co.
	... L 88300	20	
6849	... L 70526	5	} Bathgate & Co.
	... L 70526	5	
6850	... L 60580	5	} Juggeshur Addy.
	... L 60581	5	
6853	... L 07423	5	} Chundernath Roy.
	... L 07424	5	
	... L 07422	5	} !
	... L 07420	5	
	... L 07419	5	} !
	... L 07426	5	
6861	... L 61895	5	} Russicklall Bose.
	... L 61893	5	

**Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending
23rd June 1874.**

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Ra.	A. P.		Ra.	A. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	2,90,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,37,65,565	5 4
Reserve Fund	15,35,004	8 9	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at		
General Treasury			Head Office and Branches	55,35,407	6 8
Balance at Head Office	Ra. 1,26,73,334	0 6	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	17,96,098	0 8
General Treasury			Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office		
Balance at Branches	1,55,50,723	3 0	and Branches	1,80,96,674	6 10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			Dead Stock	11,36,591	6 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.			Stamps	12,488	5 6
Sundries	13,34,990	15 10	Balances with other Banks	7,10,797	3 1
			Sundries	61,491	13 0
			Bullion	35,486	11 0
				3,81,50,600	10 6
			Cash and Currency		
			Notes at Head Office	Ra. 2,10,56,776	2 10
			Cash and Currency		
			Notes at Branches	2,12,93,303	1 9
Total	8,15,00,679	15 1	Total	8,15,00,679	15 1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th June 1874

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(352—1)

اشعار

ذریعہ اسکے شہرت عام دی جاتی ہے جو ضلع ڈھاکہ کے متعلق محکمہ منشی گنج کے قریب دھلسری دریا کی کنارے پر جو ہر سال اک مشہور کانٹ بارنی کا میلہ ہوا کرتا ہے وہ میلہ گورنمنٹ عالیہ کی گذری ۲۱ فروری ۱۸۷۴ء کے حکم بموجب میلہ کی پہلی تاریخ سے فقط مدت یکماہ قائم رہیگی اک مہینے سے زیادہ نہیں رہیگی آئندہ میلہ سنہ ۱۸۷۴ء کے تیسویں ۲۳ نومبر مطابق سنہ ۱۲۸۱ ہنگلہ کے آٹھویں اگہن سے شروع ہوکر وہی سن کے تیسویں ۲۳ دسمبر مطابق نویں پرس میلہ شکست اور تمام ہوگا مردمان تجارت پیشہ وغیرہ کو اسی اک مہینے کے درمیان خرید و فروخت سے فراغت کرنی ہوگی فقط

مورخہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۴ عیسوی مطابق بیساکھ سنہ ۱۲۸۱ ہنگلہ

বিজ্ঞাপন।

এতদ্বারা সর্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করান বাইতেছে জেলা ঢাকার অধীন মুনশীগঞ্জ মহকুমার সংলগ্ন ধলেশ্বরী নদীর তীরে যে প্রতিবৎসর বিখ্যাত কার্তিকবারাগীর মেলা হইয়া থাকে তাহা মহামান্য গবর্ণমেন্টের গত ২১ ফেব্রুয়ারির আদেশানুসারে ভবিষ্যতে মেলা আরম্ভের তারিখ হইতে এক মাসকাল যাত্র স্থায়ী হইবেক, এক মাসের অধিক থাকিবে না, আর আগামী মেলা ইং ১৮৭৪ সনের ২৩ নবেম্বর মোতাবেক বাঙ্গলা ১২৮১ সনের ৮ অগ্রহায়ণ হইতে আরম্ভ হইয়া ঐ সনের ২৩ ডিসেম্বর অর্থাৎ ৯ পৌষ তারিখে মেলা ভঙ্গ হইবেক। বাণিজ্য ব্যবসায়ী ইত্যাদি লোক সকল এই এক মাসের মধ্যে ক্রয় বিক্রয় সমাধা করিবেক, ইতি সন ১৮৭৪ ইং তাং আশ্বিন বাং ১২৮১ সন তাং বৈশাখ।

D. R. LYALL,

জেলা ঢাকার মাজিষ্ট্রেট সাহেব।

Bhagiruthee River.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruthee River for the week ending Friday, the 26th June 1874.

Names of places, &c.	Least depth of water.	REMARKS.
	Ft. In.	
Entrance below Chourasea	14 0	
Thence to Noorpore Junction, 6 miles	10 0	
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	9 0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	9 7	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	8 6	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	10 8	

Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 29th June 1874, above zero, 13'3½".

T. BEATTY, C.E., Offg. Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE, the 29th June 1874.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from the 1st to 15th July 1874, both days inclusive.—By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE, *Secy. and Treasurer.*

BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA, the 27th June 1874.

(257—1)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

John Barlow, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Officiating Joint-Magistrate of Gya, died at Gya on the 2nd March 1874.

William Craddock, a Surgeon-Major on the Retired List of Her Majesty's Bengal Medical Establishment, died at sea on board the steamer *Gascon*, on the 30th March 1872.

William Becher, of Gowhatti in Assam, a Tea Planter, died at Chandernagore on the 10th March 1874.

Sree Mutty Soodha Money Dossee, a Hindoo inhabitant of Simla in the town of Calcutta, died at Calcutta in February 1862.

Alfred Clepton Snell, employed in the Government Telegraph Department of India at Nagpore, died at Nagpore on the 3rd February 1874.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator-General.*

HIGH COURT; CALCUTTA, 20th June 1874.

(258—1)

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the meeting of Shareholders *adjourned* from yesterday, will be held in pursuance of the Resolution then passed, on Saturday, the 11th day of July next, at noon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta.

No. 3, CHURCH LANE, the 5th March 1874.

By order,

(91—4)

WILLIAM MORAN & Co., *Agents.*

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 1st July 1874, at 3½ P.M., when the following special resolution will be proposed:—

"That Section 35 of the Articles of Association, empowering the Directors to borrow funds for the working expenses, be altered by substituting the words 'Rupees seventy-five thousand' for the words 'Rupees fifty thousand.'"—By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN & Co., *Agents.*

3, CHURCH LANE, the 26th March 1874.

(130—4)

Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1874, at 3½ P.M., to confirm such resolution or resolutions as may have been passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders convened for the 1st July 1874.

By order of the Directors,

3, CHURCH LANE, 16th April 1874. (152—4)

WILLIAM MORAN & Co., *Agents.*

Notice

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in London under the style of Goolden, Smellie and Company, and in Calcutta of Smellie and Company, has been dissolved as from the 30th instant by mutual consent.

The London firm will henceforth be carried on by Mr. R. E. Goolden under the style of Goolden and Company, and the Calcutta firm by Mr. S. N. Smellie under the style of Smellie and Company.

Dated this 29th day of June 1874.

Witness,

W. H. GOOLDEN.

(259—3)

R. E. GOOLDEN,

By his Attorney, S. N. SMELLIE,

S. N. SMELLIE.

Notice.

WE have this day established ourselves in business as Merchants and Agents under the style and firm of "Rutherford and Company."

JOHN FITZTHOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

CALCUTTA, the 1st July 1874. (255—1)

HENRY BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Notice.

MY Son, Mohendro Nath Bhowe, has been authorized to sign my firm of Tariney Churn Bhowe and Co.

(214—6)

TARINEY CHURN BHOWE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 402 of 1872, (wherein Charlotte Boileau, of No. 33, Baniapookur Road, Pntally, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, is the plaintiff, and William O'Brien Smith, of Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, Charles Stonehouse Boileau, Henrietta Boileau, and Henry Alexander Porteous Boileau, now residing at No. 33, Baniapookur Road, aforesaid, Theodore Debracy Boileau, now residing at Barrackpore, Selina Forbes, now residing at Purneah in Bengal, and Josephine Fitzgibbon, now residing at No. 33, Taltollah Street in Calcutta, are defendants), and dated the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Simeon Henry Boileau, late of Calcutta, a Government pensioner, who died on or about the twenty second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, are, on or before the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to come in and prove their debts and claims at the Chambers of the sitting Judge in the Court House, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Saturday, the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

M. CAMELL, *Plaintiff's Attorney.*

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, the 1st day of June 1874.

(222—4)

To LET, in putnee, the divided half share of Prawnkishen Biswas, deceased, of and in pergunnah Annurpore, in Twenty-four-Pergunnahs, on the following conditions:—

1st.—The putnee to be given for the whole as one lot, or for separate dhees separately.

2nd.—The zemindars will be prepared to give up so much of the profits on each dhees as are placed opposite to each of them on receiving in adequate purchase value of the profits so given up, and will further require as salamee to be given for the balance of the profits, being the rents reserved to the zemindars as may be arranged.

3rd.—The offers for purchase, value, and of salamee are to be made on or before the fifteenth day of July next, either to Baboo Denonath Bose, Attorney-at-Law, or to Baboo Cassinath Biswas, at No. 20, Nilmoney Mitter's Street, in Simla, in Calcutta, where the same will be recorded.

4th.—The highest offers will be preferred.

5th.—Upon the offers being accepted, notice of such acceptance will be given by the said Baboo Denonath Bose to the person whose offers will be so accepted, and service of such notice will be deemed good service thereof upon the same being left at the usual place of abode of the said offerer.

6th.—Upon acceptance of the offers the persons whose offers shall have been so accepted should within fifteen days from the date of the said notice pay in the whole amount of their respective offers to such person or persons as may be authorised to receive the same.

7th.—That upon payment of all purchase-money the zemindars will, at the costs of the putneedars, execute pattahs in their favor after approval thereof by the zemindar's Attorney. The putneedars may at their own costs get their respective putnee holdings separately registered in the Collectorate.

8th.—The putnee lease will contain terms to the effects—(1st) that the rent will be payable by twelve equal monthly payments made on the first day of every month, and that such rent will be paid separately to each of the zemindars according to his interest in the property, to such person or persons as may be nominated by all parties for the purpose of receiving such rents; (2nd) that all taxes now paid or hereafter payable in respect of the said property, either by the zemindar or otherwise, shall be paid by the said putneedars; (3rd) that in default of payment of the said rent or taxes on the due dates thereof, respectively, interest will be charged on the defaulted amount at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and the rent and interest will be realised either as soon as default is made or in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 8 of 1819; (4th) that the putneedar will not be allowed to grant any under-tenure of his putnee mehal or any portion thereof for jummas less than what are now payable in respect thereof; (5th) that the putneedar will be fully empowered to make jariff jumabundee of all lands, &c., in his mehal.

9th.—The income of the property is detailed below. The putneedars will be at liberty to make a mokabilla thereof with the naib of the zemindars within three months after the deposit of purchase and salamee-money as aforesaid. After the expiry of this time no objections on the grounds of short income will be entertained; the shortcoming of the income will not be a ground to cancel the contract for putnee.

10th.—That the putneedars may take upon themselves at their own expenses the collection of all the arrears of rent now due from the mehals, and that a commission of 10 per cent. will be allowed by the zemindars for such collections.

N.B.—This putnee is not to include any khas lands, gaddens and tanks, nor any brummuthro, any lakhiraj and debutter, and purchased lands within the zemindary, for which separate arrangement will be made.

Names of Dehes and Mouzahs.	Gross rental.	Deduct unrealisable and objected rent.	Balance rent.	Usual batta realisable.	Total rent.	Mofussil surrunjamie expenses.	Balance rent.	Profit to be given up.
Dehes Ajolapore ...	Ra. A. G. C. 6,964 11 11 0	Ra. A. G. C. 1,880 4 9 1	Ra. A. G. C. 5,104 7 1 3	Ra. A. G. C. 50 12 11 3	Ra. A. G. C. 5,155 3 13 2	Ra. A. G. C. 210 0 0 0	Ra. A. G. C. 4,945 3 13 2	Ra. A. G. C. 2,000 0 0 0
" Shochie ...	12,427 7 19 3	6,078 0 14 2	6,349 7 5 1	61 14 17 3	6,411 6 5 0	210 0 0 0	6,201 6 5 0	3,000 0 0 0
" Chanderpore ...	10,122 0 9 0	2,947 9 1 0	7,172 7 8 0	70 13 4 1	7,273 4 12 1	287 0 0 0	6,956 4 12 1	3,000 0 0 0
" Bharah ...	7,384 10 7 2	1,628 13 15 3	5,757 12 11 3	53 6 5 0	5,811 2 16 3	285 0 0 0	5,526 2 16 3	2,000 0 0 0
" Chundagures ...	6,045 0 9 2	1,151 13 11 3	4,893 2 17 3	43 1 5 2	4,936 4 3 1	212 0 0 0	4,724 4 3 1	2,000 0 0 0
" Cootrah ...	6,241 0 2 1	1,438 3 7 0	4,702 12 13 1	44 8 11 3	4,747 5 5 0	255 0 0 0	4,492 5 5 0	2,000 0 0 0
" Rohhanda ...	5,832 0 6 0	1,748 4 19 0	4,073 11 7 0	40 12 1 3	4,114 7 8 3	195 0 0 0	3,919 7 8 3	1,500 0 0 0
" Thejara ...	5,609 3 7 0	1,646 5 3 1	3,962 14 3 3	33 6 0 0	3,996 4 3 1	215 12 0 0	3,780 8 3 3	1,500 0 0 0
" Bamsoondhanga ...	5,810 12 17 0	1,698 7 7 1	4,212 5 9 3	41 14 0 0	4,251 3 9 3	190 0 0 0	4,061 3 9 3	2,000 0 0 0
" Barabaree ...	7,706 6 5 3	1,897 7 7 2	5,810 12 18 1	62 10 13 0	5,863 7 11 1	250 0 0 0	5,613 7 11 1	2,500 0 0 0
" Rungpore ...	3,426 7 18 3	843 5 17 1	2,583 2 1 2	21 11 6 3	2,604 13 8 1	159 12 0 0	2,445 1 8 1	1,000 0 0 0
" Bistepore ...	4,500 2 11 2	825 1 10 2	3,675 2 1 0	22 3 12 3	3,697 5 13 3	60 0 0 0	3,637 5 13 3	1,000 0 0 0
" Fauttee ...	3,390 9 1 1	467 11 6 2	2,922 13 14 3	27 11 16 3	2,950 9 11 2	155 8 0 0	2,795 1 11 2	1,000 0 0 0
" Kadumbogachree ...	2,293 8 10 1	397 0 3 1	1,896 8 7 0	18 13 5 0	1,915 5 12 0	99 0 0 0	1,816 5 12 0	900 0 0 0
" Nooparah ...	2,075 12 9 2	383 12 6 0	1,692 0 3 2	16 13 5 0	1,710 13 8 2	80 0 0 0	1,630 13 8 2	800 0 0 0
	89,832 14 5 3	25,012 7 1 3	64,820 7 4 0	603 8 9 1	65,423 15 13 1	2,864 0 0 0	62,559 15 13 1	26,100 0 0 0

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the effects belonging to the estate of George Augustus Harris, of the Trigonometrical Survey, who demised at Shillong, Khasi Hills, on the 12th May 1874, are in the custody of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jynteah Hills, and will be delivered to any person who may be legally empowered to administer to the estate.

H. S. BIVAR, *Dy. Commr., Khasi and Jynteah Hills.*

SHILLONG, DY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, dated 4th June 1874.

(229—3)

Notice.

LOST or mislaid by the owner, the Title-deeds of the premises No. 53, formerly No. 21, Nebootollah Lane, Molungah, in Calcutta, belonging to Sreemutty Koosumkameenee Dabee. Any person bringing them to the office of the undersigned will be rewarded.

7½ HASTINGS STREET.

(230—3)

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS.

Notice.

FOUND AT PATTAMOONDI, CHUTTI.

Three Government Currency Notes for Rs. 10 each, bearing numbers $\frac{L}{3}$ 19768, $\frac{L}{3}$ 33440, $\frac{A}{7}$ 77221. The owner may have them by adducing proper proofs and rewarding the finder. If no claim is made within a month, the notes will be escheated to Government.

KENDRAPARAH, the 9th June 1874.

(233—5)

S. C. NAUTH, *Dy. Collector.*

Revised Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Currency Note for Rs. 50 has been found out by a person in a bundle of waste papers, purchased by him from different places. Any person claiming the said notes as his own, must apply to the undersigned with necessary proofs within one month from the date of publication. If no claimant appear within the period, the note in question will be disposed of according to rule.

Currency Note No. C-33348, dated Calcutta, 19th October 1857.

RAM COOMAR BOSE, *Dy. Collr., Culna.*

DY. COLLR.'S OFFICE, CULNA, the 17th June 1874.

(244—3)

Burnt by Fire.

THE 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes No. 2766, of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, and 5 per cent. No. 65299, of 28th February 1856-57, for Rs. 500.

HOWRAH RAMKRISTOPORE, the 17th June 1874.

(239—3)

SARADA CHARAN BASU.

Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 037145 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Okil Chunder Mookerjee, and last endorsed to Khetter Nath Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

(258—3)

KHETTER NAUTH MOOKERJEE, *Panihaty.*

Lost.

THE upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 020899 of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Jibunkristo Mullick, and last endorsed to Doorga Churn Mullick, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

(251—3)

DOORGA CHURN MULICK, *Calcutta, Shiboo Takoor's Lane, No. 67.*

Central Provinces' Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one Vol.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, *Bombay,*

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., *Calcutta,* or

SUPDT., CHIEF COMM'R.'S OFFICE, *Nagpur.*

For Sale.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 22 Chowringhee, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of 1867			Rs.	0	12	per copy.
Ditto	ditto	1868	1	8		
Ditto	ditto	1869	2	4		
Ditto	ditto	1870	2	6		
Ditto	ditto	1871	2	8		
Ditto	ditto	1872	3	0		
Administration Report of 1870-71			0	4		
Ditto	ditto	1871-72	0	4		
Ditto	ditto	1872-73	0	4		

A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India 0 4

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker Spink and Company, No. 5, Government place.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, *Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 22nd September 1873.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage	Rs.	15	0	0
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When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Notice.

THE ASSAM GAZETTE is published every Saturday. It is available to the public at the following rates:

	Rs.	As.	P.
Single number	0	4	0
Annual subscription	7	4	0 (without postage).
Ditto ditto	9	0	0 (with postage, to be paid in advance).

Applications for the *Gazette* should be addressed to the "Publisher of the *Assam Gazette*, Shillong."

Non-official advertisements will be inserted in the *Assam Gazette* only when they are paid for in advance at the following rates:

	Rs.	As.	P.
For first insertion, not exceeding 40 words	1	0	0
Ditto ditto 60 „	1	8	0
Ditto ditto 80 „	2	0	0

and for every 20 words above 80, eight annas extra.

For second and subsequent insertions, the charges will be at half the above rates. The number of insertions required should be entered on the face of the advertisement.

Advertisements should be addressed to the "Publisher of the *Assam Gazette*, Shillong."

SHILLONG, the 26th May 1874.

H. L. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

THE BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1872-73, price...	Rs.	7	8	0
MAP OF BENGAL, 1873, price, if taken with the Report	„	1	0	0
Ditto, separately	„	2	0	0

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands, price 4 annas.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form 8 annas per copy, or, including postage Rs. 0 10 0

Papers Regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal, price Rs. 3.


Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper, with map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate on special duty. Price Rs. 8 0 0

A Report of the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. WESTLAND, Esq., c.s., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. Price Rs. 3 0 0

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. Price Rs. 5 0 0

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. Price Rs. 5 0 0

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, Bengal Secretariat Press, 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

 The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, corrected up to 1st July 1874. *Price Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Recently Published.

Rules for the Qualification, Admission, and Enrolment of Pleaders and Mooktears in Mofussil Courts. *Price 4 annas; by post, 5 annas.*

Recently Published.

Rules for Admission of Vakeels in the High Court. *Price 4 annas; by post 5 annas.*

New authorized edition corrected up to 1st December 1873; royal 8vo., limp covers, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations.

The Civil Pension Code. *Price, Re. 1-4; packing and postage, 4 as.*

The Civil Leave Code. *Price, Re. 1; packing and postage, 3 as.*

The Acting Allowance Code. *Price, As. 8; packing and postage, 2 as.; or*

The Three Codes bound in one vol. *Price, Rs. 2-8; packing and postage 8 as.*

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan *via* Bhamo. By John Anderson, M.D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. *Price Rs. 8.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices, Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs. 10; packing 4 annas.*

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. *Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Re. extra.*

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. *Volume I, Rs. 3, and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs. 5 each; packing and postage Re. 1 extra.*

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency. Published by authority. Royal 8vo., cloth boards. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, Re. 1. Interleaved copy, Rs. 5; packing and postage, Re. 1-12.*

Book of Forms referred to in the above. Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff covers. *Price, Rs. 2; packing and postage, Re. 1-8.*

Report on the Fresh Water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. By Surgeon-Major Francis Day, F.L.S. & F.Z.S., Inspector-General of Fisheries in India. *Price Rs. 2; packing and postage 10 annas extra.*

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected up to 1st October 1873. *Price Rs 2; packing and postage 4 annas.*

The Thanatophidia of India, being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life, and a series of experiments. By J. Fayer, M.D., C.S.I., F.B.S.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its Hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price Rs. 80 per copy; packing and postage, Rs. 2-4.*

The older Statutes in force in India, edited, with Notes and an Index, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs. 5; packing and postage, 3 as.*

A collection of Statutes relating to India passed between the years 1855 and 1870; both inclusive, being a Supplement to the Law relating to India and the East India Company, fifth edition, edited, with an Index to the Statutes relating to India not expressly repealed in August 1867, by Whitley Stokes, Esq. *Price Rs. 10; packing and postage, 12 as.*

The Acts of the Government of India from 1854 to date, with Indexes and lists of titles, each separately available.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code, *for sale*, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

Postal Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the French Government have contracted with the British India Steam Navigation Company for a four weekly service between Zanzibar, the Comoro Isles, and Madagascar. The steamers on this line will run in communication with the four weekly service now working between Aden and Zanzibar.

2. The first steamer will leave Zanzibar on the 3rd July 1874.

3. Letters can be sent *via* Bombay and Aden by this route to Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nose-be, and Majurga, if fully prepaid at the rate of 8 annas per half ounce; they will be liable to additional postage on delivery.

E. R. DOUGLAS, *for Offg. Director-General of the Post Offices of India.*

CALCUTTA, the 25th June 1874.

Postal Notices.

SEA OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Akyab ...	7 P.M. ...	3rd July 1874...	Coconada.
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	7 „ ...	3rd „ „	Madura.
Mails for France, Foreign Europe, <i>via</i> France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China.	7 „ ...	4th „ „	Meinam.

The next Overland Mail, *via* Bombay, will close on Tuesday, the 7th July 1874.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th instant.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope, can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The Letter-Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or, bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

CALCUTTA, the 30th June 1874.

M. PERCY, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters received in the Calcutta Post Office up to 27th June 1874.

Abreo, Mrs. S.	Gomes, J.	Ryall, J. E.
Aire, B.	Gordon, Mrs.	Sampson, Mrs.
Atkinson, Mrs. G. W.	Green, Mrs.	Sainter, J. D.
Barton, Mrs.	Gunring, H.	Saxton, J. W.
Bayley, Miss A.	Henriques, Mrs. R.	Senior, Mrs. C.
Biggs, Mr.	Hiekie, Borman & Co.	Shine, Miss A.
Briant, A.	Joubert, Dr.	Smith, A.
Briant, Monsieur A. L.	Langlois, Madame L.	Smyth, W. S.
Bridge, Mrs. A.	Leicester and Co.	Stuart, E. A.
Brown, Dr. J. R.	Lenahan, Mrs.	Thomas, Miss H.
Burnette, Mrs. A.	Lonides, C.	Thomas, H. Mrs.
Caddy, D.	Martin, Anna.	Thomas, J.
Campbell, Col.	Mathews, Mr.	Tonkin, Mrs. J.
Cave, Miss.	Meyers, Mrs. E. C.	Vivian, Mrs. G.
Clarke, L.	Paulson, Mrs. M.	Walls, J.
Contarini, E.	Pepin, Mrs.	Watson, Mrs. W. J.
Edwards, E. J.	Potter, Miss.	Welcome, A.
Elworthy, F.	Ravenscroft, Mrs. B.	Weedon, F. M.
Ferrie, W. A.	Richardson, G.	Williams, M. J.
Freyberger, M.	Richards, Mrs. J. W.	Wright, J.
Gill, G.	Robinson and Co.	

M. PERCY, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Insolvency Notice.

Public Auction Sale, on Friday, 10th July 1874, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Official Assignee's Office, No. 3, Old Post Office Street.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, made in the matter of Woomachurn Doss and Gobind Chunder Doss, dated 3rd June 1874,

The Official Assignee will sell (with the concurrence of the mortgagee) the following property:—

A piece of mourosee land (with 3 brick-built one-storied rooms and ponds, containing about 1 beegha more or less, situated at Batrah, pergunnah Borrow, in zillah Howrah, at a rental of Rs. 8 per annum).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Orr and Harris, Solicitors, Hastings Street, or to the Official Assignee's Office.

(254—1)

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of CIVIL ANTHONY ROBERTSON, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 20th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

E. O. Moses, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of RAJNARAIN PAUL and KISSORYMOHUN PAUL, both lately carrying on business and trade at Hautkollah, in the Town of Calcutta, in copartnership under the style and firm of Rajnarain Paul and Kissorymohun Paul, Insolvents.

On Monday, the 15th day of June instant, it was on the petition of Gobind Chunder Coondoo and Ramtonoo Shaw Mudoosoodun Shaw Hurrolall Coondoo Seetul Chunder Coondoo Nobin Chunder Coondoo Bunko Behary Shaw and Sreemuntloll Shaw Kreepanundo Shaw Grees Chunder Shaw and Addonauth Shaw, creditors of the said Insolvents, adjudged that the said Rajnarain Paul and Kissorymohun Paul have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

G. C. Chunder, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of EDWARD TRESTON O'CONNOR, an Insolvent.


On Monday, the 15th day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 23rd June 1874.

IN the matter of BENJAMIN FRANCIS, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

 Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of ALBERT WALTER RAVENSCROFT, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 23rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 4th day of August next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 4th day of August next and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

In the matter of **BACHARAM DASS**, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of June instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as Creditors or claiming to be Creditors, respectively.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of **JAMES HILL**, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 22nd day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

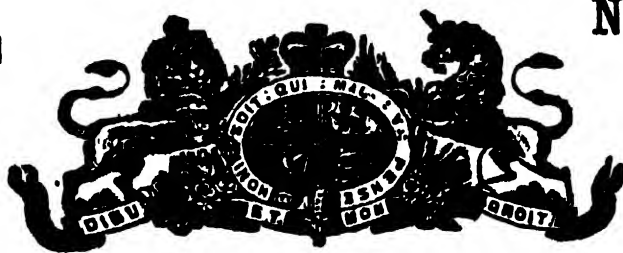
W. F. Watson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of **AMAND DOLLET**, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 23rd day of June instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 1st day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners & Co., *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 30th June 1871.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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BENGAL FAMINE.

TWENTIETH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 12TH TO THE 25TH JUNE 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, has written from Goalundo on the 23rd June the following remarks for inclusion in the present narrative:—

“During the past fortnight I have passed down the Ganges and part of the Brahmapootra and its branches, from Monghyr to Dacca, visiting parts of the districts on either bank of the river, and conferring with the local authorities and with the principal natives. The remarks which I shall now offer apply not at all to Behar, but to the generally distressed, or partly distressed districts of North-Eastern Bengal, namely, Cooch Behar, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, Malda, Rajshahye, and Pubna.”

“In the spring, frequent showers enabled the husbandmen in many places (though not everywhere) to sow the early (or *boro*) rice to a larger extent than usual, advantage being taken, with skill and promptitude, of every patch of ground that could be turned to this purpose; such as beds of those tanks and of those rivers which had been deprived of their water by the drought. Occasional rain-storms brought forward to maturity the produce of these little green fields in the midst of the arid, drought-stricken country just at the time of sorest need, when the circumstances of May caused stocks to fall, prices to rise, and employment to cease. The incoming of this early harvest, though not enough to alter the general situation, did yet suffice to afford relief and mitigation.”

“Then the rains, commencing seasonably and propitiously at the end of May, have continued through June abundantly, but not violently; filling the

rivers, soaking the soil in the uplands, where the autumn rice crop (*aous*) is springing up, and flooding the hollows, where the winter crop (*amun*) has just been sown, and affording the required moisture for the lowlands, where the sowings have yet to be made. The sowings for the autumn rice are believed to have been extensive beyond the average: the crop is now so strong and high above the ground as to be considered almost secure. The sowings for the winter rice are understood to have already been considerable, and to be progressing well. For the most part there has been no want of seed. In some places some such want has manifested, or may yet manifest itself. It is remedied partially, if not completely, by the arrangements which the local officers are able to make."

"Thus far, then, the agricultural prospect is favorable."

"The rivers are rising, the summer navigation of these natural highways is opening fast: these are the arteries and the veins of this system of inland communication. It is therefore possible for trade to throw in supplies from distant districts; but this is not being done as yet to any considerable extent. The southerly and the easterly breezes, which are the trade-winds in this section of the great river at this season, have been blowing propitiously for many days past. Some fleets of the Dacca boats—always distinguishable by their tall masts and white swelling sails—are to be seen, laden sometimes, but not always, with rice from Naraingunge (the entrepot of South-Eastern Bengal), and bound for the distressed districts. But the quantities thus brought are as yet small compared to the needs of the North-Eastern markets. Some supplies may reach the river-side districts, as Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and parts of Rungpore; but no succour worth reckoning has as yet come to Dinagepore, which has the broadest area of distress in all North-Eastern Bengal, and few persons seem now to believe in its coming. The Dinagepore marts usually supply all their own neighbourhood, and export largely to Rajshahye and Pubna. This year they cannot meet their home demands, much less supply any one else. The inland river-side "bundars" or quays for the collection of rice to be sent away by boats, so numerous in the interior of this district, and usually so full and busy, have this year been empty and deserted. Again, the east tract of Dinagepore, having good crops, exported rice to the neighbouring tract of Rungpore, which was in distress, to such an extent that it became itself distressed in its turn."

"Then the markets of Rajshahye and Pubna, even in ordinary years, expect to receive a part of the Dinagepore supplies. This year they depended still more on such importation, as the supplies from the local harvests, though in good part saved, were yet short and scanty, but have received, and will receive, next to nothing. In the Rajshahye district prices have gone on rising until on a very recent date they were as dear as in the most distressed districts. In the south part of the Pubna district the upward tendency of prices has been stopped, and indeed reversed, to the relief of the people. This fortunate result arose, however, not so much from importation as from the belief in the safety of the *aous* crop, and the consequent production of old stocks. In the north part of the Pubna district, around Serajunge (the well known place, where the collection of country boats forms a sort of floating city), the market had for months been trusting to supplies from the Mymensingh district, across the Brahmapootra. These suddenly ceasing, together with failure of supplies from the Dinagepore direction and gradual depletion of local stocks, caused a panic, which was checked only by importation of Government grain. Scarcity, however, still prevails in most of the northern parts of Rajshahye and the north-eastern part of Pubna."

"In the Cooch Behar division (including the Julpigoree district, the Cooch Behar State, and part of the Bhootan Dooars), there was but slight failure of crop (chiefly in a locality to the south of Julpigoree itself), but grain was exported briskly to parts of Purneah and of Dinagepore. Then in the Julpigoree district there arose panic in the grain-markets;—how far from depletion of stocks, how far from combination among dealers to hold their stocks, it is hard to say, but probably from both causes. The trouble, which at one time threatened to become serious, was checked by relief measures and by the importation of Government grain."

"The Rungpore and Bogra districts obtained much of their food-supply for many weeks from Mymensingh, across the Brahmapootra. In the beginning the Mymensingh crop was expected partly to fail. Had it not been saved, there

is no doubt that the troubles in Rungpore and Bogra would have begun much earlier, and proved worse than they actually have. The west part of Rungpore also benefited by the trouble which has been just mentioned as befalling the east part of Dinagepore. The frequent occurrence of panics in the grain-marts of Rungpore, and the equally frequent demand for Government aid, prove the precarious position in which the trade has been standing for several months past."

"In Mymensingh, again, the north-west corner brought temporary trouble on itself from helping others. In that particular quarter the markets became empty. There was money enough in the hands of the people, but no food-grain for it to purchase. Hence arose the strange circumstance of Government grain being landed on that margin of the river highway whence surplus grain had recently been exported to districts within sight across the water."

"Further down the river, in the Dacca district, though the crops were fairly good, there were very high prices of rice (8 to 10 seers for the rupee) for some time and many complaints of distress among the people, owing doubtless to the grain going to meet demands elsewhere. Within the last few days the price has become cheaper, 12 to 13 seers for the rupee. It is worthy of note that the Dacca district is held by the local authorities to be secure from general distress caused by drought, because large areas of rice-land, which ordinarily suffer from floods, yield fully in years of scanty rainfall; yet even in this district it has for some weeks past been necessary to distribute charitable relief at the chief centres of population."

"These circumstances may be not devoid of interest, as showing the interdependence of these several districts, in consequence of which any extensive trouble befalling any considerable part ramifies ultimately over the whole, and causes divers complications and mischances to occur suddenly, and to tax our vigilance to the utmost."

"Under all the circumstances, as above set forth, of agriculture and of trade in the particular districts above adverted to, there arise the questions—Will there be private supplies of grain forthcoming to sustain the people till the end of August? and if not, are there enough Government supplies for this purpose? and whether the *aus* crop, if successfully gathered, will sustain the people from September till December, when the main rice crop is to be expected? Many, perhaps most, experienced persons think that there is not now time enough remaining for trade to do the needful; that there are certainly not stocks in any quantity; and that if there be any part unexhausted, there is no certainty that the dealers will bring it forward upon merely the assured prospect of the *aus*. It is rather thought that they will perhaps wait until the position of the winter crop can be better foreseen. Again, some of the best authorities apprehend that the *aus* crop may not wholly suffice (in the absence of all other stocks) for the sustenance of the people from September until the incoming of the *aman* crop in December; and that distress, after subsiding in September and October, might spring up again from the end of October till December. In vain, it is argued, will the winter harvest be displaying all its promise of abundance if there be actually not grain enough on the spot for the teeming population. Some assistance may perhaps be looked for from the *aus* crop of other places. It is indeed always to be remembered that generally this crop is kept for intermediate subsistence until the winter crop comes in, and is seldom exported; and this rule will probably obtain to the full this year, when rice is so scarce everywhere. Still its promise seems to be so good in the eastern tract, in the country of the Brahmapootra and the Megna, that some considerable part may be available for exportation during August and September, while the rivers are still full."

"The original allotments of rice for the four districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, are stated below:—

					Mds.
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	12,00,000
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	3,00,000
Bogra	...	...	...	...	2,40,000
Maldah	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Railway works	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Total					20,90,000
					= 76,849 tons."

“ Out of this allotment the expenditure has been—

			Actual expenditure up to some day from the 2nd to 10th June. Mds.	Estimated up to the end of June. Mds.
Dinagapore	..	..	1,88,235	3,00,000
Maldah	..	..	24,000	41,000
Bogra	..	..	30,000	45,000
Rungpore	..	..	94,359	1,32,000
Rajshahye and Railway works	..	..	8,000	20,000
		Total	3,44,594	5,38,000
				= 19,779 tons.”

“ Under the circumstances, it has been decided to transfer 60,000 maunds, equal to 2,205 tons, from Dinagapore to the neighbouring district of Purneah, where the distress had increased faster than was expected, and which had to send part of its grain on to Cooch Behar. Also 50,000 maunds, equal to 1,838 tons, have been transferred from Maldah to Sonthalia and Moorshedabad. Perhaps, too, some portion of the Bogra allotment may be spared. But with these exceptions, the belief of the responsible officers on the spot is that the Government grain available in these districts will be absolutely needed.”

“ Inasmuch as the estimated consumption shown above does not allow for loss and wastage, there must be some abatement made from the quantity estimated to be remaining after the 1st of August. With allowance made for this, however, there will still be, as we hope, considerable stores for the needs of the distressed tracts. And if any misfortune not now foreseen should occur, these stores would suffice to meet even a severe accession of distress until fresh supplies could be brought in by river.”

“ The numbers of boats of various build and capacity, according to the peculiarities of the navigation of each stream or river, are known to be ample for any operation which we might have to undertake. These craft are now to be seen everywhere, either plying on the channels which daily become broader and deeper, or moored in crowds at every creek that is sheltered from the gales that blow over the expansive rivers.”

“ As regards the condition of the people: I believe that there has been occasionally some sharp distress in Rungpore; perhaps also some (though in a less degree) in Bogra, which happened notwithstanding our preventive efforts. But in Dinagapore I believe that dangerous distress has never been permitted to rear its head. Large sections of the people must doubtless have been straitened or gradually drawn towards the verge of distress; but help (as I believe) nearly always came in time, even before emaciation could begin. But none who witnessed the many broad patches of country where the rice crop had perished; who reflected on the consequences of such a failure to a dense population almost exclusively agricultural with almost nothing save this one product to depend upon; and who noted the impossibility of succour being afforded by trade at that time of year, when the river navigation was closed to this land-locked district, and when prices in the south were too high to yield a profit to the importer, can reasonably doubt regarding the disease and death which must have ensued had the Government refrained from acting. Maldah was from the beginning never brought near to danger. In juxtaposition with its partly distressed tracts were tracts fertilised by the Ganges and yielding a rich crop of wheat and barley. Its situation offered the utmost facilities for importation from Central and Southern Bengal, of which advantage the trade availed itself. In the hottest season also the mango-fruit afforded much sustenance.”

“ The wages given to relief laborers in these districts (2 to 3 annas a day) are higher than those allowed in Behar, only because the ordinary rate of wages is higher in these eastern districts. Generally task-work has been successfully exacted and demoralisation prevented, with some notable exceptions however. The rates for piece-work (4 annas for 100 cubic feet of earth-work) have been lower than those which had to be allowed in Tirhoot. Here also the laborers are believed to have saved something from their earnings at piece-work by working with commendable industry. They would in the early hours of the day do their out-work in their fields, from which they could obtain no present gain; then come on to the relief works before noon, and work to the very end of a summer's eve in order to earn a good wage. The works

consisted more of roads and less of tanks than in Behar. The roads are represented to be so far good as to improve the internal communication of the district; the bridging must, however, remain for future years. As the rains fall, the relief laborers will, we hope, go off to their fields or to private employment; and instructions have been reiterated to the local officers to expedite this change. This will be facilitated by the advances of Government grain to the cultivators which are being made; still there may be many who cannot sustain themselves, and thus the lists of recipients of charitable relief may swell."

"The sale of Government grain to the public, as might be expected under the circumstances described in this narrative, has recently been, and probably will continue to be, very considerable. In Dinagapore and Rungpore and Bogra the measure has not been extended beyond the limits mentioned in my narrative of the 14th May. In Maldah it has been adopted, but very slightly. In parts of Pubna it was adopted to stay the panic. In parts of Rajshahye I have recently ordered it not only at the request of the people, but on the recommendation of the grain-dealers themselves. In these districts one may travel from town to town and ask the grain-dealers why, with such high prices (9 to 11 seers the rupee) at home, they do not import from the south. They will say that the principal mart whence they could import is Naraingunge, and that the prices there (12 seers the rupee) preclude profit. Boats worked by the owners may bring some consignments obtained direct from the producers. Some traders may make ventures individually, but native merchants will not import largely to the north until prices at Naraingunge shall become as cheap as 15 or 16 seers the rupee. Now Naraingunge is the principal mart in East Bengal for rice among several other things. Here is collected much of the surplus rice from the east bank of the Brahmapootra;*

* Called locally the Pudda.

from the basin of the Megna (Sylhet, Dacca, Tipperah) and from the deltaic district of Backergunge. Proceeding to Naraingunge, I find that rice has become cheaper, but is quoted as dear as 12 to 13 seers to the rupee. The native merchants think that the price may become slightly cheaper, but they would not admit the hope of its becoming as cheap as 16 seers to the rupee until August, and they evidently are not at all confident that, however good the September crop may prove, rice can be much cheaper until the next winter crop is gathered. The scarcity of rice, which has been felt for so many months throughout most parts of Bengal, must cause a demand everywhere, with a corresponding effect upon prices at Naraingunge as well as at other southern marts; and this must militate against grain being sent northwards."

"Looking to all this, I cannot doubt the expediency of selling Government grain in the eastern districts north of the Ganges whenever the measure is asked for, reiterating always the instruction that such sales are to be suspended if trade should bring in supplies."

1. *Weather and Rainfall.*—The reports continue to be very satisfactory. Rain continues to fall seasonably in almost all districts; only in Hooghly, Howrah, and part of Jessore, is more rain said to be wanted.

2. *State of Crops.*—The prospects of the coming crops could hardly be better. In almost every district, with very few exceptions, a more than average crop is expected, and in every district there has now been ample rain for sowings.

3. *Prices.*—Prices still remain fairly steady, and the tendency to fall, remarked on in last narrative, still continues in Behar and the more distressed districts of north-eastern Bengal. In the western districts there has been a fall in Burdwan and Hooghly, and a rise in Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Howrah. In the central districts there has been a rise in Jessore and Maldah, and a slightly upward tendency is shown in Moorshedabad. There has been a fall in Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna. Throughout the eastern districts prices are generally somewhat higher. They have risen considerably in Dacca and Fureedpore, and slightly in Sylhet and Chittagong. The other districts show no change except Noakholly, where prices have fallen to the level at which they stood the fortnight before last. In Behar rice and barley have fallen in Tirhoot, and

barley (an important article of food in Behar) has fallen in Patna, Shahabad, and Chumparun; only in Monghyr have prices risen. In Chota Nagpore there is no change to record except in Hazareebagh, where prices are somewhat lower. In Pooree there has been a considerable rise, from 27·9 to 23·10 for common rice.

4. *Private trade to Behar*.—The usual note on food-grains will be found in appendix A. Though the total upward traffic shows a decrease from the figures given last fortnight, yet the decrease is solely in the Government grain sent up, and there is really a slight increase of 56 tons in the upward private trade, and a considerable increase of 2,779 tons in the downward traffic.

5. *North Tirhoot*.—The reports continue satisfactory. Sowing is being carried on in every part of the district, and seed-grain, about which there were some fears, has turned out to be generally plentiful; so much so, that it was selling in Mudhoobunnee at Rs. 2 the maund. The general health of the population is exceedingly good, and their condition very much improved. The Seetamurhee and Poopree sub-divisions have been inspected during the fortnight by Drs. MacDonell and Coates. The former found in Poopree from 90 to 82 per cent. of the people on relief works up to the normal condition, which is exceedingly satisfactory, as the standard adopted by Dr. MacDonell, as remarked in the last narrative, is a high one. Dr. Coates found the people in Seetamurhee generally in very good condition, even in the most remote villages.

6. Rice (except Government rice) continues very scarce in the bazars, but importations of the coarser grains are reported to be increasing. Advances are now being given largely to the ryots for the support of themselves and their dependent laborers during the coming cultivating season.

7. *South Tirhoot*.—The prospects of the coming crop are excellent, and sowings are going on extensively; but though importations by private persons have increased, yet stocks still continue to be abnormally low, and sales of Government rice are necessarily continued.

8. *Chumparun*.—Indigo prospects are said to have improved owing to the recent rain, and there is consequently an increased demand for laborers for weeding the fields. The prospects of the other crops are excellent, and the condition of the people improved. In Ramnugger Dr. Coates, in his inspection tour, found a large number of the people anæmic and out of condition; but as the place is noted for its unhealthiness, it is probable that a similar inspection in a year of the greatest plenty would produce similar results. More seed-grain has been forthcoming than was at one time thought likely to exist in the district.

9. *Sarun*.—In this district the cheena crop has turned out particularly well, especially in Bussunt pore and Mushrukh, the worst tracts in the district. Indigo prospects are greatly improved, and the bhadoi crop promises to be remarkably good. Some laborers have been at last induced to engage to go to the Soane Canal, and it is hoped that others will follow.

10. *South Behar*.—The prospects of these three districts continue to be very good; only the rainfall was too early for the superstitions of the people, as many refrained from sowing when the first rain fell, owing to the idea that the influence of the Mirgeshra Nakshattar,* through which the moon, according to Hindoo astronomers, was then passing, was unpropitious. Some, however, disregarded the omen and sowed, though at least a large minority hesitated. Fortunately for the latter the rain continued, and they did not lose the opportunity of getting their crop into the ground. Private trade in Patna continues to be very active; the imports for the fortnight being 3,88,512 maunds, against 3,62,246 imported in that preceding it.

11. *Bhagulpore Division*.—The condition of the people continues good, and there is but little distress anywhere except in Bahadoorgunge in Purneah, and parts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The prospects of the coming crops are excellent. The Collector of Bhagulpore says that "the bhadoi is simply magnificent;" and the Collector of Monghyr goes so far as to state that all fear of distress will be over at the end of July, as soon as the jenera (millet) crop ripens. If the rains continue the harvest throughout the division will probably be above the average.

12. *Rajshahye Division*.—In this division there has been a very great and general improvement, except in Rajshahye and parts of Pubna, where somewhat severe distress has been felt. The distress in the former district arose chiefly

* This is one of the 27 mansions of the moon into which the Hindoo lunar year is divided.

from a deficient supply of food-grains owing to the falling off in importations, and sanction has been given for the sales of Government rice in those places where the deficiency was serious. The prospects for the coming season could not be better.

13. *Cooch Behar and Julpigoree*.—The report of the Deputy Commissioner shows that no further distress is apprehended in this district, and that with some few exceptions the people are now well off and looking forward to reaping a more than average crop.

14. *Burdwan Division*.—There is little or no change to report in the condition of the people, and the prospects are good, though not so unusually good as in other parts of the country. Cholera is decreasing.

15. *Nuldea*.—There is no change in this district.

16. *Chota Nagpore*.—The reports still continue to show an improvement in the state of the people, and distress may now be said to be almost entirely confined to parts of Manbhoom and Hazareebagh; the promise of the crops is so good that hopes are entertained of an early return to a normal state of prosperity.

17. *Transport of Grain*.—With the exception of small quantities of grain going to the districts of the Burdwan division and of the extra lakh of maunds ordered to be sent for South Tirhoot, the transport of Government grain by the railway has almost entirely ceased. The State Railway to Durbhunga having been only laid down as a fair-weather line, cannot continue to carry grain during the rains; and hence the three lakhs still remaining to complete the Mudhoobunnee allotment will have to go by water. Arrangements are being made for the purpose. Mr. Metcalfe reports from Durbhunga that he anticipates no difficulty in making adequate transport arrangements for the movement of grain from the larger to the subsidiary golahs during the rains, as all the golahs are situated on the banks of rivers or connected with riverside stations by good roads, involving no great length of land carriage.

18. *Relief Works*.—The number of laborers on relief works according to the latest returns available, as compared with the numbers given in the last fortnightly narrative, are as follows:—

	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Patna division ...	1,231,496	1,368,087
Gunduk embankment ...	45,247	27,574
Soane Canal ...	34,850	31,945
Bhagulpore division ...	109,617	88,448
Rajshahye division ...	194,131	155,466
Northern Bengal Railway ...	22,129	22,622
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore ...	96,950	72,849
Cooch Behar ...	3,548	3,741
Total ...	1,737,768	1,770,732

These returns show an increase on those given in previous returns of 32,964; but an analysis of the numbers employed in each district shows that the increase has been chiefly in North Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun districts. The Collector of Sarun remarks that we must not expect the numbers on relief works to fall off largely immediately after a fall of rain sufficient for sowing, as "beyond the ploughing and sowing which are done by the ryots themselves and their families, there can be no general demand for field-labor till the transplanting of the dhan and the weeding operations are taken in hand." In this district it is proposed to close relief works from the 1st July, when the demand for agricultural labor becomes brisk, and to reduce the rate of wages where works are maintained to the lowest subsistence allowance. In Chumparun the numbers have not increased largely anywhere, except in the Gobindgunge sub-division, where they have more than doubled; but in the Ramnuggur sub-division, where the numbers have been hitherto very large and the distress greatest, there has been a very large decrease from 31,573 to 11,919.

In South Tirhoot there has been a decrease, and also in Shahabad and on the Gunduk embankment and Soane works; but in Patna and Gya there has been a slight increase in the numbers of laborers, though in the former district the numbers had fallen at the close of the fortnight.

In the Bhagulpore division there has been a decrease in the numbers on the whole, though the Bhagulpore district and the Sonthal Pergunnahs show a slight increase. In the Rajshahye division all the districts show a decrease except Moorshedabad and Rajshahye. In the former district the increase is small, and in the latter, though apparently large, it is really insignificant, as the persons engaged in light labor, who were last fortnight entered as receiving charitable relief, have now been entered as laborers according to the practice followed in other districts.

In the Burdwan division the returns are not complete, but there has been a slight decrease in Hooghly and a slight increase in Bankoora and Beerbhoom; while in the Burdwan district the increase is more considerable. In Chota Nagpore there has been a slight increase in Manbhoom, and no satisfactory returns have been received from Palamow and Hazareebagh; but the figures given probably rather overstate the numbers on relief works. The Commissioner remarks that the numbers are at least half what they were in the previous fortnight, and the last crop-report says that the relief works in Palamow are almost deserted.

19. It is frequently remarked in the district narratives that the laborers work part of the day in their fields and part on the relief works, and consequently the numbers of men on these works must not be considered as so many men taken from the ordinary number of agricultural laborers. The universal report as to the excellence of the crops and the breadth of land sown prove that nowhere have relief works prevented the carrying on of the ordinary agricultural operations of the season.

20. The following return shows the numbers employed in each district, with details, as far as they are available, of those employed on piece-work and daily wages:—

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers.	Total Laborers.	Task or piece work.	Daily wages.
PATNA	Tirhoot (North) ...	149,487	639,021	788,508	675,682	112,826
	Tirhoot (South) ...	.....	180,559	180,559	26,604	153,955
	Chumparun ...	139,197	.....	139,197	.....	No details.
	Sarun ...	229,885	.....	229,885	.....	No details.
	Patna ...	17,661	.....	17,661	17,661	.....
	Gya ...	.....	3,534	3,534	2,289	1,245
	Shahabad ...	7,746	997	8,743	8,186	557
	Total ...	543,976	824,111	1,368,087	730,422	268,583
	Gunduk Embankment ...	27,574	.....	27,574	27,574	27,574
	Soane Canal ...	31,945	.....	31,945	31,945	.....
BHAGULPORE	Total ...	59,519	.....	59,519	59,519	.....
	Total for Patna Division ...	603,495	824,111	1,427,606	789,941	268,583
	Monghyr ...	2,997	.....	2,997	Task-work general, but details imperfect.	43
	Bhagulpore ...	22,206	13,028	35,234	35,231	698
	Purneah ...	13,562	4,127	17,689	16,991	Details imperfect.
RAJSHAHYE	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,315	29,153	32,468	20,367	741
	Total ...	42,140	46,308	88,448	73,609	.....
	Maldah ...	2,573	3,915	6,488	No details.	41,446
	Dinapore ...	2,559	71,717	74,276	28,167	Details imperfect.
	Rungpore ...	713	34,120	34,833	15,156	11,816
CHOTA NAGPORE	Rogra ...	27,020	.....	27,020	No details.	No details.
	Moorshedabad ...	4,991	.....	4,991	Ditto.	.....
	Rajshahye ...	1,247	6,611	7,858	Ditto.	.....
	Total ...	39,103	116,303	155,406	43,323	53,263
	Northern Bengal Railway	22,622	.....	22,622	17,994	.....
BURDWAN	Manbhoom ...	15,063	3,372	18,335	14,282	4,101
	Palamow ...	.....	12,000	12,000	.....	12,000
	Hazareebagh ...	9,000	.....	9,000	.....	9,000
	Total ...	24,063	15,272	39,335	14,292	26,101
	Hooghly ...	1,877	1,301	3,178	1,877	Details imperfect.
COOCH BEHAR	Beerbhoom ...	10,484	.....	10,484	9,884	600
	Bankoora ...	3,824	.....	3,824	.....	No details.
	Burdwan ...	8,735	7,293	16,028	1,497	9,531
	Howrah ...	No returns.	.....	.....	.....	Details imperfect.
	Midnapore ...	No returns.	.....	.....	.....	.....
COOCH BEHAR	Total ...	24,920	8,594	33,514	13,386	10,131
	Julpigoree ...	3,741	.....	3,741	No details.	.....
	Grand total ...	780,084	1,010,648	1,770,732	951,417	386,513

* These figures are doubtful. Enquiry is being made.

21. *Gunduk Embankment*.—The embankment work has been nearly completed, and it has been raised above high flood-level throughout the entire length, so that there is little but dressing to be done. Two miles of the High Level Canal have been completed, and work has been started from the 1st to the 8th, the 24th to 29th, and 46th to 48th miles; seven miles of temporary road have been made, and the Sarun Canal begun.

22. *Soane Canal*.—Work is progressing favorably, but the number of laborers has decreased owing to the completion of the anicut works in Patna and the rain in Arrah. About 29 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork have been excavated during the fortnight in the main western canal in the Karumnassa division.

23. *Northern Bengal Railway*.—The total amount of earthwork up to date is 57,058,000 cubic feet, equal to 109 miles of four feet bank, of which 9,281,300 have been thrown up during the fortnight. This is the largest return yet sent in, and besides this 89 miles of feeder roads have been completed.

24. The following statement shows the numbers in receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns :—

DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of centres.	NUMBER ON CHARITABLE RELIEF.	
			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
PATNA	Tirhoot North	572	162,294	157,477
	Tirhoot South	57	13,647	12,926
	Chumparun	50	15,864	11,997
	Sarun	16	7,122	13,364
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	12	1,070	420
	Shahabad	15	846	410
	Total	722	200,643	195,594
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	13	1,080	2,251
	Bhagulpore	15	39,740	12,783
	Purneah	91	2,944	5,045
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	100
	Total	119	43,774	20,179
RAJSHAHYE	Maldah	32	9,563	8,977
	Dinagepore	464	22,480	19,112
	Rungpore	33	32,650	21,580
	Bogra	30	13,705	9,031
	Moorshedabad	24	5,916	2,217
	Rajshahye	19	7,009	14,142
	Pubna	.....	10,966	.....
	Total	602	102,268	68,059
CHOTA NAGPORE	Manbhoom	.....	10,490	8,559
BURDWAN	Hooghly	.....	4,013	3,884
	Beerbhoom	.....	10,913	9,803
	Bankoora	.....	14,416	9,047
	Burdwan	.....	15,382	14,551
	Midnapore	.....	Not received.	1,314
	Total	.....	44,784	38,599
	Grand Total	1,443	401,002	329,000

These returns show a considerable increase over those of the last fortnight in almost every district except Sarun, Monghyr, Purneah, and Rajshahye. In the last district the decrease is more nominal than real, as those doing light labor on roads have this fortnight been entered among the laborers on relief works, instead of among the recipients of charitable relief, as was the case in the former return. The great increase in Bhagulpore seems, from the Collector's report, to have been caused by a too indiscriminate grant of village relief tickets; but the lists are being carefully scrutinised, and the numbers will probably be considerably reduced. In Purneah the figures are not free from doubt, and their accuracy will be inquired into. Enquiry is being made as to the large numbers returned for Pubna.

25. We can hardly flatter ourselves that we have yet reached the greatest numbers of persons to be relieved under this heading; for doubtless as relief works become deserted, owing to the demand for field-labor, there will be considerable numbers of old men and women and young children who now earn a scanty subsistence from doing nominal work on relief works, who will be driven to accept charity owing to their incapacity for gaining a living by labor paid at its market value, and these persons must continue to draw sustenance from the charitable funds till the incoming harvest enables their relatives to give them the same assistance as heretofore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

• *Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

APPENDIX A. TO THE 20TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

1. THE returns received for the first half of the month of June give the exports from the Bengal Presidency at 4,780 tons, and the imports at 11,614 tons. Of the latter, 2,020 tons were on private, and 9,594 tons on Government account. The bulk of the private imports was from Orissa.

The total figures to the middle of June are:—

					Tons.
Exports	...	...	...	...	230,510
Imports	...	...	...	...	415,004

2. The following figures show (in tons) the quantity of food-grains "sent up from stations *below* Rajmehal and Jamoore, and down from stations *above* Mirzapore, which was delivered at stations between Rajmehal and Buxar (inclusive)" between the 31st May and 13th June.

			This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	Increase.	Decrease.
Up	...	...	6,764	16,546	...	9,782
Down	...	...	20,190	18,640	1,550	.....

All the increase is in private, and all the decrease in Government grain.

The totals to date of the returns on which the above figures are based, and which, it must be remembered, are for Behar only, are given below; but the "up" figures are only approximately correct. Appendix B., however, shows in detail the destination of all the Government grain that has been sent up from Howrah.

		Govt. grain.	Private grain.	Total.
Up	...	269,076	146,659	415,735
Down	...	38,635	170,249	208,884
Totals	...	307,711	316,908	624,619

3. The importations of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals, from the 5th to the 19th June, were 3,394 tons, making 192,026 tons in all since 1st October.

4. The private traffic registered on the Ganges is as shown below:—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November 1873. Tons.
Sahebgunge ...	7th to 20th June	... Up the Ganges	... 898	35,071
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	... Down	... 304	12,287
Goalundo ...	31st May to 13th June	... Up	... 1,274	24,671
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ditto	... Down	... 147	12,599

CALCUTTA, the 25th June 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S., on Special Duty.

APPENDIX B. TO THE 20TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to Monday, the 22nd June 1874.—(Gross Railway weight.)

DIVISION IN WHICH TO BE USED.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Sarun) ...	3,87,853	.....	3,87,853	
	" (for Chumparun) ...	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Barh ...	15,35,368	60,015	16,04,383	
	Bankipore ...	63,576	.....	63,576	
	Bihta ...	20,827	.....	20,827	
	Bukhtiarpore ...	23,235	.....	23,235	
	Buxar ...	8,026	.....	8,026	
	Dinapore ...	3,336	.....	3,336	
	Doomraon ...	9,022	.....	9,022	
	Futwah Ghât ...	(a) 20,50,627	.....	20,50,627	(a) Of this 20,586 maunds was seed-grain.
	Mokumeh ...	1,03,880	.....	1,03,880	
	Monghyr ...	(b) 1,92,567	.....	1,92,567	(b) Of this 9,436 maunds was seed-grain.
SOANE CIRCLE	Patna Ghât ...	5,08,665	57,651	5,66,316	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Sultangunge ...	(c) 58,858	.....	58,858	
	Zumanea ...	16,027	.....	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	53,49,343	1,26,666	54,76,009	
	Arrah ...	38,863	.....	38,863	
	Beheca ...	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bihta ...	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Buxar ...	4,354	.....	4,354	
	Mogul Serai ...	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Soane Circle ...	80,813	.....	80,848	
	Grand totals, Patna Division and Soane Circle ...	54,30,101	1,26,666	55,56,857	
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore ...	(d) 1,41,596	.....	1,41,596	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent via Bhagulpore and Colgong to Nepal.
	Burriarpore ...	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhea ...	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Caragolah ...	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Colgong ...	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Ghidhour ...	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamooce ...	26,810	.....	26,810	
	Kujrah ...	3,506	.....	3,506	
	Luckee Serai ...	79,941	.....	79,941	
	Monghyr ...	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321	
	Peerpotee ...	64,210	.....	64,210	
	Sahebgunge ...	11,262	4,221	15,483	
	Sultangunge ...	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Bahuwa ...	20,981	.....	20,981	
	Teenpahar ...	11,052	.....	11,052	
	Maharajpore ...	3,033	.....	3,033	
	Moorarooooe ...	12,034	8,415	20,449	
	Rampore Hât ...	6,115	.....	6,115	
	Jamtarra ...	13,206	.....	13,206	
RAJSHAHYE	Baidynath ...	.....	1,102	1,102	
	Synthea ...	.....	5,073	5,073	
	Nulhattee ...	.....	2,705	2,705	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division ...	16,91,834	21,516	17,13,350	
	Goalundo ...	4,83,28	7,336	4,90,614	
	Kaligunge ...	1,45,781	.....	1,45,781	
	Kooshtea ...	11,72,839	.....	11,73,838	
	Rajnechal ...	(e) 86,523	.....	86,523	(e) Includes 2,025 maunds sent to Dinagepore jail.
	Sahebgunge ...	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Shohajipara ...	75,646	.....	75,646	
	Azingunge ...	6,011	4,752	10,763	
	Synthea ...	1,501	516	2,077	
	Moorarooooe ...	1,519	.....	1,519	
	Nawadi ...	519	.....	549	
	Nulhattee ...	1,100	.....	1,100	
	Rampore Hât ...	506	1,096	1,602	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division ...	21,18,875	13,700	21,32,575	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Burrakar ...	2,14,369	.....	2,14,369	
	Girhideo ...	29,640	.....	29,640	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division ...	2,44,018	.....	2,44,018	
BURDWAN	Raneegunge ...	6,371	1,075	7,446	
	Burdwan ...	2,120	5,113	7,233	
	Bhulpore ...	6,174	.....	6,174	
	Hooghly ...	893	1,510	2,402	
	Kamoo Junction ...	2,177	.....	2,177	
	Mugrah ...	204	.....	204	
	Pandooah ...	204	.....	204	
	Sorampore ...	848	516	1,364	
	Synthea ...	1,040	.....	1,040	
	Goshkhara ...	.....	2,006	2,006	
	Mancoor ...	.....	4,117	4,117	
	Totals of Burdwan Division ..	20,021	14,416	34,487	
	Grand totals of all Divisions	95,03,039	1,76,348	96,81,287	
	Or tons	352,034	6,531	358,565	

ENCLOSURE No. 3 TO THE TWENTIETH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Comparative Return of Crime in the distressed Districts for May 1874.

DISTRICTS.	CRIMES COMMITTED IN MAY 1874.				Total for May 1874.	Total for May 1873.	Total for May 1872.	REMARKS.
	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.				
Moorshedabad	1	60	19	80	76	70	* Of this 9 are grain-thefts. † Of this 5 are grain-thefts.
Dinapore	5	.....	69	56	130	65	63
Maldah	1	2	138	34	75	43	35	
Rajahmhye	1	.....	118	41	160	116	145
Rungpore	5	...	47	38	90	69	57	
Total	13	2	332	138	535	369	370	
Patna	2	108	89	199	102	160	‡ This includes 58 cases of grain-thefts.
Gya	3	1	92	103	289	245	153	
Shahabad ... ..	.....	3	81	76	100	111	69
North Tirhoot ... ..	.....	1	32	24	57	18	23
South Tirhoot ... ..	.....	.....	56	31	87	42	59
Sarun	3	...	31	132	166	158	153	
Chumparun	1	.....	24	46	71	48	43
Total	7	7	424	591	1,029	724	600	
Bhagulpore ... ..	.....	.....	29	19	48	40	73
Monghyr ... ..	.....	.....	33	19	52	36	102
Purneah	8	2	117	28	155	Not given.		
Total	8	2	170	66	255	76	175	
Grand total	28	11	935	845	1,819	1,169	1,205	

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. AF., dated Bankipore, the 14th June 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., C.S., Collector of Patna,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to send the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The several bazars in this district continue to be well supplied with grains of all sorts, and no deficiency is reported from anywhere. The quantities imported by private traders is still very large, and from all that I can hear, there is no likelihood of its falling off for the present. 388,512 maunds were imported during the fortnight ending the 6th instant, against 362,246 reported in my last narrative.

3. The subject of the impending block at the Patna station was fully discussed with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor during his late short visit to this station, and I am only sorry that he could not spare the time to visit the stations and judge for himself what their requirements are. The subject has since been receiving my best attention, but I am sorry to say that day by day fresh difficulties arise. Of the shoots that were ordered only two were at work on the 11th, the time of my last visit, the construction of the remainder up to that time not having been completed, and it was very doubtful whether the existing two would be much longer of any use, as the water was already beginning to stand in the hollow to the south of the railway embankment and threatened to spread up to the embankment itself, when all unloading on that side would have to be put a stop to altogether, and we should have to look to the north side only for removing the grain. Here again, with the enormous and continued traffic that is passing over it, the road is daily getting worse and worse, and it is hard to say what to do lest in trying to improve matters we put a stop to traffic altogether. At the new siding things did not look much more hopeful. The bank of new earth intended for the platform had become saturated, and from there being no revetment wall and no drain, the surplus water had found its way across the space left for the road, which had not up to that time been metalled, and cut away deep channels into the cutting on the opposite side of it. I have since received Government of Bengal's letter No. 437 T.F., dated the 13th instant, forwarding copy of extracts from its letter to the Government of India, and on receipt of the telegram therein referred to will do my best to carry out the instruction therein contained,

whatever they may be, but I would here beg to point out that the whole of the work which has to be done is within the railway premises which have their frontage, a very broad one, on to our main road leading through the bazar. The Railway Company let the time slip for the completion of the work, and now it will be very hard, if not impossible, to make up for lost time. However, as I said before, as soon as I get my instructions I will do any best to carry them out.

4. The following are the prevailing prices of food-grains in the principal markets of this district:—

		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Wheat.		Maize.		Barley.		Gram.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Patna ...	...	12	8	14	0	17	0	17	0	19	8	20	8
Barh ...	...	9	8	10	0	13	8	14	8	16	0	17	0
Behar ...	...	9	12	10	8	13	0	16	0	19	0	16	8
Dinapore	...	10	0	11	12	16	0	16	0	...	...	18	8

The rates prevailing in the interior of the Sudder and Dinapore sub-divisions are as follows:—

Thanna.		Common rice.		Wheat.		Barley.		Maize.		Gram.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Bickram	...	11	to 11 8	14	0	19	0	17	8	17	0
Mosouree	...	10	to 11 0	14	0	18	0	16	8	17	8
Monair	...		10 0	14	0	18	0	17	0	17	0
Behta	...		11 0	14	8	16	8	17	0	18	0

5. During the past fortnight we have had good rain generally throughout the district, and though each individual fall has been very partial, they have been in such quick succession in one part of the district or another that each part has had a fair share. At head-quarters the reported fall has been 1·51, though within a very few miles of it, or indeed less than that, I have reason to believe that more than double that quantity has fallen. At Dinapore the fall is said to have been 2·20, at Barh 2·81, and at Behar 1·82. We have thus all over the district had sufficient rain to allow of work in the fields being commenced upon, and the sowing of the bhadoi crops and broadcast paddy is going on everywhere. In some places the Indian-corn and morooa seeds sown with the first rain have already germinated, and the young plants are some two or three inches high. There is no doubt that the fall of prices generally in the city may be attributed to this early fall of rain and to the consequent improved state of agricultural prospects, more than to the large importations of grain from the north-west, the bulk of which finds its way across the river. On this subject the sub-divisional officer of Behar writes as follows:—

“According to local custom, no ploughman ploughs his field during this fortnight, or as long as the influence of the *Mirgisra* star lasts. Many have stuck to the prejudice, but so great has been the desire to profit by the early rains, which were so scarce last season, that notwithstanding the local prejudice many ryots have commenced sowing makie. In fact the plants have come up 3 inches in some fields. In most places cheena has been reaped. In five to ten days more the whole will have been cut.”

6. The condition of the people is reported as favorable from every part of the district, and now that they can find employment in the fields, it is to be hoped that they will leave our relief works and return to their agricultural pursuits.

No cases of misery or starvation have been brought to light except in the Dinapore sub-division, whence the sub-divisional officer reports: “Six cases of misery or starvation have been brought to my notice up to date; they are being relieved by private charity. They are professional beggars.” Captain Hopkinson, I am of opinion, may congratulate himself on not being able to find more than six beggars in his sub-division.

7. Though only one case of grain theft was reported by the district police during the fortnight, and that of a petty nature, numbers are being sent up almost daily by the railway police. These thefts are for the most part perpetrated by the coolies employed in removing the grain, and I must say that the temptation thrown in their way is very great.

8. I annex herewith the crime statement prescribed by the Government order of the 20th December last for the last month, which shows 199 cases against 102 in 1873 and 160 in 1872.

9. Two hundred and thirty-nine emigrants were registered in this office during the fortnight for the Natal colony, whereof 82 belonged to this district, 70 to Gya, 21 to Shahabad, 9 to Sarun, 3 to Tirhoot, and 54 to the North-Western Provinces and Oude.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The subjoined statement will show the number of laborers employed on our several relief works during week ending the 6th instant, regarding which the latest return has been received.

Sudder Sub-Division.

Road No.			Average daily No.
9,	from Bankipore to Mohabulypore	...	983
11,	from Nowbutpore to Mosowrhee	...	351
12,	from Durweshpore to Bichram	...	325
22,	from Dinapore to Nowbutpore	...	293
24,	from Ranipore to Mohabulypore	...	159
23,	from Ekanger Serai to Mosowrhee	...	729
Total			2,840

				Average daily No.
<i>Barh Sub-Division.</i>				
No. 17, Mokameh railway station to the river bank	...	...	...	21
„ 15, Futwa to Burhiea	...	...	...	1,336
„ 30, Mokameh to Surmeyra	...	...	...	169
			Total	1,526
<i>Behar Sub-Division.</i>				
No. 29, Futwa to Behar	...	...	...	2,246
„ 31, Bucktearpore to Raneebagh	...	...	...	4,932
„ 36, Behar to Asthwan	...	...	...	1,880
„ 37, Raggir to Girrick	...	...	...	1,250
„ 38, Futwa to Raneebagh	...	...	...	1,486
			Total	11,794
<i>Dinapore Sub-Division.</i>				
No. 10, Phoolwaree to Surowdha	...	...	...	428
„ 13, Monair to Pures	...	...	...	127
„ 14, Monair to Bihta	...	...	...	131
			Total	686

or a grand total of 16,846, consisting of 5,525 men, 8,869 women, and 2,452 children, against 18,477 in the previous week, and 17,453 in the week before, as shown in paragraph 11 of my last narrative. The number of laborers has, I believe, considerably fallen since, and will doubtless continue to fall.

Though I have not at any time increased the rates of wages, and am still paying those employed on the roads the same wages as they have been accustomed to get in ordinary years, still there is no doubt that it is in excess of what they could expect to earn by ordinary labor in the fields; so that now that we have had a sufficiency of rain to allow a cultivation being commenced upon, I have issued strict orders on the officers in charge of the different works, through the Executive Engineer, to enquire from the land-owners and cultivators in the vicinity of each work whether they were in want of labor, and if they found that we were drawing away labor to the detriment of the former, to at once put a stop to the work. If unfortunately necessity arise, we can easily resume them, but I am in hope that once stopped we shall not require them again.

11. The following relief works had additional grants sanctioned for them during the fortnight:—

	Rs.
Road No. 29	4,000
Road No. 31	5,000
Road No. 36	2,000
Total	11,000

12. The average daily number of the laborers employed on the canal works in this district, during the fortnight ending the 2nd instant, was 4,633, against 8,931 during the previous fortnight, and the daily number of those employed on tank and embankment works in the Sudder sub-division was 1,039 against 1,549, reported in the last narrative. These works have now approached completion, and will in the course of ten or fifteen days be dispensed with.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

13. The subjoined statement will show the amount of food-grains imported into this district during the fortnight ending the 6th instant:—

	Rice.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Maize.	Other grains.
By rail	93,856	146,254	33,734	215,962
By river	750	.....	.....	640
Total	94,606	146,254	33,734	216,602

or a grand total of 491,196 maunds, of which 102,684 was Government grain and 388,512 made up the amount of private importation.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

14. I had, as reported in my last narrative, directed the sub-divisional officer of Behar to make arrangements for the sale of Government grain to the laborers on the road, and had for the same purpose deputed one of my salt officers to Mussouree to the south and another to Paleegunge, to the south-west of the Sudder sub-division, but having since received the Government orders directing me to send all the grain which I could spare for use in Tirhoot,

I have recalled the officers deputed to the Sudder golahs, and also directed the sub-divisional officer of Behar to put a stop to all sales. I have already commenced despatching what I can spare in excess of the 25,000 maunds already sent, but I think it will be necessary for me to keep a small stock in hand at the two places mentioned above in the Sudder sub-division, and also at Behar for the present, to prevent the buniahs, thinking that they had it all their own way and could raise their rates as it pleased them.

15. I have received Government orders to receive 75,000 maunds of grain from Gya, and of it to despatch 40,000 to Tirhoot, keeping the remaining 35,000 as a reserve in the Bankipore golahs. I am making arrangements for the transport of the grain by boats to Konoi Ghaut at Hajeeapore, Bunker Ghaut having been done away with.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

16. None during the fortnight. All the advance-holders for the purchase of grain have sent money to the Punjab for importing grain and replenishing their stock to the full.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

17. None in this district.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
18. As per account already rendered	2,41,803	5	11

During the fortnight.

Paid to the municipal overseer for the transport of grain			
to Tirhoot	340	1	6
Office contingencies	26	2	6
Paid to Nazir on account of the halting charge of Government carts	654	8	0
Cost of telegraphic messages	14	0	0
Total ...	1,034	12	0

Fodder Account.

Paid to the fodder clerk Mohomed Ibrahim his pay for May	20	0	0
Paid to Juddoo Roy on account of the price of fodder...	5,974	5	10
To ditto ditto on account of the price of 13,549 bags	3,819	14	7
To Deputy Collector of Barh to settle his fodder account	1,375	0	0
To Jaisee Roy on account of the price of 105 bags ...	15	9	0
To Paryag Singh on account of boat-hire, to carry fodder from Dugha to Champta Ghaut	629	7	3
To Sookhoye Ram on account of the price of 1,250 bags	330	0	0
Total ...	12,164	4	8

Grand total ...	2,55,002	6	7
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PATNA.

Statement showing the Number of true Cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft, and House-breaking, for the month of May 1874, as called for by Government No. 4801, dated 20th December 1873, forwarded with Magistrate's No. 2943, dated 26th idem.

Patna District.

Dacoity—

Headings 30 and 31 of Crime	{ May 1874	...	...	0
Return AI	{ " 1873	...	...	0
	{ " 1872	...	...	0

Robbery—

Headings 32 and 33 of Crime	{ May 1874	...	...	2
Return AI	{ " 1873	...	...	2
	{ " 1872	...	...	0

Theft—

Heading 43 of Crime Return	{ May 1874	...	...	108
AI, including cattle-theft ...	{ " 1873	...	...	43
	{ " 1872	...	...	59

House-breaking or trespass in order to commit theft—

Heads 35, 36, and 42 of Crime	{ May 1874	...	...	89
Return AI	{ " 1873	...	...	57
	{ " 1872	...	...	101

Total of four Crimes	{ May 1874	...	...	199
	{ " 1873	...	...	102
	{ " 1872	...	...	160

PATNA POLICE OFFICE,
The 8th June 1874.

H. M. RAMSAY, Captain,
District Supdt. of Police.

No. 890F, dated Gya, the 15th June 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on scarcity and relief in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 13th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The bazars continue to be sufficiently supplied. In Atrungabad sub-division the importations have gradually been decreasing,* but to no great extent. This is, as stated in my last report, attributable chiefly to the great demand for carriage in all parts of the sub-division; to the large number of carts that have crossed

the Ganges to North Behar, and to the action of the canal officers. I am informed by the sub-divisional officer that he has, after enquiry, satisfied himself that there is no want of stock; and that importation every year becomes slack at this season, when every laborer and bullock is more usefully employed in agricultural pursuits.

3. The firmness of prices as indicated in the price-current supports this view, and I have no reason to think the state of the sub-division to be otherwise than normal.

4. The annexed statement shows the comparative prices of food at the principal marts in the district:—

BAZARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 13th June.		Week ending 13th June.	
	14th May	28th Ditto	14th May	28th Ditto	14th May	28th Ditto	14th May	28th Ditto	14th May	28th Ditto	14th May	28th Ditto	14th May	28th Ditto
Gya ...	11 12	11 8	16 0	15 8	8 4	8 0	9 0	9 0	.....	.....	14 0	13 8	15 0	14 0
Nowada ...	18 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	.....	.....	9 12	11 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	16 12	14 8
Jehanabad ...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 4	9 0	8 12	9 8	10 0	.....	.....	15 0	14 8	15 8	15 0
Aurungabad ...	13 8	13 4	17 0	17 4	9 12	10 0	10 8	10 12	.....	17 0	.....	16 8	15 4	13 6
Daoodnuggur ...	13 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	.....	17 0	.....	.....	15 8	16 0

Rice has slightly risen, but other grains have declined, and no interference on the part of Government is necessary so long as other food-grains are plentiful and cheap. Prices continue firm.

5. Rain began to fall from 1st June, i.e., about three weeks before it was expected. It has been most acceptable after the long drought, extending almost without intermission from February last.

6. I append in the margin the rain reported at sub-divisional head-quarters during the past fortnight.

Gya ...	3.14
Nowada ...	4.91
Jehanabad ...	3.09
Aurungabad ...	1.78

7. Since the 1st June, there has been rain every day, followed by bright sunshine. Nothing could be more favorable for agricultural purposes, and since June commenced, we have had nothing but fine growing weather.

8. Rice and the bhadoi crops are being sown. The Mirgissa Nakshattar (or first week after rain begins to fall, during which time all Behar husbandmen consider it most inauspicious to touch the land) having expired, agricultural operations are being vigorously pursued, and it is a matter of astonishment to find the cattle in such good condition. From what I have been able to learn, I attribute this to the great demand there has been throughout the season of drought for carts and cattle, and the very handsome manner in which the owners have been paid, thus enabling them to live comfortably themselves and to provide food for their cattle.

9. I am thankful to be able to reiterate that the condition of the people in this district remains good. I have, during the past fortnight, received a large accession to my executive staff in the shape of 6 tehsildars, 4 moonserims, and 2 overseers. The moonserims have since returned to divisional head-quarters.

10. These officers have been employed in a village to village visitation, and the result hitherto has been highly satisfactory. The tehsildars are intelligent officers, and are doing their work to my satisfaction. The Sudder sub-division, including Sherghotty, I am having thoroughly well tested.

11. No cases of misery or starvation have been reported in any part of the district.

12. I append a statement of crime which speaks for itself.

Statement showing the number of true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft, and house-breaking, in the Gya district, for the month of May 1874, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of May 1873 and 1872.

SUB-DIVISION.	Dacoity.			Robbery.			Theft.			House-breaking.						Total of all crimes.		
	Headings Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1.			Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1.			Heading No. 43, of Crime Return A1 excluding cattle-theft.			Heading 35 and 42 of Crime Return A1.								
	May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.	May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.	May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.	1874.		1873.		1872.		May 1874.	May 1873.	May 1872.
										With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.			
Gya	2	3	2	1	...	...	45	27	21	21	41	25	78	21	40	110	133	84
Jehanabad ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	7	4	5	26	4	19	3	18	43	51	21
Nowada	1	...	1	...	1	...	24	8	6	15	44	11	24	8	12	84	44	23
Aurangabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	6	6	10	22	9	22	6	9	52	37	1
Total	3	4	3	1	1	1	92	48	37	60	133	40	143	33	79	280	245	157

Comparative Statement of Crime in which Grain was stolen in the Gya District for the month of May 1874 as compared with those of corresponding months of 1873 and 1872.

		THEFT IN WHICH GRAIN WAS STOLEN, SECTIONS 379 AND 380.						HOUSE-BREAKING IN WHICH GRAIN WAS STOLEN, SECTION 457.						TOTAL OF ALL CRIMES.					
		Up to Rs. 10.		Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.		Above Rs. 30.		Up to Rs. 10.		Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.		Up to Rs. 10.		Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.		Above Rs. 30.			
		1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.		
Gya	...	6	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Johanabad	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nowada	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
Aurangabad	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	...	15	9	8	1	3	1	2	1	2	...	15	11	9	3	...	3	...	...

Crime is not even up to the average in the Sudder and Jehanabad sub-divisions, and in Nowada and Aurungabad it has but very slightly increased.

13. I still continue to think that there is no deficiency of seed-grain. Several applications have been made by needy ryots, but on inquiry it has generally turned out that the applicants are men of straw, and in many cases having no lands; and in others they have abused their zemindars' confidence on former occasions, and that they belong to that class of tenantry, who never act fairly by their lands.

14. Where a ryot is, *bond fide* in want of seed-grain, his zemindar will, as a rule, if it be necessary, supply it; and the fact of zemindars having held back in taking advances for this purpose from Government, is fair evidence that there is no great pressure from want of seed-grain in the district.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

15. I annex a statement of relief works.

NAME OF WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Daoodnuggur road	223	26	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Surbubda road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	438	28	774
3. Bela and Khidur Serai road ...	647	471	113	1,231	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Puraya road	1,099	596	275	1,970	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Sherghotty and Myapore road*	410	326	230	966	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Ditto and Imangunge* „	233	209	102	544	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Pakree Horwan	1,535	471	580	2,586	298	1,185	486	1,969
8. Gobindpore road	1,028	.....	.....	1,028	182	1,559	561	2,302
9. Behar and Rujowlee, collection of metal.	772	1,205	17	1,994	2,205	8,118	4,317	14,640
10. Warisgunge road	636	221	116	973	1130	2,885	814	4,829
11. Jehanabad and Hoolasgungeroad	1,507	2,149	196	3,852	103	242	.....	344
12. Obra road	200	107	81	388	295	88	67	450
13. Myabigha and Ruffigunge road	616	693	217	1,526	143	343	40	526
14. Aurungabad tank ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	257	9	325
15. Maharajgunge road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,940	2,081	1,223	5,244
16. Kootoomba road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	200	125	646
Total	9,026	6,474	1,930	17,430	6,983	17,396	7,670	32,049
Grand total					49,479			
Daily average					3,534			

16. It will be observed that the numbers of laborers have slightly increased during this fortnight, the number being 49,479 against 40,060 in preceding fortnight. There are two additional works in the present statement, as marked with an asterisk.

17. This statement shows 17,430 persons engaged on work, which is paid for by result, against 32,049 paid by daily wage. This is an improvement on the preceding fortnight, which showed 12,228 on "piece-work" against 27,832 on "daily wage."

18. There is one work, No. 9, collecting of kunker and gravel for Behar and Rujowli road, which affords employment to a very large number of women and children, and to men who are unfitted for harder work. If we omit this work in the calculation, we have for the present fortnight 15,436 on piece-work, against 17,409 on daily wage.

19. This is an improvement, but not a sufficient one to satisfy me, and I trust to reduce the proportion of daily payments very considerably.

20. Laborers are being paid in grain and in pice, which are exchanged for Government grain on the works. I hope to be able to annex a statement showing the realisations by sale of grain to laborers. Grain is nowhere looked upon as a boon by the laborers, notwithstanding the favorable rates at which it is sold to them. They would infinitely prefer payment in coin.

In some cases a gang will bring eight days' food-supply with them from their village.

21. As promised in paragraph 48 of my last report, I submit a statement showing the cash expenditure on each relief work, and the amount recouped by sale of Government grain.

Statement of Laborers, their wages, and amount recouped by sale of Government Grain for the fortnight ending 6th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	Number of laborers.	Amount paid in wages.	Recouped by sale of Government grain.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Puraya road, Katari end	636	49 4 8	Nil	Sale commenced from 6th June.
Ditto, Puraya „	1,832	80 0 0	55 14 1	
Surbubda road	774	61 8 4	77 7 0	
Bela and Khizer Serai road	1,231	125 12 11	Nil	
Sherghotty and Myapore road	966	110 1 6	47 14 0	Sales during the week ending 6th June.
Ditto and Imangunge road	544			
Aurungabad tank	325	24 0 0	408 10 3	
Obra road	450	29 12 0		
Maharajgunge road	5,244	380 2 3		
Kootoomba „	646	53 13 6		
Myabigha and Ruffigunge road	526	44 0 3	82 3 6	
Wariagunge road	5,803	428 12 5		
Pnkrie Barwan „	2,257	176 11 3	28 7 9	
Gobindpore „	3,330	246 5 6	Nil	
Behar and Rujowlee road	10,631	1,170 15 8	66 7 4	
Total	3,044 6 0	749 2 2	

On the Bela and Khizer Serai road the laborers declined to buy the Government grain. They have since been informed that, unless they do, payment will be made them in grain only, instead of pice. As the works proceed, and the system of payment in Government grain gets better understood, the expenditure of Government grain will increase.

22. I may mention that I anticipate a very great falling off in laborers by next fortnight, in consequence of the agricultural necessities of the season.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

23. The following importation statement will show reported imports :—

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya ...	493	175	122	1,609	...	.....	431	2,830
Nowada ...	30	.....	.....	40	...	.....	40	110
Jeharabad ...	300	45	175	225	135	75	225	1,180
Aurangabad ...	150	.....	31	338	...	.....	145	664
Daoodnuggur ...	1,100	125	340	280	...	.....	130	1,975
Total ...	2,073	345	668	2,492	135	75	971	6,759

The total importations amount to 6,759 maunds, against 5,656 maunds in preceding fortnight. The increase has been general, except at Daoodnuggur, in the Aurungabad sub-division.

24. The importations at the sudder station bazar are 2,830 maunds, against 2,084 maunds in preceding fortnight.

25. Means of transport at this season of the year are very insufficient. This is owing to all agricultural oxen being engaged in ploughing up the country, and it is only the regular carrier-traders who have carts and bullocks available. I don't apprehend that this state of things will improve for some time to come.

26. I should be glad if Sir Richard Temple sees his way to supplying me with some Government transport to convey 75,000 maunds of grain recently ordered to Patna.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

27. The selected storage places are as follow :—

Storage centres.	Quantity.	Total.
Gya ...	29,851	46,493
Bela ...	3,012	
Sherghotty ...	4,279	
Uttree ...	3,930	
Bhelooa Chutti ...	991	
Tuocaree ...	2,004	
Futtehpore ...	991	
Imamgunge ...	1,435	
Jehanabad ...	14,900	29,855
Urwul ...	6,958	
Gundhor ...	3,059	
Kinjur ...	1,945	
Hoolosgunge ...	2,000	
Khazi Serai ...	993	
Nowada ...	21,460	35,450
Kadirgunge ...	2,814	
Pukree Borwan ...	5,182	
Rujowlee ...	3,992	
Warisligunge ...	2,002	
Aurangabad ...	18,869	35,364
Ruffigunge ...	3,968	
Kootoomba ...	2,997	
Ver ...	4,556	
Ver ...	4,97	
Grand Total		47,162

28. The Aurungabad sub-divisional officer has experienced great difficulty in getting transport from Bihta station, notwithstanding that he has raised the rates to 8 annas per maund. Of the 5,000 maunds lately sent to Bihta from North-Western Provinces, he has stored 1,640 maunds and 1,750 maunds are in transit, leaving 1,610 maunds at the station.

29. This I have directed my agent to forward to the Collector of Patna for transmission to north of the Ganges.

30. I annex statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

31. It will be observed that, whilst I have preserved the form of statement as prescribed by Government, I have amplified some of the columns, so that the direction in which the expenditure has been incurred may be seen at a glance.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Gya District for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment.	Total quantity received and stored.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimate of expendi- ture during ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind.	Total.		
				Public.	Laborers.	To relief committee.	Public.		
Gya	12th June ...	51,000	40,193	4,305	249	261	.....	4,815	3,000
Nowada.	10th „ ...	31,000	35,450	306	25	33	.....	484	300
Jehanabad	11th „ ...	30,000	29,855	696	19	71	.....	816	500
Aurangabad	9th „ ...	40,500	35,364	309	138	67	117	721	500
	Total ...	154,500	147,162	5,796	491	432	117	6,834	4,300

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

32. *First, to deal in grain.*—These applications have been put a stop to by Government Order No. 3369—S.R., paragraph 4.

Second, for land improvement.—During the fortnight only one advance (for a pucca well) has been granted in the Jehanabad sub-division.

33. I annex a statement showing number of applications made up to date and how dealt with :—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications received during the fortnight.	Number of applications received previously.	Total number of applications received.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.					Pending.
				Applications granted.	Rejected or withdrawn.	Reported to Commissioner.	Returned.	Total disposed of.	
Gya	2	32	34	9	25	.....	.....	34	...
Aurungabad ... ..	.....	80	80	38	40	2	.....	80	...
Jehanabad ... ..	.....	80	80	49	31	.....	.....	80	...
Nowada	29	18	47	4	30	.....	.....	34	13
Total ...	31	210	241	100	130	2	.....	232	13

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

34. In my last report I stated very fully what had been done from the commencement of operations, and what was being done in the matter of charitable relief. It will only, therefore, now be necessary for me to report the transactions of the past fortnight.

35. I may mention that the late bi-monthly (now monthly) statement and report furnished to the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta give all details. The annexed statement will show the number of persons relieved during the fortnight ending 12th June:—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Daily average.
Gya	5,702	343	8	6,053	432
Nowada	2,016	9	.....	2,025	144
Jehanabad	1,628	8	.....	1,636	117
Aurungabad	4,544	707	21	5,312	377
Total ...	13,930	1,067	29	15,026	1,070

36. A fresh relief-house has been opened at Bela.

37. It is anticipated that the number will increase under heading C of the Central Committee's circular. Under heading D, I continue to expect very few applications for relief, and there is no doubt that the country is being thoroughly searched for such cases.

38. The tehsildars were first sent out on a trial trip to become acquainted with their work, and when I had satisfied myself that they understood what I wished them to do, I distributed them throughout the district.

39. Each sub-division has now a supervisor and deputy supervisor, mainly employed in seeking out fit subjects for relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

40. The total expenditure as per last narrative (31st May) amounted to Rs. 1,13,145-5-3.

41. During the fortnight under notice the following expenditure has been incurred:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of famine clerk for May	35	0	0
Paid to Poonie Saho to deal in grain	500	0	0
Paid to Bikum Singh ...	100	0	0
Total	635	0	0

Abstract.

Establishment ...	35	0	0
Advance to private parties ...	500	0	0
Ditto for land improvement	100	0	0
Expenditure shown in last report	1,13,145	5	3
Grand total	1,13,780	5	3

No. 444—F., dated Arrah, the 15th June 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fourteenth narrative, for the fortnight ending the 13th June.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazars.

No scarcity of supplies is reported in the markets from any part of the district.

Kinds and prices of Grain selling at one or more specified principal Marts.

In Appendix A full particulars in regard to prices and kinds of grain selling at the chief marts in the district are given.

In the Arrah sub-division, as compared with the last return, at Arrah, Bendowlia, and Saha, prices have slightly risen, in Jugdispore there has been a fall in the price of wheat and barley.

In the Buxar sub-division the prices have remained on the whole steady, and are not unfavorable.

In the Sasseram sub-division the prices have slightly risen in Sasseram, Dehree, and Sheorgunge, have remained steady at Akberpore, and fallen in Ohennary.

In the Bhubhooa sub-division the prices continue generally steady.

Rainfall.

At Arrah during the fortnight under report the rain-gauge has registered 8·48 inches, and rain appears to have fallen in most parts of the head-quarters sub-division.

From Buxar, rain is reported to have set in fairly on Tuesday last.

A rainfall of 2·09 inches has been reported at head-quarters in the Sasseram sub-division, and 1·11 in the Bhubooah sub-division. In these two sub-divisions the rain appears to have commenced from the beginning of the month, and to have continued in occasional showers up to the end of the fortnight.

At Arrah during the past week the rainfall has been unusually heavy.

Condition of the Crops.

Sugarcane and indigo have generally benefited by the late rain.

Since the 6th of June very little in the way of sowing has been carried on; on that date the Mirgissa Nakshattar commenced, and the natives of these parts have a superstitious dread of carrying on any agricultural operations during the first eight days of this Nakshattar. Previous to the 6th instant, during the Rohinee Nakshattar sowing in some places occurred. From this date (June 15th) bha-loi sowings will generally commence, the ground being nearly everywhere in a favorable condition for such sowings. In the table-land in the Sasseram sub-division both broadcast and nursery rice have been sown.

The mango crop is now being gathered, and may be considered a full average one.

Condition of the People.

There is no reputed change for the worse in the condition of the people since the date of the last narrative. No cases of actual misery and starvation have been brought to light. Small-pox still continues, but is on the decrease. From Sasseram, Mr. Eyre reports—"I have during the last week been over a large tract of pergunnah Rohtas, high-land and low-land,—the condition of the people generally was satisfactory."

In the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions the grain-thefts have been so few as to call for no notice. Two burglaries and one house-theft occurred in the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight under report. The burglaries (one of which was from the Sasseram golah, under police guards) were of over two maunds of grain each; the house-theft was of six seers. Only one case is reported from the Bhubooah sub-division, of one maund of wheat.

In Appendix B is given the comparative statement of crimes called for in Government Circular No. 4081, dated the 20th December 1873. As compared with the corresponding period of 1872, there has been a marked increase of 91 cases, and of 1873, an increase of 49 cases; this increase is noticed in the offences of "cattle-theft" and of "house-trespass and house-breaking with intent to commit theft."

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

For full particulars in regard to relief works in progress, and number of laborers employed on each, *vide* Appendix C.

Government grain has been sold to the laborers employed on these works; details in regard to the amount so disposed of appear in a separate statement.

During the fortnight no fresh relief work has been started in the Arrah sub-division.

In the Buxar sub-division the chief work in progress is the cross-road from Saraya to Poorunda.

In regard to the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports—"The work on the road between Hatta and Durowli has been the only relief work carried on during the fortnight. From the information gathered during my recent visit to Rohtas pergunnah, I conclude that no relief work is necessary in that locality for the present. Baboo Nund Lal Singh, a well-to-do zemindar, is constructing a stone dam across a mountain-stream, the Puteatee, near Purcha, which runs through his estate there. He is employing between 100 and 200 workmen, and will employ as many as come to the work. The workmen are being paid mostly in kind. This work affords work to all in need thereof, and there is no necessity for Government to undertake any."

The sale of grain to the laborers is being carried on on the Hatta Durowli road, Jehanabad-Khree road, Jehanabad-Baraon road, and Jehanabad-Bhubooah road. It will be extended to the Jehanabad-Mulhipore road this week.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The statement of the private importations of grain by rail to the stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions during the fortnight will follow.

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight were—

By rail	...	...	...	1,282	maunds
Interior	...	...	...	2,437	"
Exterior	...	...	...	3,153	"

Total 6,872 "

These imports from the exterior are reported to be chiefly rice and gram from the Gurwa mart, in Palamow.

The imports into the Bhubooah sub-division during the fortnight amounted to—

	Mds.	Srs.
By rail ...	94	25
Interior ...	1,143	15
Exterior ...	1,028	25
Total ...	2,266	25

The imports into the Sasseram sub-division have thus again decreased, and those into Bhubooah again increased, in comparison with the previous fortnight, which showed a decrease and increase, respectively, as compared with the fortnight preceding it.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

Mr. Eyre reports—"Maunds 5,127 have been stored during the fortnight of the grain which has arrived at Zumuneah, Buxar, and Doomraon from the North-Western Provinces. The rain has been so continued, and the river Kurumnassa and Durgnoti being in flood, carts have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting along. I have accordingly directed the receiving clerks to store the grain at the delivery-stations until a break occurs.

"In all, up to date, of the 25,000 maunds, 20,603 maunds have been received at the delivery-stations. It is greatly to be regretted that this grain was not sent earlier; I anticipate great difficulty in getting it safely stored,—I proceed to Zumaneah as soon as possible to see to its security and arrange for the most rapid transport obtainable."

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

No advances have been made. In regard to this subject, the sub-divisional officer of Buxar remarks—"No fresh advances have been actually made in the fortnight, and I would notice that I am strongly impressed with the difficulty there will be in making sure that the money advanced either for the purchase of grain or improvements is fairly used in the way bargained for by Government. For instance, two men only, Suumber Ram and Ram Sarun Ram, have received from me Rs. 800 and Rs. 400, respectively, to purchase grain. I have called on them for their proofs that the money has been spent in the way specified in their agreements, by purchase from other districts: Ram Sarun Ram states that he bought his at Mirzapore, and brought it down by boat; he bought it from an agent of one of the large Mirzapore firms, but cannot give the man's name; the owner of the boat which brought it down lives somewhere in the east, and the boat has gone eastward. This is very vague and unsatisfactory. Suumber Ram states that he has had his grain sent from Delhi by rail. He is sorry he cannot show the receipt, because he has made it over to the station-master at Doomraon; enquiries have been made, but the station-master says he can trace no such grain, and I have to make further enquiries. I will send a separate report on this subject.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Arrah sub-division the charitable relief operations are as follow:—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ...	211	215	426	852	57
Gurhanees	82	39	13	134	9
	293	254	439	986	66

HEADING C.

Rope-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	278	68	.....	346	23
Gurhanees			Not received.		
Nonore			Not received.		

Spinning Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag	...	126	13	139	9

Road-making.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah	280	216	66	542	36

In-door Relief.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah Town	45	735	45	825	55

GRAND TOTAL UNDER HEADING C.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
583	1,145	124	1,852	123

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Moulabag ..	392	832	86	1,310	87
Gurhanee ...	.....	12	.....	12	1
Total	392	844	86	1,322	88

Gratuitous Distribution of Money.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
Arrah ...	45	390	90	525	35

GRAND TOTAL UNDER HEADING D.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Average.
	437	1,234	176	1,847	123
GRAND TOTAL	1,313	2,633	739	4,688	312

During the fortnight the three supervising relief officers and the Canoongo have visited 2—

Arrah circle	22 villages.
Beheea „	21 „
Peroo „	39 „
Nonore „	15 „
Total	97

In the Buxar sub-division the numbers relieved are as follow :—

HEADING B.

Cooked food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Chousah ...	70	110	16	196	17

HEADING C.

Rope-making at Poor-house.

	Men.	Total.
Chousah ...	44	44

Spinning Relief.

	Women.	Total.
Chousah ..	2	2

Total of persons under Heading C, 46.

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Buxar	118	218	...	336	24
Doomraon	56	56	...	112	8
Nowanuggur	140	168	...	308	22
Chousah	380	868	220	1,468	133
Berhampore		112	...	112	8
Total	694	1,422	220	2,336	195

Mr. Armstrong further reports that—"During the fortnight the Chousah poor-house has working for the Chousah thana. I have a very intelligent man in charge, and am satisfied that it is being worked properly, and I hope to have the Buxar and Saraya poor-houses working, as I stated in my last, from the 15th instant. Wali Mohamed, the Chousah relief inspector, has visited 95 villages during the fortnight, and is confident that everything is going on right. Illahi Bux, the Doomraon relief inspector, has visited 98 villages, and Hurjuthun Dubee, the new Buxar relief inspector, 90 villages, and they both report favorably also. They have all three got the names of the members of the committees and sub-committees resident in their respective thanas, and have been instructed to apply to the different members from time to time to know whether they have any fresh information to give."

The charitable relief operations in the Sasseeram and Bhubooah sub-divisions are—

HEADING B.

Cooked Food.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Daily average.
Sasseram	...	244	268	72	41
Kochus	...	45	17	28	6.5
Bhubooah	...	225	411	297	66.5
		<u>514</u>	<u>696</u>	<u>397</u>	<u>114</u>

Total number relieved under heading B, 1,607.

HEADING C.

Rope-making

		Men.	Women.	Total.	Average.
Sasseram	...	561	...	561	40
Kochus	...	28	...	28	2
Bhubooah	...	623	52	675	53
Chynepore	...	29	...	27	2
Mohunia	...	...	19	19	1.5
		<u>1,339</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>1,410</u>	<u>88.5</u>

Spinning Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	408 persons.
Bhubooah	...	...	...	165 "
Chynepore	...	...	...	179 "
Jehanabad	...	...	...	14 "
Mohunia	...	...	...	13 "
				<u>779</u>

Weaving Relief.

Sasseram	...	...	...	44 persons.
Bhubooah	...	...	...	35 "
				<u>79</u>

Total of persons relieved under heading C during the fortnight, 2,268.

HEADING D.

Gratuitous Uncooked Food.

		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Sasseram	...	13	127	2	142
Dinareh	...	...	20	...	20
Akberpore	...	...	5	...	5
Bhubooah	...	15	13	...	28
Mohunia	...	1	...	...	1
Chynepore	...	3	...	1	4
Chand	...	1	14	1	16
		<u>33</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>216</u>

Mr. Eyre further reports that—"The supervising relief officers of Dungair Nokh, in Sasseram, and of Ramgurh Bhubooah, in Bhubooah sub-division, have submitted their reports up to the 8th current. In the first sub-division, 73 villages more had been visited and 45 persons. In Bhubooah 114 villages had been visited and 82 persons. The supervisors of Sasseeram and Durgaoti circles have not sent in their reports as yet.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given	32,443 4 9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

In the Arrah sub-division—			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs of Sahar golah	..	..	3	8	0			
„ of Sundais „	..	..	3	13	6			
„ of Powna and Ageeaon golahs	..	..	2	2	0			
„ of Gurhanee golah	..	..	3	2	6			
„ of Burdiha „	..	..	1	14	0			
Expended incurred in taking out bagas for removing white ants at Sahar golah	..	..	15	12	0			
In the Buxar sub-division—						90	4	0
Advanced to Gopi Roy for the stacking of oat-straw purchased by Government	..	..	50	0	0			
Advanced to Dusruth Lal, golah-keeper of Saraya, for repairs of golah	..	..	20	0	0			
Advanced to Ramruttun Lal, golah-keeper of Sarenja golah, for repairs of golah	..	..	20	0	0			
Advanced to Rughoonath Pershad Itaree, golah-mohurrir, for repairs of golah	..	..	20	0	0			
Advanced to Ramsurun Lal, Mr. Eyre's kotegusht, for expenses relative to the carriage of grain	..	..	50	0	0			
Paid to Tupsee for golah rent for May 1874	..	..	7	0	0			
Advanced to Amanut Khan, ghat manjhee, on account of despatching oat-straw to Chumpta ghat	..	..	125	0	0			
Advanced to the Sub-Deputy Collector for current expenses	..	..	2	12	3			
In the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions—						294	12	3
Paid to clerk, Durgaoti, for the repairs of Durgaoti depôt	..	..	15	0	0			
Purchase of service labels	..	..	10	0	0			
Paid to Bani Madhub, clerk at Zumuniah, for contingencies	..	..	50	0	0			
Paid to clerk at Durgaoti for contingencies	..	..	25	0	0			
Paid to Shunker Sahae, kotegusht, Doomraon, for contingencies	..	..	50	0	0			
Paid to Ram Surun Lal, kotegusht, Buxar, ditto	..	..	50	0	0			
Paid to Buksbi, Bhubooah, for carriage of grain to relief works	..	..	40	0	0			
Paid to Bukshi, Jehanabad, ditto ditto	..	..	38	0	0			
Paid to Mohurrir, Bubnoul, ditto ditto	..	..	25	0	0			
Paid to head-constable, Kochus, for the repairs of a bridge	..	..	10	0	0			
Paid to station-master, Zumuniah, railway fare for the transport of grain	..	..	10	3	0			
Paid carriage of grain from Ahroua road to Zumuniah	..	..	158	1	0			
Purchase of foolscap-paper for the use of office	..	..	0	7	6			
Paid to Nazir for the purchase of country paper	..	..	5	0	0			
Purchase of service labels	..	..	5	14	6			
Paid to Mohit Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of 1 bullock	..	..	22	0	0			
Paid to Bani Roy, ditto ditto	..	..	15	0	0			
Paid to Mohit Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of grain	..	..	30	13	0			
Paid to Bani Roy, ditto ditto	..	..	30	13	0			
Carriage of grain	..	..	1	6	0			
Paid to Gouri Roy, ryot of Selary, for the purchase of bullocks	..	..	40	0	0			
						632	10	0
Total expenditure during the fortnight						1,227	10	3
Grand total to end of fortnight						33,670	15	0

APPENDIX A.

Price-current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 30th May 1874.

DIVISION.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Peas.	Maizo.	Barley.	Bajra.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
ARRAH	1. Arrah...	14 4	11 0	18 4	17 0	17 8	18 4	17 0
	2. Bindowlia ...	13 12	10 12	16 4	16 4	16 4	...	...
	3. Sahar ...	14 0	10 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...
	4. Jugdispore ...	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...
BUXAR	1. Buxar ...	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	16 8
	2. Doomraon ...	15 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	...	19 0	16 0
	3. Rughoonathpore	15 8	11 0	19 0	17 4	...	19 0	...
	4. Chousah ...	15 0	11 0	18 8	17 0	...	19 0	16 0
SASSERAM	1. Sasseram ...	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...
	2. Dehri ...	14 4	11 0	16 8	17 0	...	17 0	...
	3. Chennary ...	14 8	11 8	17 8	17 4	...	17 8	...
	4. Akberpore ...	15 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...
BHUBOOAH	1. Bhubooah ...	14 8	10 12	17 8	17 8	...	18 0	15 0
	2. Jehanabad ...	14 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...
	3. Durgawutti ...	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	...	18 0	...
	4. Chynepore ...	14 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...
	5. Hatta ...	15 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	18 0	...

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Crimes, as per Government Circular No. 4081, dated the 20th December 1873.

DACOITY—

Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A., Part I.	{	Month of May 1872	...	...	3
		Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	3
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...

ROBBERY—

Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A., Part I.	{	Month of May 1872	...	...	...
		Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	1
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	3

THEFT—

Heading 43, Crime Return A., Part I, excluding cattle-theft.	{	Month of May 1872	...	...	34
		Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	44
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	81

Heading 35 of Crime Return, Part I, lurk- ing house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit theft.	{	Month of May 1872	...	...	32
		Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	63
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	76

Total of all three columns	{	Month of May 1872	...	...	69
		Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	111
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	160

APPENDIX C.

List of Relief-Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

NAME OF WORK.							Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
ARRAH SUB-DIVISION.										
Raising Sahar and Arrah road	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,682	2,047	445	9,374
" Kaemnugur road	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,117	1,139	574	3,859
" Peero road	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,226	835	30	8,091
" Gudhani and Bihta road	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,265	510	348	3,123
Clearing, of Chundwa tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	239	61	1,012
Total							19,232	4,769	1,458	25,459
BUXAR SUB-DIVISION.										
Raising Buxar and Sarra road	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,818	2,665	1,642	9,125
Repairs Buxar road	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	.....	.....	10
" Doomraon and Roopsagar road	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	171	...	417
Total							5,074	2,836	1,642	9,552
BHUBOOAH SUB-DIVISION.										
Raising Bhubooah and Hatta road	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	298	50	785
" Khiree and Jehanabad road	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,993	11,940	3,171	32,104
" Doorgawutti and Hatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,496	2,303	543	6,347
" Burroon and Jehanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,006	5,537	1,367	10,510
" Bhubooah and ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,540	8,832	732	17,104
" Bhugwanpore to Chynepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,082	4,889	165	8,096
" Hatta to Durowli road	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,716	3,933	111	8,760
Total							39,850	37,712	6,114	83,706
SASSERAM SUB-DIVISION.										
Raising Khyra to Dehree road	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	578	.....	1,825
" Bickram and Mohunia road	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	291	247	1,219
" Ditto and Sasseram	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	318	63	642
Total							2,188	1,187	311	3,686
UNDER D. P. W.										
{ Arrah sub-division							16,255	4,020	1,040	21,324
{ Buxar							4,818	2,665	1,642	9,125
{ Bhubooah							35,134	33,779	6,033	74,946
{ Sasseram							1,927	809	248	3,044
Total							58,134	41,333	8,972	108,439
UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.										
{ Arrah							2,977	749	409	4,135
{ Buxar							256	171	.....	427
{ Bhubooah							4,716	3,933	111	8,760
{ Sasseram							281	318	63	642
Total							8,210	5,171	583	13,964
Grand Total							66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403
a.—NUMBER OF LABORERS EMPLOYED UNDER D. P. W.										
{ On piece-work							55,091	39,068	7,801	103,700
{ On daily wages							2,143	1,365	1,171	4,679
b.—DITTO UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.										
{ On piece-work							5,945	4,661	235	10,841
{ On daily wages							2,265	510	348	3,123
c.—UNDER COURT OF WARDS									Nil.	
Total							66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403
Total on piece-work							61,936	44,629	836	114,601
Total on daily wages							4,408	1,875	1,519	7,802
GRAND TOTAL							66,344	46,504	9,555	122,403

*Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Shahabad District
for the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.*

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Ms. S. C.	Ms. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	Ms. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Arrah sub-division.	13th June 1874	22,300 0 0	22,300 0 0	180 0 0	61 5 0	Nil.	Nil.	241 5 0	Nil.	200
Buxar sub-division.	Ditto	20,935 18 4	20,935 18 4	172 7 4	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	172 7 4	Nil.	200
Sassaram and Bhubooh sub-division.	Ditto	40,000 0 0	29,070 0 0	492 14 15	86 28 3	10	Nil.	589 11 6	4,400	1,070
Total	...	83,235 0 0	72,314 18 4	844 22 9	148 1 3	10	Nil.	1,002 23 10	4,400	1,470

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 453F, dated Arrah, the 17th June 1874.

Memo. by—W. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad.

SUBMITTED to the Commissioner of Patna, in continuation of the narrative for the fortnight ending 13th June.

Statement of food-grain imported by rail during the fortnight ending the 13th June 1874.

OUTWARDS.

STATION.	RICE.			WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY.			JOWAR.			DAL AND GRAM.			OTHER GRAIN AND PULSES.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	
Arrah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	338
Beheea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	221	128	340	...	...	...	...	221	155	376
Rugoonathpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	90
Doomraon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	170
Buxar	312	170	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	1,453	...	548	548	...	312	2,171	2,483
Total	312	170	482	...	...	...	365	365	221	1,071	1,892	...	548	548	533	2,924	3,457	

INWARDS.

Arrah	1,076	100	1,176	...	8,059	8,059	...	2,583	2,583	...	7,054	7,054	...	8,900	8,900	1,076	26,696	27,772
Beheea	1,190	191	1,381	...	336	336	100	1,164	1,324	898	3,768	4,666	...	...	...	3,258	5,469	8,727
Rugoonathpore..	2,762	...	2,762	...	92	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	...	351	3,113	92	3,205
Doomraon ...	1,104	226	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	10,814	11,035	1,325	11,040	12,365
Buxar	1,542	918	2,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,908	22,908	1,542	23,784	25,326
Total	7,674	1,433	9,107	...	8,487	8,487	160	3,747	3,907	898	10,822	11,720	572	42,582	42,154	10,814	67,081	77,895

ARRAH,
The 17th June 1874.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1685F., dated Mozufferpore, the 17th June 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Tirhoot.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajeeapore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In Hajeeapore sub-division prices are nearly the same that they were on the 30th ultimo, and sales of Government grain at relief works have had a good effect on markets in

Mhoweh thana, where the sub-divisional officer was assured by the bunniah some time ago that there was no grain in the bazar.

3. In Tajpore sub-division prices have remained almost stationary "the only noticeable feature being," as the sub-divisional officer remarks, "a very slight rise in the price of rice in some markets, and a cheapening of barley and grain." The latter circumstance is considered satisfactory, as implying that importations have not fallen off.

4. In the Sudder sub-division the price of rice has fallen $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers, while that of wheat has risen half a seer in the rupee. The prices of other grains have not varied, notwithstanding that a considerable amount of Government grain has been brought into consumption. In the early part of last week I recommenced sales of Government grain in Mozufferpore town, and the amount sold daily has averaged 289 maunds. This is less than I expected to sell, but the result is perhaps natural enough when it is remembered that outside the town Government rice is sold at certain golahs at 12 seers the rupee, while in the town the price has been fixed by the order of Government at 10 seers. I do not myself see that any advantage can be gained by maintaining this distinction, and should be glad of permission to sell everywhere at the same rate. The manager of Ottar factory (10 miles distant from Mozufferpore) assures me that residents of the town come to buy rice at his golah, because it is sold two seers cheaper than in Mozufferpore.

5. Although the bunniah of the town have reduced the price of rice in consequence of the Government sales, I do not propose to discontinue them at present. I know from experience that they will again raise the price directly the Government grain is withdrawn from the market; and that if real relief is to be afforded to the distressed towns-people, sales must be constant and regular. It is only the large dealers who dislike our sales: the small bunniahs to a man affirm that they are necessary, and are anxious that they should be made more largely. The latter declare, too, that existing private stocks are not one-tenth of what they usually are, and ought to be, at this season of the year.

6. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 13th instant.

NAME OF MART.				Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Lesser millets.	Maize, or Indian-corn.	Gram.
Hajeepore	...	...	...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mhoweh	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Tajpore	...	...	...	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	15	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	11	14	10	...	13	14

7. The rainfall during the fortnight was as follows :—

Hajeepore	...	...	...	73
Tajpore	...	...	...	30
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	2·32

The falls have varied very much throughout these sub-divisions. In several parts of the Sudder sub-division the fall has been as much as two or three inches, while in other places it has been less than an inch. At Lalgunge I understand that eight inches of rain fell one day in a few hours, though at Hajeepore there was scarcely a drop.

8. In most parts of these sub-divisions the rain has been sufficient to enable the ryots to cultivate and sow their lands. During the last week I have been over more than 200 miles of country in the Sudder and Hajeepore sub-divisions, and everywhere I have found cultivation going on vigorously. A great deal of waste land is being brought under cultivation, and seed, though procured at much expense and with some difficulty, has apparently been obtained in sufficient quantities. In Tajpore sub-division the dhan in the lower churs to the south and south-east is said to "show a magnificent promise." The dhan sown on higher lands, and which had begun to suffer, has been freshened, and the clay soils are now soft enough to be prepared for transplanted rice.

From those circles of the Sudder sub-division which I have not visited during the fortnight, viz. Toorkie, Belsund, Rajkhund, Kuttrah, and Gaighattee, I have received most satisfactory reports regarding cultivation of lands. Throughout these circles active preparations for sowing are being made, and in many places Indian-corn and rice have been already sown.

On the whole I may say that, with the exception of tracts liable to inundations, the country looks as well as could be wished, and it is quite evident that the relief works have not induced the people to neglect their fields.

9. The condition of the people is generally satisfactory in Hajeepore and Tajpore sub-divisions, where the attendance at relief works is still comparatively small. It is almost a truism now to say that the numbers on these works afford the surest test of the condition of the lower classes, and that as long as the works are thinly attended, there can be no severe distress in their neighbourhood. The deserted state of the relief works in some circles of

Hajeepore sub-division conclusively proves (what I have myself frequently observed elsewhere) that persons who are not in the habit of working on roads and tanks will not accept such employment until compelled to do so by sheer want of food.

In the Sudder sub-division there has been no increase of distress, but wherever relief works have been temporarily closed, the villagers have felt the withdrawal of Government assistance, and have begged hard that the works may be reopened. I have therefore directed circle officers to provide employment liberally, as the only object of closing works was to ensure the cultivation of fields, and cultivation, as I have already said, has been going on most actively and widely. I was much struck during my recent tour with the very large numbers of women and children working in the western circles. In the Môteepore circle, for instance, there were on the 11th instant no less than 4,593 women and 3,761 children, against 4,819 men on the works. I have no doubt that many cultivators work in their fields, while their women and children are employed in earning subsistence for all.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

10. The number of laborers employed daily in the three sub-divisions is as follows:—

Sudder sub-division	...	...	...	...	166,386
Tajpore	„	...	...	...	10,774
Hajeepore	„	...	...	...	5,099

Grand Total ... 182,259

Statements are given in the Appendix.

11. Now that the rains have commenced it will not be possible much longer to carry on tank works. I expect, however, that we shall be able to provide work on roads, especially village roads, for several weeks in many circles. At present there is no difficulty about this matter.

12. Payments in grain have now been introduced in all circles of the Sudder sub-division, and the ensuing fortnight may be expected to show the results of the system in full operation. Owing to the very large number of relief works in some circles, there was much difficulty in putting the system thoroughly in force.

In nearly all the circles of Hajeepore and Tajpore sub-divisions grain payments are now made.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

13. Large fleets of boats laden with private grain daily pass up the Gunduk, and importations are steadily increasing. The recent addition of 2,18,000 maunds to the previous three allotments for the Sudder sub-division will cause the contractors' carts to be employed in the transport of Government grain for a longer period than was anticipated; but to show that private traders might have done very much more during the last few months than they attempted to do, I may mention that all the small bunniahs to whom grain is advanced for sale by circle officers, contrive to supply carts for its conveyance from the Sudder golahs to their own villages. The employment of small bunniahs is not only greatly beneficial to them and the public, but it tends to make the large holders of grain more reasonable in their demands.

In Tajpore sub-division inland traffic is said to have become easier.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

14. The amount of Government grain that has been stored is as follows:—

					Mds.
Hajeepore sub-division	...	...	...	...	5,170
Tajpore	„	...	...	...	20,753
Sudder	„	...	...	...	2,51,619

I propose to store the greater portion of the last allotment of grain in the opium godown at Mozufferpore.

The quantity of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight was 34,361 maunds. Detailed statements regarding its disposal are given in the Appendix. The quantity is some 40,000 maunds short of my estimate, but an explanation of the discrepancy may be found in my 12th paragraph. Some officers, too, are still very reluctant to sell freely, and say that if they attempted to meet the demand they would run through a lakh of maunds in a month.

E.—ADVANCES.

15. There has been a great improvement under this head, especially in the circles administered by planters, where a good deal of grain has been advanced to ryots. A large number of very useful native officers from the North-Western Provinces are now employed under circle officers in the Sudder sub-division, in connection with the making of advances, which I hope will be completed by the end of the month. The Tajpore officer has now made a good beginning in this direction, but nothing has been done in Hajeepore.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

16. The number of persons daily receiving charitable relief have somewhat increased during the fortnight, being as follows:—

Hajeepore sub-division	...	...	...	...	2,501
Tajpore	„	...	...	...	2,588
Sudder	„	...	...	...	11,146

The above figures include persons employed in cotton spinning, &c.
Detailed statements are appended.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

17. Statement showing the financial results of Sudder, Hajepore, and Tajpore sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies ...	8,560	0	0
Storage, including buildings and repairs ...	1,051	4	3
Charitable relief ...	14,171	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	118	12	0
Transport of Government grain ...	1,09,672	4	3
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain...	5,580	9	0
Advances to zemindars for support of ryots ...	400	0	0
Advances on account of giving loans to ryots ...	5,000	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	500	0	0
Relief works ...	81,710	0	0
Purchase of grain by Government ...	5,080	9	0
Total ...	3,21,844	6	6

E.

Statement showing advances made from Sudder, Hajepore, and Tajpore sub-divisions for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Advances on account of giving loans to ryots ...	5,000	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	5,580	9	0
Advances to zemindars for support of ryots...	400	0	
Advances to traders for purchase of grain ...	500	0	
Total ...	11,480	9	0

Statement of laborers employed in Mozufferpore sub-division for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Average daily number of laborers during fortnight.	Number on last day.	REMARKS.
Sudder ...	28,507	34,552	Statement up to 11th June.
Under Doudpore factory ...	244	151	" 6th "
" Bheekhumpore factory ...	7,376	7,731	" 6th "
Kantee ...	21,844	20,065	" 11th "
Motipore ...	13,206	13,173	" 11th "
Sahibgunge ...	9,502	8,851	" 11th "
Doorja ...	8,517	9,056	" 11th "
Serraya ...	10,783	5,117	" 11th "
Jaintpore ...	8,146	6,561	" 10th "
Toorkie ...	10,258	10,258	Fortnightly totals only given.
Belsund ...	3,760	2,861	Statement up to 11th June.
Rajkhund ...	19,842	22,914	" 11th "
Kuttra ...	3,520	3,520	Fortnightly totals only given.
Gaighattee ...	1,314	322	Statement up to 10th June.
Ottar ...	15,069	18,026	" 12th "
Under Executive Engineer ...	2,798	3,228	" 12th "
Total ...	164,686	166,386	

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Charitable Relief for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Gratuitous Relief. B.		Relief to Brahmins, &c. D.		Cotton spinning, &c. C.		Total B. C. D.		Quantity of grain spent during fortnight.
	Daily average number.		Daily average number.		Daily average number.		Daily average number.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Mds. S. C.
Sudder Circle, including Mozuffurpore town.	803	66	.....	.....	89	.....	893	66	78 19 0
Toorkee	233	33	.....	.....	10	.....	243	33	32 13 0
Belsund* ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeytpore	172	67	.....	.....	41	.....	213	67	42 14 0
Doorlah	874	264	3	.....	11	.....	888	264	348 24 0
Sahobgunge	525	227	1	1	.....	.....	526	228	111 30 0
Kauti	489	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	185	Paid in cash.
Rajkhund... ..	458	257	145	34	269	.....	867	291	79 8 0
Gaighattee	471	218	.....	.....	422	.....	893	218	Not stated.
Motipore	369	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	6	Paid in cash.
Kuttrah	1,629	841	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,629	841	Not stated.
Ottar	Number relieved not mentioned.								29 28 0
Serraya	1,089	799	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	1,089	799	8 6 0 And rest paid in cash.
Total	7,112	3,013	149	35	842	.....	8,008	3,048	730 22

Return not received.

MOZUFFERPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Statement of Grain Allotted, Stored, and Consumed, for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditures of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sales to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.			
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Mozufferpore Golah ...	11 and 12th June 1874.	2,75,989 0 0	56,301 0 0	6,966 20 0	388 12 0	.....	8,534 25 0	15,989 17 0	1,50,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
Sudder circle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chajun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuttrah ...	11th ditto	50,757 0 0	16,014 0 0	3,671 1 0	466 32 0	853 3 0	1,630 13 0	6,491 8 0	25,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Toorkee ...	10th ditto	20,431 0 0	20,687 0 0	1,231 4 0	32 13 0	24 21 0	1,282 38 0	2,570 36 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
Balsund ...	11th ditto	40,754 0 0	32,526 0 0	2,599 10 0	645 37 0	1 25 0	42 30 0	3,289 22 0	8,228 0 0	3,500 0 0
Rajkhund ...	.....	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	3,525 0 0	83 5 0	17 20 0	.....	3,625 25 0	.....	7,000 0 0
Kantee ...	11th ditto	15,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,674 20 0	.....	.....	2,100 0 0	3,775 11 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Righye out-work ...	11th ditto	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	287 14 0	35 16 0	.....	.....	323 10 0	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
Moirpore circle ...	11th ditto	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	3,577 14 0	.....	283 30 0	.....	3,861 4 0	.....	4,000 0 0
Sahibgunge ...	11th ditto	24,731 0 0	24,731 0 0	1,652 19 0	438 38 0	.....	1,505 28 0	3,597 5 0	.....	8,000 0 0
Dooriah ...	11th ditto	15,000 0 0	14,782 0 0	1,648 24 0	348 24 0	40 7 0	963 20 0	3,000 35 0	218 0 0	4,000 0 0
Serayu ...	11th ditto	15,000 0 0	5,525 0 0	1,846 12 0	8 6 0	406 12 0	2,261 20 0	4,522 10 0	7,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Janitpore ...	10th ditto	10,000 0 0	No return.	173 23 0	42 13 0	.....	1,441 38 0	1,657 34 0	10,000 0 0	2,500 0 0
Gaighat ...	12th ditto	25,000 0 0	6,053 0 0	2,135 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,135 0 0	10,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Ottar ...	.....	10,000 0 0	No return.	718 19 0	51 15 0	555 28 0	600 0 0	1,925 22 0	10,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Total	...	5,67,662 0 0	2,51,619 0 0	31,706 20 0	2,541 11 0	2,182 26 0	20,364 2 0	56,794 19 0	2,27,446 0 0	80,000 0 0

* Return for last fortnight not received.

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.

Name of Work.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number of recipient on charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

SHAPORE CIRCLE.

MR. J. SMITH,—*Superintendent.*

1	Tank-digging at Mahomedpore Allum	...	...	...	41	...	...	41	...	...
2	Ditto Mircha Gundhurp	...	...	...	98	...	...	98	...	...
3	Ditto Akhtarpore	...	...	...	99	...	...	99	...	...
4	Ditto Mothoorpore	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...
5	Ditto Shabajpore	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	...
6	Ditto Bhakokhra	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...
7	Ditto Harpore Arrarah	...	...	...	384	...	...	384	...	...
8	Ditto Asulpore Maybhras	...	...	...	73	...	...	73	...	...
9	Ditto Chandporah	...	...	...	112	...	...	112	...	...
10	Ditto Sadoolahpore	...	...	...	103	...	...	103	...	...
11	Ditto Shahapore Mircha	...	...	...	82	34	58	82	34	58	
Total		...	...	...	1,054	34	58	1,054	34	58	274

CHUTWARA CIRCLE.

MR. J. D. BLAKE, *Superintendent.*

1	Tank-digging at Dhumraj	...	...	...	130	54	18	130	54	18	
Total		...	...	...	130	54	18	130	54	18	273

KARHARI CIRCLE.

MR. W. CAMPBELL,—*Superintendent.*

1	Tank-digging at Bitonly	...	...	...	10	2	1	10	2	1	
2	Ditto Bucksawan	...	...	...	25	2	1	25	2	1	
3	Ditto Rohban	...	...	...	18	1	1	18	1	1	
4	Ditto Sarwan	...	...	...	30	2	2	30	2	2	
Total		...	...	...	83	7	5	83	7	5	223

CHUPTAH CIRCLE.

MR. R. PARK,—*Superintendent.*

1	Tank-digging at Mulmallah	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
2	Ditto Chuptah	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
3	Ditto Dhumputtre	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	Ditto Narayunpore	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	
Total		...	...	...	7	2	1	7	2	1	159

BHATONLIAH CIRCLE.

MR. W. O. MACGREGOR,—*Superintendent.*

1	Tank-digging at Fakooly	...	...	...	20	19	11	26	19	11	
2	Ditto Luchugonaraon	...	...	...	52	28	15	52	28	15	
3	Ditto Barra Roop	...	...	...	35	21	13	35	21	13	
4	Ditto Mironliah	...	...	...	39	22	13	39	22	13	
5	Ditto Ghugowell	...	...	...	33	29	15	33	29	15	
6	Ditto Bishunpore Mamooa	...	...	...	51	26	16	51	26	16	
Total		...	...	...	236	145	83	236	145	83	322

SINGHIAH CIRCLE.

MR. C. H. POPP,—*Superintendent.*

1	Tank-digging at Shaikpoorah	...	...	...	51	24	9	51	24	9	
2	Ditto J. Intpore	...	...	...	33	15	6	33	15	6	
3	Ditto Manickpore Puckree	...	...	...	89	41	18	89	41	18	
4	Ditto Kunth	...	...	...	33	19	8	33	19	8	
5	Ditto Sirsa	...	...	...	38	15	6	38	15	6	
6	Ditto Gurmiah	...	...	...	168	110	26	168	110	26	
7	Ditto Rasulpore	...	...	...	147	70	23	147	70	23	
8	Ditto Arhoullee	...	...	...	90	40	18	90	40	18	
9	Ditto Rapoorah	...	...	...	78	35	17	78	35	17	
10	Ditto Chuk Salah	...	...	...	38	22	11	38	22	11	
11	Ditto Barchan	...	...	...	30	24	11	30	24	11	
12	Ditto Bissenpore	...	...	...	64	19	...	64	19	...	
Total		...	...	...	837	434	153	837	434	153	400

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF LABOR.—(Continued.)

HAJEEPORE CIRCLE.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.

Name of relief work.	Number on daily wages.			Number on piece-work.			Total number of laborers.			Average daily number of recipients on charitable relief.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1 Tank-digging at Digghi No. 1	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
2 Ditto Digghi No. 2	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
3 Ditto Chundalah	14	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
4 Ditto Hajepore	411	60	31	411	60	31	
Total	455	60	31	455	60	31	850

CHUTWARAH (UNDER MR. G. D. BLAKE).

1 Repairing of Shapore road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	343	.....	.....	343	.....	.....
2 " " of Lalgunge road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	196	.....	.....

KARAHARI (UNDER MR. W. CAMPBELL).

1 Repairing of Bitanly road	223	27	72	223	27	72	
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SINGHIAH (UNDER MR. C. H. POPE).

1 Repairing of Ropoorah Road	76	48	22	76	48	22	
2 " of Arthoulee Road	27	11	4	27	11	4	
3 " of Mohiah Road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	21	7	.....	21	7	.....
4 " of Ramdoulce Road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	12	9	14	12	9	14	
5 " of Baharu Road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	40	6	3	40	6	3	
6 " of Shampore Road ... ..	.....	.....	.....	28	2	1	28	2	1	
Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	906	110	116	906	110	116	
Grand total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3,788	846	465	3,788	846	465	2,501

HAJEEPORE.—APPENDIX OF GRAIN.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the golahs of Hajepore sub-division for the fortnight ending 14th June 1874

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total Allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity grain stored, exclusive of grain transported to other districts.	Total Quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date.		
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Hajepore	14th June 1874.	16,000	1,832 21 12	128 20 0	.....	128 20 0
Mohoa ... ..		.....	2,855 9 0	36 33 0	801 12 4	838 5 4
Lalgunge ... ..		.....	209 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0
Shapool ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarsayi ... ..		.....	233 17 8	.....	215 19 13	215 19 13
Bhatoulee ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karahari ... ..		.....	.....	19 20 8	.....	19 20 8
Total ... ..		.....	5,189 8 4	214 33 8	1,016 33 0	1,831 23 8

* A large quantity of grain has been received during the last week into the sub-division, but as no returns have been received from the different golahs, the amount cannot be shewn here.

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX A. OF LABOR.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Work.	NUMBER ON DAILY WAGES.			NUMBER ON PIECE- WORK.			TOTAL.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Tajpore ...	4 tanks. ...	.....	.....	.....	614	.....	.....	644	.....	.....
	1 Bachghat road ...	.....	.....	.....	163	100	103	163	103	103
Dhales ...	2 tanks ...	.....	.....	.....	474	.....	.....	474	.....	.....
	1 Poosah and Mozufforpore road ...	24	113	53	.....	.....	.....	24	113	53
Poosah ...	7 Tanks ...	894	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	1,134	.....	.....
	1 Birwilee road ...	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
	Bishunputty bund ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....
	Balwa bund ...	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
	Poosah road ...	.....	.....	.....	481	4	.....	481	4	1
Jitwarpoee ...	3 Tanks ...	.....	.....	.....	Returns not received.			.....	.....	.....
	1 Jitwarpur and Dulsingserai road.	.....	4	10	71	.....	.....	71	4	10
Bahlempore ...	3 Tanks ...	43	41	42	73	11	13	116	52	55
	Bahlempore roads ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,427	.....	.....
	Bahwara and Shapore road ...	.....	.....	.....	556	419	199	556	419	189
	Simarwara and Lama road ...	.....	.....	.....	425	113	339	425	113	339
Dulsingserai ...	4 Tanks ...	12	8	12	207	.....	.....	279	8	12
	1 Dulsingserai and Pembarharda road.	.....	320	121	80	.....	.....	80	320	121
	Dulsingserai and Narhan road	.....	36	14	159	.....	.....	159	36	14
	Ganges embankment ...	.....	.....	.....	2,031	52	57	2,031	52	57
Hardingpore ...	1 Tank ...	209	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	228	.....	.....
	Hardingpore village road...	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
Shahpore Undi ...	1 Tank ...	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	107	.....	.....
	Mahwa and Dulsingserai road ...	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,509	1,221	954

TAJPORE.—APPENDIX B. OF GRAIN.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN TO DATE.						Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to Ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Uncertain as my allotment has been reduced.	Mds.	
Tajpore	1st May.	10,000	2895 20 0	125 0 0	245 18 12	133 14 12	503 33 8		10,000	
Poosah		8,500	*8,500 0 0	67 28 0	55 22 10	466 0 0	885 10 8	1,484 21 2			
Chandchaur		12,000				•					
Arangar		8,000									
Bahlempore		24,000									
Shahpore Undi		10,000									

* There was actually stored at Poosah 17,575 20 0

The difference between this and figures shown in column 4 is considered available for that part of the Sudder sub-division near Poosah.

C. T. WORSLEY,
Collector.

No. 689, dated Durbhunga, the 15th June 1874.

From—C. F. METCALFE Esq., Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative report of scarcity and relief for the three Sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee, and Durbhunga, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. We have now passed from the brassy heat of the 29th of May into the rainy season. Day by day in the earlier part of this past fortnight, the rain clouds came gathering from the east, and have since given us copious showers day and night, breathing agricultural life into the whole population. Ploughs are everywhere at work. Cultivation seed, of which, according to the statement of every villager, not a maund was forthcoming in some villages, has mysteriously appeared everywhere, and the greater part of the country will, by the time these lines leave the office, have been sown. In Mudhoobunnee seed-grain is selling at Rs. 2 per maund in the basar. In all the lower lands, wide expanses of dhan are to be

seen green and refreshing; the mango crop has turned out far better than was anticipated, and suttoo and mango-quash mixed, will form the midday meal of many thousands for the next month.

3. From the Durbhunga narrative I extract the following:—

“Everywhere I went I found ploughing actively going on, mostly, however, in lands which produce the bhadoi crop. In Bahera, I am informed, over half of the crop has been sown. Lands not usually tilled with this crop have been sown with it, in preference to keeping them for their usual crop, rice. This is a significant fact. Dhan has been sown more largely in the eastern parts of Bahera and in Singhia than elsewhere. The reports are reassuring as regards the condition of this dhan.”

“The people are gaining heart greatly. The rains seem to have put life into them. The applications for seed-grain have become few. The people know they will be better employed in sowing the seed they possess. I never did believe there was much cause for apprehension on the question of sufficiency of seed-grain in the hands of the people.”

4. From Poopree the accounts are very encouraging:—

“During the last fortnight we have had frequent falls of rain, notably on the 5th instant, when four inches fell in the space of a few hours at Poopree. On my last ride through the sub-division (within the last week), I everywhere found agricultural operations in full swing. Dhan, murwa, sama, sathi, makai, urhur, were everywhere being sown; and although want of seed is in places complained of, yet a good shower has a wonderful effect in bringing it to light. A few days ago two maliks, sharers in the same village, applied to me for advances. One of them hoped that I would lend him Rs. 4,000 to buy dhan-seed for his ryots; the other opportunely enough wished me to purchase dhan-seed from himself which was stored in the village in question. I proposed to advance No. 1 some grain, and that he should exchange it with No. 2 for seed, so they both went away sorrowful, for it was cash that they both wished for.”

5.—Price-current for the fortnight under report.

Name of place.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Millet.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
Durbhunga	11½ to 12	.....	12 to 13½	13	.....	12½
Rusora	13	.....	12 to 13½	16	.....	16½
Bahera	10½	.....	12 to 13½	13	.....	13
Singhiya	10½	.....	12 to 13½	12½	.....	12½
Mudhoobunnee	10	.....	9 to 10	12	12	12
Ladua	9	.....	11 to 13½	12	.....	.....
Haselakhi	13	.....	10 to 11	.....	.....	13
Deodha	10	.....	10 to 11	13	.....	.....
Khojowlee	11	16	11 to 14	14	14	13
Beniputti	10	.....	11 to 13½	15	.....	13
Modrypore	9	15	11 to 13½	13	13	12
Audhranut	not received.		.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowkaha	.....	15	12 to 13	15	16	15
Poopree	11	14	9 to 10	13½	12½	14
Seetamurhee	12	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Shewhur	12	.....	12 to 13	13	.....	14
Jallah	10½	13½	10½ to 11½	15½	.....	96
Sunbursa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

5. Condition of the people.—As the year progresses there is the less to report. The old tales of suffering, distress and emaciation are of the past. The grain has reached its destination. All vacancies have been filled. Every department has fallen into a working groove. The rainfall has been copious. The prospects of the coming crops are good, and there is but little to form the material or groundwork of a narrative.

6. The sub-divisional officer of Mudhoobunnee reports: “The condition of the people can now be pronounced to be, on the whole, very satisfactory.” Mr. Wight, who has recently taken charge of the Kutchra circle, writes: “It would be impossible for any one unacquainted with the facts to discover from an inspection of the villages that there had been distress.”

The Magistrate of Durbhunga reports the condition of those in the receipt of gratuitous relief as satisfactory. “A careful examination of this class, village-by-village, has been undertaken, with the result that a large number have been reduced who are now quite capable of earning their own bread.”

7. Medical scrutiny of all classes, including the paupers, has been undertaken by Dr. MacDonell, through the Poopree circle. The following are the percentages:—

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Condition.	Amongst persons on charitable relief.	Labouring population.	
POOPREE	Normal	27	94.75	89
	Under-fed	59	4.75	9.3
	Emaciated	14	.5	1.7
SEEBNUGGAR	Normal	41	90	83.7
	Under-fed	34	10	13.1
	Emaciated	25	.....	3.2
OBERIUT	Normal	35	85	80
	Under-fed	44	15	18
	Emaciated	21	.....	2

NAME OF LOCALITY.	Condition.	Amongst persons on charitable relief.	Labouring population.	
PARIHAR	Normal	36	94	84.5
	Under-fed	41	6	11.7
	Emaciated	23	.....	3.8
SOORSUND	Normal	30	83	72
	Under-fed	57	15.66	24
	Emaciated	13	1.33	4
JALEH	Normal	40	90	83
	Under-fed	38	10	14
	Emaciated	22	.....	.....
NOORUNGA	Normal	24	94	79
	Under-fed	44	4	13
	Emaciated	32	2	8
BUNGAON	Normal	33	94	86
	Under-fed	54	6	12.3
	Emaciated	13	.....	1.7

8. This is for the whole of the relief circles of this sub-division. The normal condition here ranges from 72 to 86, whilst in the more distressed tracts of Durbhunga the conditions were, for normal, 55.5 only. The under-fed here range from 59 to 14, although in one case, the northern one at Soorsund, this class is quoted at 24. The average for the same class at Durbhunga is 23.4.

In Mudhoobunnee, the numbers receiving tickets have been largely increased during the fortnight, as the relief officers have taken over the distribution of relief from the Raj officers.

9. While Dr. MacDonell has run through the Poopree circles, Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, has done the same in Seetamurhee. He reports the entire absence of disease out of 50 children found in a gathering of 500 persons. At Amoa 10 only were encemic, and 3 emaciated. I personally attach great weight to these figures, as being evidence to those who saw the earlier state of the population in March, of how really effective must have been the circle relief arrangements, when in a distant corner of a great division, away on the frontier of Nepaul, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of children are found at all approaching emaciation.

RELIEF WORKS.

10. The system of payment in grain has been everywhere introduced, except in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, where no steps up to date have been taken. To give effect to the Government orders, Hattee, which was behindhand in this respect, has picked up ground. Mr. Aikman writes: "I have been told by the laborers that they prefer it to money payments, and the system is reported on all hands to work well. In the case of the Public Works Department, the officer in charge of the work sends a receipt to the nearest golahdar for the amount of grain that may be required; no mates are employed, but the amount due to each gang is weighed out by a paid bunniah, and made over to the headman.

11. In the case of village tanks, payments are made for the whole quantity of work measured, the laborers keeping their own tally and taking their shares.

The rain has partially stopped the work all over these three sub-divisions. In Narayah the rain has been falling steadily every day, and large tracts of low lands are under water. In the drier lands of Poopree, the demands of agriculture have sent the figures of work-people from 25,000 to 14,463. In Mudhoobunnee the numbers have been rapidly decreasing. During the fortnight, from 153,000, the numbers have gone down to 127,000, whilst on Public Works there are 79,000 against 106,000, a total decrease of 63,000.

12. I admit I am puzzled by these figures, and the only conclusion to be gathered is that, of the 232,000 persons hitherto at work, only 63,000 were either ploughmen, or immediately in possession of land which required their attention, the rest having no agricultural employment. This can hardly be the case.

Regarding payment in grain, Mr. Magrath writes: "The late orders of Government have not yet had time to percolate through the sub-division."

13. In the Durbhunga Sub-division there is a diminution on the works of 21,000 persons in numbers. We have in this sub-division the assurance that all labor is now being paid in grain, both by the Department Public Works and the circle officers, and yet only 17,000 maunds of grain have been expended under this head. As an equivalent for the money generally expended, this amount should have been nearly trebled.

It may be the case, as explained by the Magistrate, that the group inspectors first expended the money they had in their hands, and then commenced grain payments; or it may result, as I anticipate, that grain having less attractions than money for purposes of mis-appropriation, we may discover that the grain payments are cheapest for the Government in more ways than one.

14. The following statement gives the daily average of laborers on relief :-

Name of Sub-division.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	Public Works.		Circle Officers.		Court of Wards.	
		Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.	Task-work.	Daily wages.
Mudhoobunnee ...	232,719	69,787	9,365	73,191	80,376	...	.....
Durbhunga ...	391,451	40,925	...	287,180	10,593	52,653	100
Seetamurhee ...	56,102	17,280	3,380	26,430	9,012	.....	.....
Poopree ...	14,463	.....	.....	14,463	.....	.....	.....
Naraya ...	8,243	.....	.....	* 8,243	.....	.....	.....
Add other figures for Naraya, just received.	85,530	8,750	.....	65,468	.....	11,312	.....
Total ...	788,508	136,742	12,745	474,975	99,981	63,965	100

* Complete returns not received.

Consumption and Grain Sales.

15. *Poopree* —The sales in the northern circles are not as extensive as it was anticipated they would be, now that the Nepaulese are allowed to buy freely. Mr. Forbes lately visited Siripur in Nepaul, and found country rice of a superior quality selling in the hats at about the same price as cleaned Government rice. It would appear that the Nepaulese bunniahs have been guided by the Government price and quite prepared to undersell us slightly. Mr. Forbes reports that it is quite clear the stocks of country rice across the frontier has never yet run so low as on this side. In Durbhunga the demand for Government grain has slackened, although it is still considerable. The introduction of grain wages, which are now general, has deprived the grain dealers of a large number of customers, and has made the trade hesitate in their purchases.

16. If I analyse the figures of these sales I find that in the Durbhunga Sub-division, the largest sales have been in Durbhunga, Mahomedpore, and Hyaghat, Tulee; Hattee sub-division at *Dosowta* and *Singhia*.

17. The following statement shows the comparative sales for the past and the present fortnight :—

Name of Circle.	For fortnight ending 30th May.		For fortnight ending 13th June.	
Durbhunga	19,210	...	24,227
Mahomedpore	28,920	...	38,944
Hyaghat	15,223	...	22,755
Warisnuggur	3,155	...	7,804
Bundhar	1,478	...	2,247
Dosowta	12,568	...	18,796
Gungdah	5,156	...	9,214
Rohur	3,748	...	8,865
Singhiya	9,714	...	11,518
Hirnee	1,312	...	2,113
Hussunpur	2,425	...	5,062
Lehera	2,101	...	2,500
Total	1,02,010	...	1,54,045

This shows an increase of sales in every circle.

18. In Mudhoobunnee the figures of comparative sales are as follows :—

NAME.	Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.	
	Sales to the public.		Sales to the public.	
Mudhoobunnee	19,105	...	71,746
Oomgaon	12,338	...	21,557
Bukwah	44,022	...	48,105
Moteepur	11,569	...	19,112
Jhungharpur	23,269	...	35,839
Kuchra	1,606	...	24,603
Total	1,11,909	...	2,20,962

The large increase of sales has been at Mudhoobunnee, Oomgaon, Jhungharpur, and Kuchra.

19. The above figures, then, show that within the month, 3,32,871 maunds of rice have been readily purchased; whether these sales will continue as briskly is a question on which there is a great difference of opinion among local officers. I incline to the belief that they will not continue, but the sales for July will give us the average sales that we may

expect for the remaining months of July to November. Mudhoobunnee has as yet only expended 2,46,226 out of its total allotments of 11,42,350 maunds stored. Durbhunga has expended only 2,96,802 out of its stored grain. We have, then, for the present, plenty of grain, and there is no immediate necessity for anxiety as to insufficiency. In Seetamurhee I may say the same; the original 10-lakh-allotment has been reduced to 8, which, again, will shortly be reduced to 6 by a transfer of 2 lakhs to Mudhoobunnee

20. In Seetamurhee the Government sales are not large. With a view of raising the frontier sales in Mudhoobunnee, where there has been a very great demand, I directed special sales at the more northern of the Seetamurhee granaries, but under European superintendence; only 32 maunds were sold in five hours in north Sonbursa, although the Nepaulese flocked in in large numbers. The buyers were comparatively few.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Seetamurhee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
			By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
1. Sheohur	9th June ...	Mds. 48,173	Mds. 2,492 } 4,303 }	Mds. 1,881	Mds. 2,596	Mds. 87	Mds. 11,359	Mds. 4,500
2. Amoa	7th „ ...	Mds. 40,455	Mds. 2,129	Mds. 1,049	Mds. 4,114	Mds. 363	Mds. 7,655	Mds. 4,000
3. Dyneehupra	4th „ ...	Mds. 68,947	Mds. 1,627 } 700 }	Mds. 359	.....	.....	Mds. 2,680	Mds. 1,500
4. Bhugwanpore	3rd „ ...	Mds. 40,204	Mds. 2,130	Mds. 136	.....	Mds. 583	Mds. 2,859	Mds. 1,500
5. Murpa	4th „ ...	Mds. 33,898	Mds. 1,909	Mds. 351	Mds. 864	Mds. 151	Mds. 3,275	Mds. 3,000
6. Belahi	11th „ ...	Mds. 10,316	Mds. 2,239	Mds. 254	Mds. 14	.....	Mds. 2,507	Mds. 1,400
7. Saidpore	7th „ ...	Mds. 20,946	Mds. 5,765	Mds. 375	.....	.....	Mds. 6,140	Mds. 4,200
8. Bhoothi	8th „ ...	Mds. 61,679	Mds. 2,675	Mds. 258	.....	Mds. 1,205	Mds. 4,138	Mds. 1,500
9. Seetamurhee	9th „ ...	Mds. 1	Mds. 6,946	Mds. 154	Mds. 1,200	Mds. 874	Mds. 9,174	Mds. 4,000
10. Panchore	9th „ ...	Mds. 2	Mds. 1,041	Mds. 23	Mds. 5	Mds. 269	Mds. 1,338	Mds. 600
11. Dumra	11th „ ...	Mds. 7	Mds. 677	Mds. 87	Mds. 982	Mds. 63	Mds. 1,909	Mds. 1,000
12. Rajoputty	4th „ ...	Mds. 6	Mds. 243	Mds. 52	Mds. 394	Mds. 79	Mds. 768	Mds. 800
13. Bathuaha	10th „ ...	Mds. 1	Mds. 573	Mds. 61	Mds. 808	Mds. 553	Mds. 2,055	Mds. 1,200
14. Garha	9th „ ...	Mds. 1	Mds. 1,163	Mds. 132	Mds. 241	Mds. 280	Mds. 1,816	Mds. 1,000
Total ...	.....	.....	Mds. 36,612	Mds. 5,172	Mds. 11,278	Mds. 4,517	Mds. 57,579	Mds. 30,200

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Poopree Sub-Division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN CONSUMED.				
			By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.
Nurungah	7th June, 1874 ...	Mds. 19,434	Mds. 2,392	Mds. 83	Mds. 222	Mds. 184	Mds. 2,681
Purihur	7th „ „ ...	Mds. 41,050	Mds. 5,804	Mds. 304	Mds. 152	Mds. 399	Mds. 6,659
Soorsund	7th „ „ ...	Mds. 75,264	Mds. { 1,119 } { 5,865 }	Mds. 520	Mds. 896	Mds. 1,966	Mds. 10,356
Chorowte	7th „ „ ...	Mds. 89,787	Mds. { 2,208 } { 4,490 }	Mds. 656	Mds. 1,141	Mds. 292	Mds. 8,787
Poopree	7th „ „ ...	Mds. 82,000	Mds. 4,895	Mds. 207	Mds. 124	Mds. 294	Mds. 5,520
Bongaon	7th „ „ ...	Mds. 35,171	Mds. 3,512	Mds. 163	Mds. 97	Mds. 62	Mds. 3,834
Sebnugger	7th „ „ ...	Mds. 30,105	Mds. 8,197	Mds. 271	Mds. 596	Mds. 558	Mds. 9,622
Jaley	7th „ „ ...	Mds. 93,348	Mds. { 2,464 } { 18,973 }	Mds. 1,079	Mds. 3,123	Mds. 504	Mds. 37,034
Total ...	.....	Mds. 4,16,159	Mds. 59,910	Mds. 4,174	Mds. 6,341	Mds. 4,269	Mds. 74,693

**Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the sub-districts of
Mudhoobunnee for the fortnight ending 10th June 1874.**

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payments in kind to laborers.	By advance to ryots.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
1 Mudhoobunnee...	6th June 1874.	2,35,000	1,68,079 1 1	71,746 35 14	1,478 34 54	542 13 84	.....	73,768 2 104	30,000*
2 Motipore ...	2nd June 1874.	1,60,000	79,527 24 0	19,112 16 11	2,194 22 14	121 0 0	187 13 104	21,015 12 74	12,000
3 Jhangarpore ...	4th June 1874.	1,90,000	1,15,852 0 0	35,839 4 74	1,441 7 84	148 18 94	993 34 64	38,122 24 154	18,000
4 Bhakwa ...	4th June 1874.	2,60,000	1,50,493 20 0	48,105 2 12	6,331 10 84	.. ..	.....	54,436 13 44	22,000
Mugaon ...	5th June 1874.	1,35,000	91,136 0 0	21,551 9 2	1,443 3 0	.....	1,383 16 11	24,377 23 13	15,000
6 Kachra ...	2nd June 1874.	1,70,000	1,41,041 0 0	24,603 34 1	1,660 7 9	1,642 16 12	.....	27,906 18 6	15,000*
Total ...	.....	11,50,000	7,46,131 5 1	2,20,958 22 24	14,549 5 1	2,454 8 9	2,264 24 12	2,40,226 20 94	12,000

* The introduction of grain payments on all works has been taken into consideration in forming these estimates.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Narayah Sub-division

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE.					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	Exchanged for seed-dhan.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Narayah ...	9th June 74	1,00,000	95,288	18,969	461	.....	136	19,506	.....	5,000	815
Mohadromut ...		90,000	95,060	21,470	1,483	617	.....	23,572	.....	6,000	1,605
East Patrahee ...		50,000	51,115	8,250	2,883	.....	.....	11,133	.....	5,000	} Not given in return.
West Patrahee ...		1,60,000	1,53,038	21,786	8,935	93	.....	30,834	6,312	8,000	
Perogghur ...		90,000	83,843	8,994	7,248	1,284	.....	17,526	6,157	6,000	
Modhepore ...		1,50,000	1,60,168	30,983	5,724	2,346	.....	39,053	.....	12,000	
Total ...		6,40,000	4,39,162	1,10,452	26,766	4,340	136	1,41,684	12,469	42,000	3,886

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Durbhunga Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.					Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Durbhunga ...	3rd June 1874	1,10,000	71,734	24,227	7,274	3,803	1,250	36,354	7,000
Mohamedpore ...	6th "	1,72,000	1,34,890	38,944	5,608	2,273	1,708	48,591	15,000
Hyaghat ...	7th "	1,40,000	1,04,929	22,755	10,229	7,046	1,756	41,786	10,000
Warrisnuggur ...	7th "	1,00,000	99,090	7,804	3,402	6,382	2,220	19,808	8,000
Banothar ...	6th "	85,000	53,000	2,247	3,803	1,874	357	8,281	4,000
Total ...		6,13,000	4,63,643	95,977	30,374	21,178	7,291	1,54,820	44,000

REMARKS.—Fractions of a maund are omitted from calculation.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in Hattee Sub-division.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed.					Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	REMARKS.
				By sale to public, or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dasowta	3rd June 1874	2,14,000	1,58,575	18,796	11,164	7,387	988	38,333	10,000	
Langdah	3rd "	1,32,000	1,33,000	9,214	5,469	1,812	1,237	17,732	8,000	
Lohur	5th "	2,08,000	1,78,430	8,865	4,262	1,472	1,133	15,732	8,000	
Singhia	5th "	80,000	54,866	11,518	10,954	2,428	3,431	28,331	6,000	
Hirnee	3rd "	64,000	52,541	2,113	5,488	4,882	1,845	14,883	6,000	
Lauanpur	5th "	54,000	35,148	5,002	8,233	305	904	14,554	2,500	
Shraha	5th "	54,000	66,147	2,500	5,500	1,818	2,512	12,330	3,500	
Total ... ..	.....	7,86,000	6,78,707	58,088	51,125	20,104	12,048	1,41,345	44,000	Fractions of a maund are omitted from calculation.

IMPORTATIONS.

I find private imports of the coarser grains coming into Durbhunga. I can hear of no probable imports of rice grain into Durbhunga at all.

Seetamurhee is better off in this respect. Mr O'Reilly reports: "On Sunday I noticed rice imported by private traders, which is being sold at the same rate as Government rice. In Nepal, rice is selling at 10 to 10½ seers per rupee. I hear also of Nepalese traders bringing in a better class of rice, and exchanging it for our cargo rice."

Since the late heavy falls of rain I have asked for information in all quarters if prices have at all been affected thereby. The answer is in the negative, except at Durbhunga, where prices are a shade lower.

STORAGE OF GRAIN.

21. The amounts of grain stored are as follows:—

	Mds.
Seetamurhee	834,011
Mudhoobunnee	746,129
Naraya	639,162
Durbhunga, including Hathee	1,142,350
Total	2,361,652

ADVANCES.

22. These advances are chiefly occupying attention, but the difficulties attending the giving are very great. The most preposterous applications are made. The Mudhoobunnee sub-divisional officer reports: "Some progress has been made in giving advances both of food-grain and seed to cultivators. Large numbers of applicants for advances have, however, on finding that money cannot be obtained, refused to accept grain. The hopelessness of obtaining even an approximately truthful statement from the villagers is very trying to all the officers concerned. The villagers of Bissumberpore with closed hands implored assistance, as they were on the verge of starvation. They asked for an amount which they never can repay. On inquiry it transpired that the farmer had just given them Rs. 400 worth of rice. This incident is connected with the Mahomedpore circle, but is a type of what is going on everywhere. Naturally officers are afraid of being duped.

23. The following statement shows the advances already made:—

Name of circle or sub-division.	Advance in money.	Advance in grain.
Durbhunga	2,058	3,603
Mahomedpore	1,297	2,273*
Hyaghaut	4,331	7,046
Warisnuggur	737	6,382
Bhandhar ... ..	...	1,874
Dasowta	11,432	10,858
Gungdhar	8,673	1,812
Rohar	5,000	1,478
Singhia	7,897	2,428
Hirnee	9,777	4,920
Hussunpore	749	105
Seyra	12,467	1,818
Poopree ... ..	...	6,341
Seetamurhee ... ..	...	2,264
Naraya	Not received.	
Total	64,418	53,202

* Later returns not received. A special officer is on deputation in this circle for making advances.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

24. As regards charitable relief, the recipients now number 139,871, excluding Seetamurhee and Naraya for the latter of these from returns just received, add 22,383, total 162,294. The daily average in Durbhunga and Hathee numbers 111,178 persons, which is an increase of 8,562 over the daily average of the last fortnight. The numbers are increasing, and it is anticipated that in Durbhunga alone there may soon be 130 to 150,000 persons. The following statement may not be without interest:—

				Receiving Govern- ment relief at Home.	In Poor-house.
Durbhunga	...	...	...	9,595	154
Mohamedpore	...	...	...	7,884	81
Hyaghat	...	...	...	8,571	...
Warrisnuggur	...	...	...	6,396	28
Bandhar	...	...	...	5,110	...
Dasowta	...	...	...	15,169	81
Gungdar	...	...	...	6,649	...
Rohur	...	...	...	9,444	65
Singhia	...	...	...	14,802	196
Hirnee	...	...	...	8,000	...
Hussanpore	...	...	...	15,000	33
Lehra	...	...	...	3,930	...
Total				110,540	638

There are, then, in this sub-division, 638 persons in poor-houses, and 110,540 receiving Government relief.

25. In Poopree sub-division the distress is far less. There are only 413 in poor-houses and 6,903 in village relief lists.

The figures of persons on charitable relief, then, are as follows:—

Seetamurhee	...	...	...	Not received.
Poopree	...	...	...	7,316
Durbhunga	...	...	...	37,819
Hathee	...	...	...	73,359
Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	21,417
Naraya	...	...	...	Not received.
Since received	...	...	...	22,383

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Sectamurhee.

	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Present expenditure.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Salaries, &c.,	48,629	8	4	8,349	9	0	56,979	1	4
Compensation to Railway Company	.....			.....			.....
Package and incidentals	.....			.....			.....
Storage	19,918	11	9	300	0	0	20,218	11	9
Charitable relief	3,37,830	15	½	.....			3,37,830	15	½
Public works	8,21,568	6	2	13,250	0	0	8,34,818	6	2
Miscellaneous	78,809	4	0	.....			78,809	4	0
Purchase of grain by Government				3,225	5	6	3,225	5	6
Transport of Government grain	10,27,279	5	4	22,693	0	0	10,49,972	5	4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed	62,300	0	0	.....			62,300	0	0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain	2,350	0	0	.....			2,350	0	0
Loans to municipalities and town- ships	.....			.....			.....
Loans under the land improvement Act	31,761	4	10	.....			31,761	4	10
	24,30,417	7	5½	47,817	14	6	24,78,265	5	11½

Mudhoobunnee.

	Total expenditure up to last narrative.			Present expenditure.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Up to last fortnight ...	14,79,361	1	11½						
Salaries, &c.			6,380	1	2			
Compensation to Railway Company					
Package and incidentals					
Storage					
Charitable relief			2,011	8	0			
Public Works			1,09,835	5	6			
Miscellaneous			440	8	0			
Purchase of grain by Government					
Transport of Government grain					
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seed					
Advances to traders for purchase of grain					
Loans to municipalities and townships					
Loans under the land improvement Act					
Permanent advance			801	2	0			
Village work			3,15,673	1	2½			
Total ...	14,79,361	1	11½	4,35,141	4	4½	19,14,502	6	4

Durbhunga.

Salaries, establishments and office contingencies ...	8,598	0	1	4,518	1	9	13,116	1	10
Package and incidentals ...	241	10	0	.....			241	10	0
Storage, including building and repairs ...	15,048	14	6	.....			15,048	14	6
Charitable Relief ...	48,725	15	3	4,669	13	10	53,395	13	1
Public Works ...	2,92,115	9	2	40,000	0	0	3,32,115	9	2
Miscellaneous ...	1,14,984	13	9	386	12	0	1,15,371	9	9
Advances for transport of Government grain ...	76,770	0	0	9,882	15	6	86,653	7	4
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	4,190	0	0	.....			4,190	0	0
Advances to traders ...	12,475	0	0	.....			12,475	0	0
„ to zemindars to help their ryots ...	33,725	0	0	.....			33,725	0	0
Advances, land improvements ...	18,260	0	0	.....			18,260	0	0
„ ryots ...	1,100	0	0	.....			1,100	0	0
„ Purchase of bullocks ...	36,060	0	0	.....			36,060	0	0
Total ...	6,62,295	6	7	59,457	1	1	7,21,753	1	8
Grand total of the three sub-divisions	.....			.....			51,14,520	13	11½

C. T. METCALFE,
Additional Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in Seetamurhee Sub-division.

Name of store-house.	Amount of grain stored.		
1. Seetamurhee	1,14,129
2. Dumra	2,592
3. Shiohur	46,173
4. Sursund	44,847
5. Sinhursah	20,526
6. Jalleh	65,348
7. Cherout	63,960
8. Dyneeshuprah	29,971

Name of store-house.	Amount of grain stored.				
9. Dighee	4,792
10. Mujorgunge	2,000
11. Bhoothy	36,361
12. Ethurwah	34,976
13. Marpa	33,898
14. Bungaon	35,171
15. Nurkatiah	7,976
16. Amoa	41,479
17. Nurgah	19,434
18. Bela	21,056
19. Kumtowl	20,668
20. Bhugwanpore	40,264
21. Morsund	20,046
22. Belaby	10,316
23. Poopree	34,266
24. Raipore	32,144
25. Sibnagur	31,624
26. Parihar	19,994
Total ...					8,34,011

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.

Name of store-house.	Arrived at final destination.		
	Mds.	S.	C.
Mudhoobunnee ...	73,200	21	1
Pundowl ...	61,983	0	0
Kewan ...	32,895	0	0
Bemputti ...	1,02,232	0	0
Palee ...	28,809	0	0
Arer ...	10,000	0	0
Hoolakbé ...	30,536	0	0
Phart ...	30,350	0	0
Deodha ...	30,252	0	0
Korahya ...	28,952	30	0
Khojowah ...	64,932	0	0
Ladma ...	31,016	0	0
Naradh ...	25,592	0	0
Jhangharpore ...	74,130	0	0
Sorio ...	41,722	0	0
Radhpore ...	45,409	24	0
Basdeopore ...	34,118	0	0
Total ...	7,46,129	35	1

APPENDIX.

Statement of grain stored in Durbhunga Sub-division.

	Allotment.	Delivered.	Date.
Mahomedpore ...	1,72,000	1,34,890	June 6th.
Durbhunga ...	1,10,000	71,734	" 3rd.
Hyaghat ...	1,46,000	1,04,929	" 7th.
Warisnuggur ...	1,10,000	99,090	" 7th.
Bundhar ...	85,000	53,000	" 6th.
Lehra ...	54,000	66,147*	" 10th.
Dosowta ...	2,14,000	1,58,575	" 3rd.
Rohar ...	2,08,000	1,78,430	" 5th.
Gungdah ...	1,32,000	1,33,000	" 3rd.
Hirni ...	64,000	52,541	" 3rd.
Linghia ...	80,000	54,806	" 3rd.
Hussunpore ...	34,000	35,148	" 5th.
Total ...		13,99,000	11,42,350

Exclusive of over 6,000 maunds removed.

No. 3111F, dated Sarun, the 17th June 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. DRUMMOND, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Sarun District for the fortnight ending 13th June 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of supply in the Bazar.

PRIVATE trade has been less active this fortnight. At Revelgunge the importations, which last fortnight amounted to 59,800 maunds, had decreased by 21,000 maunds. In the Sewan Sub-division, too, importations had somewhat fallen off. The bazars in the interior generally have, however, continued to be sufficiently supplied. While importations have diminished, prices have in many places somewhat fallen. This fall in prices is due partly to the favorable prospects held out by the early setting in of the rains, but in some measure also, no doubt, to the effect of the large grain advances to the cultivators now being made.

2. In the Sudder sub-division during the fortnight the imports were, at Revelgunge, 38,700 maunds; at Dooreegunge, 3,580 maunds; at Maharajgunge, 1,301 maunds; from Chumparun, 835 maunds; and from Patna 941 maunds. The exports to Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Patna, amounted to 11,175, 1,606, and 145 maunds respectively.

3. Major Jackson, in charge of the relief sub-division of Chupra, consisting of the Chupra thana, reports as follows:—

“Having been principally engaged in ascertaining the general wants of the inhabitants in Chupra thana, caused by the failure of the past year’s crops, I have had little opportunity of personally examining into the state of the bazars, but have, wherever the occasion offered, inquired into the subject. From Semaria to Cheerand, and on to Singhai Ghât, there is no want of grain, large stores existing in several places. In the interior the tehsildar informs me the small bazars are tolerably well supplied, petty bunias bringing their small stocks on the days fixed for the fairs to different points in the district, whence the villagers can supply themselves.”

4. Mr. Tonnerre, in charge of the Manjhee sub-division, comprising the Manjhee thana, makes the following report:—

“I believe that all over the sub-division there is food to be had, but the prices have well nigh put it out of the reach of most of the people.

“There are no considerable marts in the sub-division. The major part of its supplies is drawn from Revelgunge and Maharajgunge. The people at Manjhee trust mostly to Revelgunge bazar for their food.

“During my frequent rides through the country, I have not seen more than twenty pack-bullocks carrying grain.”

5. Mr. Barry’s narrative for the Pursa sub-division has not yet been received. In one of his diaries he notes the fact of grain being reported scarce in the Jelalpore and Tehtee circles. Large advances of Government grain are, however, being made there.

6. The following is Mr. Wright’s report of the Sewan sub-division.

“The bazars in this sub-division continue to be fully-supplied. According to the returns received, private importations have not been so large during the past fortnight as during the previous one. I am inclined to think that this is owing more to the imperfect means we have at our disposal for collecting information regarding importations than to an actual falling off in the amount of grain imported. Some of the persons employed in collecting the information have other duties to perform (two of them being Abkari darogas), and may, therefore, fail to obtain full information regarding the importations. From the returns received during the fortnight, the imports at Siswan, Darowlee, Sewan, and Guthni, amounted to 60,682 maunds of food-grains. No reports have been received regarding exportation.”

As a similar cause must have operated during previous periods of report, the falling off in importations can hardly be due to the reason assigned.

7. Regarding the Hutwah sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus:—

“Imports from Goruckpore on the north and Guthni on the south still continue on a small scale.

“Prices have fallen in the bazars, partly owing to the improvement in prospects from the recent rain, but mainly to the increase of supply in the hands of the people, due to the large advances in grain which have been given out.”

Prices-current List.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAIN.	RATE PER RUPEE.			
	Hutwah bazar.		Meergunge bazar.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.
Rice	11	4	11	4
Dal	14	4	14	4
Gram	16	0	16	0
Barley	17	2	16	12
Wheat	13	8	13	0
Peas	15	6	15	6
Makai... ..	.....		.....

8. *Kind and price of grain selling at the different marts.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts, and at the thanas and outposts, are given in the annexed statement.

9. *Stock of food in the hands of the people.*—On this head Major Jackson reports as follows, and judging by the number of applicants for advances of Government grain, his conclusion has general application:—

“It is extremely difficult to get any information on this point. I can only gauge it by the appearance of the applicants for relief, and the numbers of these which pour in daily. The ryots are not very clamorous, but still evidence exists that such stores must be dwindling down and must be supplemented by aid from Government.

10. Mr. Tonnerre, the sub-divisional officer of Manjhee, writes thus:—

“In every village through which I have been, the ryots complained of great scarcity of food. The better classes, those who will not go on to the relief works, are now suffering much, and are unanimous in saying that they could not have lived but for the timely advances of grain which they receive from Government. This they tell me wherever I go.”

Rainfall.

11. There has been general rain throughout the district, and agricultural operations are in most places in progress. Here at Chupra there has been a fall of about 3 inches.

12. Mr. Tonnerre writes:—

“It rained on the 31st May, the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 9th, and 10th June. The rain was general over the sub-division on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and was heavy enough to do much good.”

13. Regarding the Musrukh sub-division Mr. Hudson reports:—

“The first indication in this sub-division of the approaching rains was given by a very violent storm of wind and a fall of 2 inches of rain at Rajaputty on 1st instant. On the 2nd also the relief superintendent reported rain from Maharajgunge. After this slight partial showers fell in many places during the ensuing week; but the commencement of the rainy season may be fairly dated from the 10th instant, when a steady downpour, unpreceded by thunder, continued for several hours during the day.”

14. The following is the Sewan sub-divisional officer's report:—

“During the first week of the fortnight slight rain fell on three occasions, but during the second week we have had heavy falls of rain frequently. The total fall during the fortnight, as measured by the gauge at Sewan, was 5·61 inches. The rains may now be said to have regularly set in.”

Mr. Rattray says that “rain has been heavy and pretty general throughout the sub-division during the past fortnight, and labor in the fields is coming into demand.”

15. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus under this head—

“The rainfall has varied greatly in different parts of the sub-division, being greatest at

* Very heavy rain in these zillahs on 12th. Hutwa and in the extreme north-western Zillah Marur, and least in Bhorey* and Dhobowl zillahs, where, until yesterday, none had fallen sufficient to do any good; yesterday's rain was, I believe, pretty general. At Hutwa the rainfall was—

June 7th ...	...	...	...	1·34
„ 8th ...	...	...	...	3·04
„ 9th ...	...	...	...	·10
„ 10th ...	...	...	...	1·53
„ 12th ...	...	...	...	·80
				6·81
„ 13th ...	...	...	...	·98
				7·79
Total				...

State of the Crops.

16. The *cheena* has, after all, turned out in most places a fair crop, and, where standing, has been greatly benefited by the timely rain. Indigo prospects have also improved, the rain admitting of fresh sowings.

17. Of Chuprah sub-division, Major Jackson writes thus—

“The only crops on the ground at present are *cheena*, confined to the environs of villages where irrigation from wells can be had. These are very flourishing. Ploughing is now going on largely in consequence of the recent rainfall.”

18. Mr. Tonnerre reports of the Manjhee sub-division,—

“Ploughing has begun everywhere, the rain has softened the ground very considerably, and sowing will soon begin. There is a considerable quantity of millets as far as I could see, and I have frequently seen patches of dhan ready to be transplanted: *kodo* and *satiee* have been sown in several parts of the thana. I think that seed is procurable by those who have the money. I am pushing on the advances as rapidly as possible. There is a scarcity of plough-cattle, and I have seen whole fields untouched because the ryots had no cattle.

“Many have been obliged to sell theirs to supply themselves with food; mahajuns have seized others for debts due, and many have died.”

19. Seed-grain is, I believe, everywhere procurable by those who have the means, and advances for the purchase both of seed and of plough-cattle are being made wherever needed.

20. Concerning the Musrakh sub-division, Mr. Hudson writes—

"Besides the early sowings of bhadoi and aghanee crops on particularly favoured spots which have retained their moisture, there is no crop calling for attention now except the *cheena*. It is the first time that I have ever seen this crop in any great abundance, and it would be impossible to fail of remarking its luxuriance and rapid growth, the facility with which it is raised, and the extraordinary aptitude with which it fills up the driest and most hopeless interval in the agricultural year. On my way to Rajaputty on the 12th, I could not but notice how this crop was flourishing in the neighbourhood of Doomarsun, where otherwise the country is all waste and barren."

21. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan submits the following report:—

"The young crops on the ground have been greatly benefited by the rain which we have had during the past fortnight, and the ryots are now busy ploughing their lands and sowing the remainder of their bhadoi and early and late rice crops. Murwa is being transplanted."

The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkeshore Narain, reports as follows of the crops in thana Sewan:—

"Since my last report on the subject, there has been rain several times in different parts of this ilaka, which has done considerable good towards agriculture. Every standing crop looks green and in full thriving state. The sugarcane that was subjected to the severity of excessive heat and west winds, has now begun to resuscitate; marwa, tenguni, &c., are already sown, and janera also is being sown in that part of the ilaka where it had rained sufficiently. Paddy seeds are also being sown in suitable fields. In short, works in agriculture at present are busily going on."

Of thana Darowlee he writes—

"The state of the crops is much the same as in Sewan thana. The ilakas of Mairwah and Siswan outposts have got good showers of rain on different dates, but those of Darowlee khas and Roghoonathpore have not been so fortunate in this respect. The rain of the 2nd fell everywhere, but not everywhere in the same quantity. The standing crops, viz. millet and sugarcane, &c., are well thriving. Indigo seeds, sown long ago, are now germinating; marwa, kodo, tenguni, &c., are mostly sown by this time, but sowing janera has not commenced as yet."

"Since the Sub-Deputy Collector visited the Darowlee thana there has been a copious fall of rain both in Darowlee khas and Raghoonathpore outpost."

"Of the Barowlee thana the Sub-Deputy Collector says: It is the most fortunate of the thanas of this sub-division in respect to rain. The standing crops look deep green and thriving, and give full hope for the future. Indian-corn has commenced to be sown in the north-western part of the thana, and in some other places, too, where the soil had sufficient moisture. Kodo, murwa, sawan, tenguni, and other bhadoi crops, are being busily sown, and in many fields previously sown the seeds have germinated. Paddy in chowrs has grown up to 6 to 9 inches. In short, every crop at present gives a fair prospect."

22. Regarding the Hutwa sub-division Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus—

"The cheena is a very fair crop indeed, and what remains in the fields will all be gathered in within the next week."

"Murwa is being planted out where rain has fallen in sufficient quantities. The early dhan in the northern zillahs looks well. Makai is now being sown largely. There is at present every prospect of a bhadoi harvest about 10 or 12 days earlier than usual, and if this prospect continues, the period for which actual famine was apprehended, will be greatly lessened."

23. The prospect here held out is a general one, and this merciful interposition of Providence is a subject for much thankfulness, and has greatly alleviated the anxiety hitherto felt as to the future.

Condition of the people.

24. Though the favorable expectations of the next harvest have removed a cause of dread as regards the more distant future, the condition of the people cannot but continue to be a source of constant anxiety during this month and the following months of July and August. Throughout these hard times there has been but little diminution in the pressure put upon the ryots by their zemindars and mahajuns, and with the exhaustion of the local stocks, a very large proportion of the entire population will remain dependent on Government support throughout these months.

25. Regarding the Chuprah sub-division, Major Jackson reports as follows:—

"No actual cases of starvation have come to my notice. Mr. Becher reports the people about Gurkha to be apparently somewhat hard-pushed. This shall meet with my personal attention in a few days, and immediate steps will be taken to relieve them should there appear occasion for it. Few applications from that district have, however, come in, and it may appear that they are no worse off than their neighbours. A report will be made at once, should it appear necessary to act at once."

26. Of the Manjhee sub-division, Mr. Tonnerre reports thus—

"Amongst those who come for advances, I have seen several people in such a weakly condition that I have had to give them there and then charitable relief, to last them a few days till the lists, &c., were ready."

"It is needless to say that there are numbers of emaciated people amongst those who seek charitable relief. They are all being provided for."

27. Concerning the Musrukh sub-division, Mr. Hudson makes the following report:—

"No alteration in the condition of the people has come under my observation during the past fortnight, unless, indeed, it be one for the better, cheerfulness and activity being evoked everywhere by the assured prospect of the rains. These have now fairly set in, and agricultural operations are everywhere in progress. The labor imposed by the Government order for distribution of the stores of grain among the ryots, before the rains impede transport, has kept me a close prisoner at Musrukh during the greater part of the last 14 days, but I have spent a day at Ramcollah, and have twice been enabled to visit Rajaputty and Gopalpore. I have thus seen some 15 miles of country in the least fortunate portion of the thana, which is not, therefore, likely to mislead into over-estimation of the welfare of the whole. I have nowhere seen lands lying idle, but, as above mentioned, have observed that preparations for sowing are being actively carried on. The early rain has saved the indigo crops of Rajaputty factory to a considerable extent, and the "Mahai" will consequently provide unexpected employment for a large proportion of the laborers now on the relief works there. Indeed, Mr. Llewellyn went so far as to say that he was unwilling that any of the coolies in his neighbourhood should leave for the Soane Canal works, as there would not be more than he could find employment for during the rains.

"Baboo Taraprasad, the relief superintendent, has been on tour in the Bussuntpore thana during the whole of the past fortnight. He has been chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bagowra and Maharajgunge, but has also visited Seesay and Bussuntpore. Of the former neighbourhood he writes that the "cheena" crop about Bagowra looked better than he had seen it elsewhere, and the general condition of the people did not appear bad. He learnt that the zemindar of Indowlie, and another large landholder, Mahant Raghunandangir, had considerable stocks of grain, but that none of the ryots had any at all. Baboos Sadhu Saran Sahi and Ram Coomar Sahi are also reported to have stocks of grain.

"Of the bazars, the relief superintendent writes that there is a good supply of food at Maharajgunge and a bad one at Bagowra; and prices are higher at the latter place * * *. In his letter * * * dated 2nd June, the Baboo tells me that the general state of the country looks hopeful, and the cultivators are everywhere busy about their fields. On the 5th, however, being in the neighbourhood of Chainpore, and having visited Madhopore and several other villages, he says that the cultivation seemed to be at a standstill in all of them.

"The relief superintendent gives high praise to the Chainpore maliks, and also to Baboos Sadho Saran Sahi and Ram Coomar Sahi of Bagowra. The last-named native gentleman has expended Rs. 1,500 of his own money on the excavation of a tank as a relief-work; and Baboo Sadho Soran superintends a Government tank, the work on which has been performed at a very small proportionate expenditure. Baboo Gajadher Persad of Chainpore also has been supporting nearly 1,000 labourers daily in various kinds of work."

28. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan reports as follows:—

"There is no very material change to report in the condition of the people. Our relief works have not as yet been closed by the rains setting in, and the poorer classes are still able to find work on them to support themselves. Agricultural operations, which are now coming into full swing, are also giving employment to numbers, and will furnish employment for thousands more as the season advances. Arrangements are being made to enable ryots to employ people of the labouring class who may have no lands of their own to cultivate throughout the rainy season, or till the bhadoi and aghani crops are reaped. As soon as these arrangements are completed, there can be no cause for further anxiety about the people, if the bhadoi crops turn out well. For beggars and people unable to work, arrangements for the distribution of gratuitous relief have been made.

"The Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Rajkeshore Narain, reports of the people in thana Sewan that they are now in far better condition. Of the people in Darowlee he says much the same; and of Barowlee, he reports that the people in this ilaka are in pretty good condition. Distress is evidently relieved, and none is now seen in extraordinary distress, and even ordinary distress is removed by means of famine relief in various shapes."

29. Concerning the Hutwa sub-division, Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

"I have nothing to add to my former reports on this head."

• 30. *Known Cases of Misery and Starvation.*—There have been no such cases reported.

31. *Grain-thefts or Robberies.*—There have been three cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of offences against property, involving an element of theft, committed during the month of May in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, respectively, as required by the Government circular No. 4081 of the 20th December last.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

32. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress and the number employed thereon. The mean daily number employed during the fortnight was 229,885, and the number on the last day was 208,392. While the numbers have fallen off very largely in the Hutwa sub-division, they have increased elsewhere. The fact that in other parts of

the district there has been no falling off, but on the contrary an increase, is due partly to the fact that the rates at first (under a misapprehension since corrected) fixed for the sales of grain on the relief works proved unduly attractive, and partly to the circumstance that it was only towards the close of the fortnight in many parts of the district that rain fell in sufficient quantities to admit of agricultural operations being generally commenced. Still, allowing for

* As beyond the ploughing and sowing which are done by the ryots and their families themselves in a year like the present, there can be no general demand for field labor until the transplanting of the dhan and weeding operations are taken in hand.

agricultural operations, owing to rain at an earlier period, being undertaken sooner in the Hutwa sub-division and adjoining tracts,* it is difficult to account for the very large falling off in the numbers on the Hutwa works, except on the supposition that many of the works must have been closed; and I incline the more to this hypothesis, as I find that in the adjoining sub-divisional circle, in Barowlee thana, which has been particularly fortunate as regards rainfall, the mean daily number employed on the relief works had increased during the fortnight. Mr. Hodgkinson furnishes no explanation on this point. There is some immigration to the works from Goruckpore, showing that all are not able to obtain work there. It is proposed to close all the relief works from the 1st July; and meanwhile, in order to lessen the grain expenditure, it is in contemplation, now that the season for general agricultural operations is approaching, to reduce the daily wages to the barest subsistence rates of 1 anna 9 pies, 6 pies, and 4 pies for men, women, and children of different ages, or their equivalent in grain of 12, 9, 6, and 4 chittacks.

Sale of Grain to Labourers on the Works.

33. During the fortnight about 24,000 maunds of grain only have been sold on the works. This is due to grain sales being suspended in Chupra and Manjhee sub-divisions owing to apprehended exhaustion of stocks.

Collection and Despatch of Labourers to Soane Canal Works.

34. None have yet been sent, but the first batch, though of a very limited number, is under despatch, and it is hoped that the example having been once set, many will now again agree to go.

State Emigration to British Burmah.

35. Orders have lately been received to resume operations, and head-money of one rupee for each emigrant is offered to recruiters. During next month, when the relief works are closed, it is hoped that more emigrants may be got.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

36. Mr. Hodgkinson reports thus under this head:—

"The transport of the grain which lay at Revelgunge is just finished. The last carts are expected to arrive to-day. Some 10,000 maunds remain to be supplied by Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Co.; it will, on arrival at Patna, be transported in boats, some up the Daha river to Umbicapore, and the rest up the Khunwali river to Chamookha and Kuttaya."

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Distribution and expenditure of Government grain.

37. The usual statement accompanies.

Gradual expenditure from Government grain stores, and possibility of more grain being actually required.

38. The allotment of 5,56,000 has been reduced by 60,000 ordered to be sent immediately to Tirhoot; and it will be seen that 80,000 maunds have been expended up to the close of the fortnight, leaving an unexpended balance of 4,16,400 maunds. According to the data available hitherto, the advances to cultivators, if they should prove to be needed in all villages on the present scale of allotment, would, it is now found, require six lakhs of maunds alone. To this must be added for relief-works now being carried on, say, for a month and a half's expenditure in Sewan, Musrukh, and Pursah sub-divisions, and for one month's expenditure in Chuprah and Manjhee, a further quantity of grain equivalent to 1,00,000 maunds. The result would appear to be that a further allotment of about three lakhs of maunds may need to be provided, and this without allowing for wastage, or any reserve to command the market, *Vide* statement enclosed.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

39. The statement accompanying shows the advances of grain made up to date, except for Bussuntpore, the figures for which have not been yet received; and money advances are shown under head "Financial results."

40. Mr. Hudson writes as follows under this head:—

"In the matter of advances, the Government work progresses very slowly; for the quarrels and jealousy of ryots, maliks, and thikadars seem to place a continuity of obstacles in the way of their being made. In my opinion, if the advances are to be really made in time for them to help the ryots over the crisis of their distress, the agency of the maliks must be dispensed with altogether. When, agreeably to Government instructions now in force, the

maliks are applied to either to take the advances themselves on behalf of the ryots, or to guarantee their repayment of the loan, a tangle of difficulties at once crops up; and whereas in cases where the maliks do not appear at all, and the putwari's attendance is dispensed with, the cases are soon ripe for action to be taken. In those where they do intervene, the longer the cases are labored on, the further off do they appear from consummation.

"On the one hand, the maliks will only support and be responsible for the ryots in their own 'khas' pattees; and on the other hand, the same ryots are found both in a 'khas' pattee and in an 'ijmalee' one; in one that is held by a thikadar, and in one that remains in the exclusive possession of the malik: added to these causes of delay, are the attempts of persons to divert to their own ends the endeavours of Government to fulfil its obligations. For instance, the relief superintendent ascertained at a village named Madhuapore, near Bugowrah, that certain parties to a case before the High Court had applied for an advance in order to construct evidence to support their claim. Again, there are maliks who reply to the Government invitation to assist their ryots by professing to have made every arrangement, and whose sole object is to avoid doing anything, and to stave off all Government intervention between them and their tenants. Such was the case at Harnatar, where the relief superintendent found that absolutely nothing had been done, although the zemindar had replied to my notice warning him of an application from his ryots, by making the above declaration. It is certainly clear that if anything is to be done in time, we must act without the maliks, and a discretion to do this was given to all officers."

41. In Major Jackson's sub-division, which at present only consists of three circles, 13 group superintendents have been appointed, and the work of preparing the village lists is in progress.

42. Mr. Tonnerre, concerning the Manjhee sub-division, reports as follows:—

"The grain is being weighed out all day to those who take away the village advances.

"Nearly every morning I have ridden out into the interior, gone into villages, questioned ryots as to whether the lists were being drawn up fairly or not, &c.

"I have ascertained that maliks are quite averse to their ryots receiving Government advances; they employ every means in their power to thwart its agents; when putwarees can be got away in time it is always done, the maliks imagining thereby that they have washed their hands of the whole thing.

"When the putwaree has been set to work before the malik could interfere, the latter's only aim is to diminish the sums total of maunds and rupees as much as he can.

"A man with a large family requires 10 maunds, and the putwaree puts down four, without informing the applicant.

"Even among themselves the ryots have but one object, *i.e.*, to be helped as soon as possible, and 'the devil take the hindmost.' If any ryot is absent from his village at the time of drawing up the list, he is omitted; no enquiries are made about him. There are many chances that in every list many are omitted who should have been included, and who apply for help after the bond has been signed and the first instalment of grain issued.

"This has happened to me *three* times. I shall in future delay every issue of advances for *two* days after the preparation of the list to allow representations to be made intine.

"Petitions are also presented by mooktars to prevent the issue of advances to such and such a one, on the ground that his land is mortgaged over and over again.

"It would take a revenue court with a large staff to dispose of such matters.

"Ryots do not hesitate sometimes to threaten the group superintendent that he may pass excessive lists for advances.

"It will be seen how many difficulties beset the drawing up of such lists with due care and yet with rapidity.

"I hold office daily, and my residence is crowded with putwarees, ryots, and beggars. I am getting everything decentralised, and all applicants will, as soon as possible, be referred to their respective circles.

"I have divided the sub-division into five circles, viz: Pursah, Ramgurh, Bunwer, Taintpore, and Chainpore. The latter I have to manage myself, as there is no person eligible for the post of circle officer in that part of the sub-division.

"I have appointed 16 group superintendents, 15 on Rs. 10, and one on Rs. 15 per month. The latter is in Chainpore, and in charge of the largest group.

"There being no one on the spot to control him, I gave him Rs. 15 to make it worth his while to retain his post."

43. I quote the following from Mr Barry's narrative (subsequently received):—

"For the purpose of making advances and for charitable relief, this sub-division has been divided into 9 circles. Of these 7 are in Pursa thana, and 2 in Dighwarrah, the latter having as yet remained in abeyance, there being no urgent distress among the people. Of the 7 circles of Pursa, the boundary and villages of the following have been carefully defined, viz:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Tehtee, Mr. Macgregor, | = 52 villages. |
| 2. Telepore ditto | = 36 ditto. |
| 3. Arna, Mr. W. L. Llewellyn | = 38 ditto. |
| 4. Nowada, Mr. Tullock | = 34 ditto. |
| 5. Cheytun Pursa, Moonsiff | = 49 ditto. |
| 6. Seetolpore, Sheik Abdool Ali | = 75 ditto. |

"Advances to a large extent have already been made in the first four of these circles, and the remaining two circles are in a forward state. A great number of lists have been given in to me, which belong to these circles; these lists will be sent to the circle officers for disposal. Group superintendents for every 10 or 15 villages have been appointed in all these circles at salaries from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem, and care has been taken to select men of influence and of great local knowledge. These have been readily found. So I am confident the advance will be made in a business-like manner, and that no one will get grain who is not really in need of it. The amount of grain to be given to each ryot is distinctly specified in the lists sanctioned.

"With regard to the remaining circle, viz., Merondhi, in charge of Mr. T. Wilson, nothing has been done, as Mr. Wilson has been absent during the fortnight at Durbhunga. The assistant, Mr. Simpson, at present in charge of the factory in Mr. Wilson's place, has only been a few months in the country, and is of course useless for this kind of work. If Mr. Wilson does not return soon, other arrangements will have to be made. It is said that Mr. Llewellyn of Ramcolla is looking after this circle, but I have received no replies to my letters addressed to the circle officer. The villages that do not fall into any circle, about 200 in number, will be taken up and disposed of by myself. The work is progressing, and several group superintendents have been appointed, and the villages in their groups determined. Of course great care is required to see that no one village is included in two circles or groups. But this is very difficult, as so many villages bear the same name, that mistakes will occur, and a few miles from their factories, it is astonishing how ignorant Indigo planters are.

"I have found that in some villages two circle officers have made advances; but this has arisen from the fact that both factories had leases, or thikas, of portions of the village from different proprietors, and each circle officer gave advances to his own ryots. There is no objection to this, but at my interview with circle officers (and I have seen them all), I have warned them how careful they must be in cases of this kind, to see that ryots do not take advances from both circle officers. The English circle officers are very chary in making advances, as they are directly interested in keeping their ryots solvent; for if they advance too much, the ryots will become hopelessly involved, and will be unable to pay their rents to the factories. If anything, there will be a tendency to give too little rather than too much. They report that each applicant generally gets only about three maunds for three months, which is very little, considering that, as a rule, there are six to ten persons depending on each household. Nothing is being done in haste, and no advances are being made without careful local inquiry. I have found no difficulty in dealing with the putwarees."

44. The Sewan sub-divisional report is to the following effect:—

"Mr. Rattray reports as follows under this head:—

"The preparation of village lists is progressing fairly in most of the relief circles. Lists of 282 villages have been prepared up to date, showing an application for 43,991 maunds and 35 seers, and the grain is now in course of distribution amongst the applicants. I have great difficulties to contend against in the preparation of the lists. Zemindars, with very few exceptions, have refused to stand security for the grain now being advanced, and by their influence over their putwarees and tenants, are throwing every obstacle in my way towards the completion of the lists. Since the promulgation of the Government order putting a stop to all grain advances, except cleaned rice at 12 seers for the rupee, applications by maliks and zemindars have ceased.*

"Instructions have been issued to Mr. Rattray in accordance with the Magistrate-Collector's order, to explain to all maliks, that as they are certain to be held responsible in the end for the recovery of the advances to their ryots, it is more to their interest to allow the lists to be checked by the putwarees than by preventing the attendance of the putwarees to risk persons being given advances without reasonable security."

45. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus under this head:—

"Advances to ryots have been made on a large scale during the past fortnight, 24,411 maunds 32 seers 6 chittacks have, according to the last reports received from the different store-houses, been actually distributed."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

46. The number receiving this description of relief is shown in the annexed statement. The large falling off is due to non-receipt of most of the returns, owing to change of system under which returns are now sent to the sub-divisional officers.

47. The Chuprah sub-divisional officer, Major Jackson, reports thus:—

"For this purpose, 6 circles exist respectively at Arwa, Gurkha, two in Chuprah, one at Revelgunge, and one at Goldengunge. The relief centre at Goldengunge has only just been opened. It has been entrusted to a respectable resident of the locality, named Sew Govind Sah, with a mohurrir and two peons to assist him. No actual disbursements have as yet been made, but a list of about 80, purdah women worthy of relief has been received, and their wants will be immediately attended to. Some distrust and fear exists in this new circle as to the meaning of the measures being taken, but this, as in other instances, will no doubt disappear as the scheme becomes better known."

48. The following may be quoted under this head from Mr. Hudson's narrative of the Musrukh sub-division:—

"The relief superintendent reports to me that he has introduced the system of giving thread to poor weavers in Baboo Sadho Saran's circle. Mr. Llewellyn of Rajaputty, also,

* NOTE.—Whilst writing this report, fresh instructions have been received.

has a very large quantity of ready spun thread, and has instituted a search for weavers in his neighbourhood to convert it into cloth. Here at Gopulpore, as well as in my own special circle at Musrukh, the distributions on account of cotton spinning, and also of alms to the helpless, are very considerable; but I must not fail to notice a most characteristic feature of the results of Government action in the matter of charitable relief. A number of Domes, strong, able-bodied men and women, came to this relief centre yesterday to receive charity. When asked why they did not seek employment on the tanks and roads, they boldly expressed their disinclination to labor, and stoutly refused to do so. Such are some of the piratical attempts upon the Government benevolence, which throw such obstacles in the way of its being put in practice. The very thieves by profession come forward to share, as of right, in that which all parties are prone to regard as a universal dole."

49. The sub-divisional officer of Sewan has now opened a poor-house at his station where cooked food is given.

50. The following is Mr. Hodgkinson's report of the Hutwa sub-division :—

"A large increase is observable under this head.

CIRCLE.	Average number receiving cooked-food.	Number receiving uncooked-food.	Number receiving food in payment of wages for cotton spinning.	Number specially relieved by village officer under (d).	TOTAL.
Hutwah	61	939	315	.....	1,315
Sreepore	180	484	60	.....	730
Bhorey, Dhowl and Chuniokha	180	470	204	.....	854
Muniarah	14	22	.....	80	116
Jugdishpore	63	.....	30	.....	93
Chukkia	42	.....	.....	.....	42
Gopalgrunge	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Sonowhula	44	192	.....	.....	236
Bunjaria ... ..	.....	116	.....	.....	116
Kuttayah ... ..	.....	22	.....	.....	22
Kuhala ... ..	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Total	604	2,255	609	80	3,548

"Group superintendents have been appointed in Marur, Dhowl, and Bhoney Zillahs, the circles under Mr. Browne; and also in the Maniarah circle under Mr. Reid. In the Sreepore circle, the putwarees, who have on an average five or six villages under them, will report directly to Mr. Buskin, who is in charge of it. Arrangements for the rest of the estate will be completed very shortly. In the meantime, direct enquiries regarding persons requiring relief are being made from the putwarees who came in with the ryots for grain advances; and this plan has hitherto worked well, but of course some superintendence will be necessary in the future."

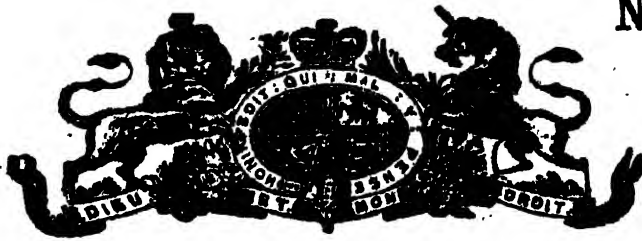
G.—THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

51. The financial results of relief operations are given below :—

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown ...			19,41,668	3 3½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for district relief works, <i>vide</i> statement of labor, from 31st May to 13th June 1874 ...	1,89,079	4 0		
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for protective works in the town of Chupra, from ditto to ditto ...	1,577	13 9		
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduk division, for relief works in connection with the Sarun embankment, for the fortnight ending 11th June, 1874 ...	1,480	8 0		
4. Amount advanced for relief works in the town of Chupra under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate viz.—				
For levelling the Serai compound ...	700	0 0		
For digging tanks ...	1,000	0 0		
For repairing roads ...	400	0 0		
	2,100	0 0		
5. Amount of tuccavee advances made to the following persons for purchase of seed-grain and plough cattle, viz.—				
To Bhagwan Sahay of Peteree, pergunnah Barae ...	19	0 0		
To Raghoonundun Ravat of Sawaree, pergunnah Bal ...	45	0 0		
To Sheo Nundun Singh, of Toleh Baharepore, pergunnah Toleh ...	200	0 0		
To Ram Anogreh Singh, of Toleh Baharepore, pergunnah Toleh ...	120	0 0		
	384	0 0		

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
6. Amount advanced under Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, as follows :—viz.						
<i>For Wells.</i>						
To Hanmeat Sahay of Gopalpore Chukdeh, pergunnah Bal ...	225	0	0			
To Nursingh Sahay of Shah Nawazpore, pergunnah Goah ..	249	0	0			
To Beejadhur Mohish of Ktaya, pergunnah Bal	99	0	0			
To Raghoober Dyal of Mohamedpore, pergunnah Goah ...	100	0	0			
<i>For Tanks.</i>						
To Ram Nihora Pandey, of Choorma, pergunnah Baral ...	3,600	0	0			
7. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for conveyance of Government grain into different places of storage in the interior of the district	6,000	0	0			
				6,000	0	0
8. Amount advanced for constructing golahs and sheds for storage of Government grain, viz.—						
To District Superintendent of Police, Sarun	167	11	11			
To Narain Dutt, head constable of Sewan	50	0	0			
				217	11	11
9. Amount paid to Choonee Lall, Marwaree, being balance of the price of grain purchased from him at Revelgunge ...	21,250	0	0			
				21,250	0	0
<i>Establishment.</i>						
10. Pay of the famine establishment attached to the district grain office at Chuprah for May, 1874	458	13	10			
11. Ditto late (Salt Department Sudder sub-division) for May 1874	348	0	0			
12. Pay of Major W. Jackson on special duty at Chupra, for May 1874	892	12	0			
13. Pay of the medical establishment attached to the poor-house at Serai for May 1874 ...	26	12	4			
14. Pay of Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent, on special duty at Ekma, for May 1874 ...	300	0	0			
15. Pay of Baboo Debee Pershad, district grain officer for April and May 1874	500	0	0			
16. Pay of Mr. W. H. Hudson on special duty at Musrukh for May 1874	1,036	10	10			
17. Pay of the medical establishment attached to the Revelgunge municipality for May 1874	31	2	0			
18. Pay of Mr. W. Barry on special duty at Pursa for May 1874 ...	1,311	0	5			
19. Pay of Mr. Curton, late Deputy Inspector of Salt at Sewan, for May 1874 ...	100	0	0			
20. Pay of Moulvee Mohamed Seedeeg, tehsildar, on special duty, including establishment for May 1874	260	0	0			

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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WORKING OF THE SYSTEM OF SUMMARY TRIALS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1873.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1874.

IN May last the Lieutenant-Governor called for a report on the working of the system of summary trial, under Sections 222 and 225 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by individual Magistrates as well as by benches, during the half-year ending with the 30th June last. The reports submitted by the several Commissioners show the following results in their respective divisions. No report has been received from the Commissioner of Assam.

2. *Burdwan Division.*—In this division the summary procedure was used very cautiously. The record has been found on inspection generally clear and sufficiently full, and, except in a few cases of bad livelihood tried at Midnapore under Section 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the cases selected for disposal in this way were legally and judiciously selected. The Commissioner says that as far as the experiment had gone up to the end of June, the results were satisfactory. A full statement of the number of acquittals and convictions is not given in all districts, but where it is given, convictions considerably preponderate, apparently because in selecting cases for summary disposal officers were guided by the simple and straightforward nature of the cases as they came into court. It is satisfactory to see it stated that cases were very commonly disposed of at a single sitting in some districts.

8. *Presidency Division*.—The 24-Pergunnahs did not begin summary trials till the end of April. In other districts the system was introduced at once. The working is well reported of, and the absence of complaint or censure from the Judge in appealable cases (with one exception) is noted. Both the Commissioner and the Magistrates have examined the records of the Subordinate Magistrates and are satisfied. It is, however, remarked that when cases have to be postponed, notes of the evidence are useful as a guide to the Magistrate, and of course this is so. The Magistrate can take brief notes for his own guidance in such cases, and often should do so. Several officers remark that in trying a case out, the absence of the necessity of writing under the summary procedure makes close examination rapid and really searching, and leads to the truth. There is not a word of disapproval of the system in the reports from the Presidency Division: a very gratifying result.

4. *Cooch Behar Division*.—Here but few cases were summarily tried, but these seem to have been properly dealt with.

5. *Chittagong Division*.—Cases had been summarily tried in each district of this division, and are said to have been properly dealt with. In Chittagong itself the procedure was found useful in shipping cases, breach of port rules, &c., brought in as "summary cases" under Section 148 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

6. *Rajshahye Division*.—In this division a fair beginning was made in each district. One bench made a slip in trying summarily one or two cases that did not fall under the sections, but the general result was satisfactory everywhere. Convictions predominated largely over acquittals, but complaints of miscarriage of justice were entirely absent.

7. *Dacca Division*.—In the Dacca district the Deputy Magistrate at Manickgunge tried 323 cases summarily—more than any one else apparently. The Magistrate has looked into the files of several of those cases and found them good, but he should examine them more extensively. In the other districts all officers worked the system much more cautiously. There is no complaint any where.

8. *Patna Division*.—The report on the system in the Patna district is interesting and encouraging. The Gya and Shahabad reports are meagre. In Tirhoot all the subordinate officers used the summary power extensively, but the registers are said to have been in some instances badly kept. The Commissioner has insisted on more care.

9. *Bhaugulpore Division*.—Cases summarily tried by individual officers in the districts of this Division have been scrutinized with satisfactory results. There is a general absence of postponements, and it is said that the rapid pressing of questions elicits truth from the witnesses.

10. *Orissa Division*.—The Commissioner reports favorably, and wishes the system to be further tried. One Native Deputy Magistrate at Kendraparah was severely censured by the Commissioner for his procedure. He has since left the service. In Pooree and Balasore few cases were tried, and Mr. Beames thinks the procedure threw petty cases on the Magistrate of the district too much. The remedy for this is the formation of benches of Honorary Magistrates.

11. *Chota Nagpore Division*.—The reports are here entirely favorable.

12. The above remarks apply chiefly to summary trials by individual officers. In most places the bench system had worked but for a short while when the period under report expired. In both the Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions the bench arrangements were late of completion. In the Chittagong Division the benches had not been regularly started in June. In the Rajshahye Division the benches had only here and there commenced working, and with one exception, noticed above, they seem to have shown excessive care in trying their cases. In the Dacca district the Municipal bench worked admirably, but the Magistrate says the ordinary bench did not work so well, and he thought it a waste of power, as he or the Joint-Magistrate would have done the work in half the time alone. But the Lieutenant-Governor notes that the bench had only ten cases to try, and if Mr. Lyall only arranged to

let a 2nd-class salaried Magistrate sit with them, as a rule, he would save power. In Furreedpore the bench seem to have acted with independence and discretion in trying cases with the Deputy Magistrate.

13. In the Patna district the bench has, under the Commissioner Mr. Bayley's care and the Magistrate's supervision, thriven admirably. It is interesting to find the Honorary Magistrates here asking to be allowed to sit without a stipendiary Magistrate. As soon as a Commissioner reports any bench fit to act independently, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to let it do so by way of experiment. The Magistrate of Shahabad points to a difficulty in the way of rural benches, viz. that institution stamps cannot be got at the places where they sit. The Clerk of the Court may, as suggested, take out a small quantity to sell. Orders will be issued from the Revenue Department of this Government with a view to arrange this in every place where a rural bench may be established.

14. In the Bhaugulpore Division no benches had begun to work. The Commissioner of the Orissa Division thinks them unsuited to his division, owing to its backward state; and in Cooch Behar and Chota Nagpore the same objections are raised.

15. The press of work and necessity for speedy procedure which may result from the impending scarcity make it desirable to extend as much as possible the power of summary and prompt trial. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore be glad to receive and consider applications from Commissioners to confer summary powers on those Magistrates who are deemed thoroughly competent to exercise them.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																															
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LASSER MILLET— RAGI OR MU AND CHEN.														
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
AL.																																	
Districts.																																	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
...	10	4	10	4	12	0	19	0	19	8	22	0	13	0	13	4	18	4	13	8	14	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
h ...	12	8	12	8	14	8	16	0	16	0	18	12	11	0	11	4	17	12	15	0	16	4	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
m ...	10	8	10	8	12	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	11	4	11	4	16	0	14	8	15	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
re ...	10	0	10	0	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	12	0	17	0	20	0	20	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	0	11	8	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	12	0	13	8	13	4	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	0	11	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	16	0	12	8	12	8	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Districts.																																	
...	11	6	11	12	...	19	4	18	8	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	...	12	4	12	0	...	...	...	...	14	0	11	8	...	...	...
annuhs ...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	20	0	8	4	9	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	7	11	7	14	8	22	13	22	13	12	0	11	7	11	7	16	0	13	1	13	1	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	8	11	0	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	17	12	17	0	17	0	26	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
adabad ...	13	0	13	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	8	14	0	11	0	13	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pore ...	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	14	8	23	8	10	0	12	8	24	0	11	8	14	8	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	8	12	8	14	0	22	0	22	0	35	0	11	8	11	8	23	0	12	0	12	0	34	0	15	0	16	0	20	0	...	...
bye ...	10	8	10	14	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	10	8	15	0	11	4	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore ...	10	2	10	2	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	6	15	0	11	13	11	4	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a ...	12	0	12	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	8	4	22	0	13	3	12	12	38	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	4	14	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	12	0	16	8	16	8	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ding ...	6	0	6	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	10	0	4	0	5	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	14	0	7	0	5
oree ...	11	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	8	0	...	13	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.*																																	
Districts.																																	
...	10	10	10	8	13	0	20	0	20	0	35	0	14	0	16	0	21	0	18	0	19	0	32	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...
edpore ..	12	0	15	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
argunge ...	5	0	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	18	8	18	8	18	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ensing ...	10	0	10	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	23	0	16	8	14	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
at† ...	9	0	8	12	11	0	9	0	9	0	...	...	15	12	14	14	28	8	21	14	21	0	38	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
art† ...	8	0	8	8	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	13	6	16	0	16	0	17	12	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tagong† ...	8	0	8	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	17	0	18	0	16	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
khally† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
perah† ...	10	0	10	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	16	0	20	0	19	0	20	0	39	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	13	6	16	0	16	0	13	13	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah† ...	...	8	8	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	13	3	26	6	20	0	20	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In the interior price of best rice ranges from 12 to 15 seers, and common rice 14 to 16-4 seers per rupee.

In the interior price of common rice ranges from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

In the interior price of best rice ranges from 13-5 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 14-8 to 22-13 seers per rupee.

Old rice.

Return not received.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 7, 1874

mentioned Districts of Bengal on the 3rd January 1874.

R OF 80 TOLAH.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICT.							
INDIAN- R.N.		GRAM.				FIRE-WOOD.				SALT.				ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.											
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.								
...	...	15	0	15	0	22	0	90	0	110	0	...	9	4	8	8	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan.		
0	37	8	16	0	16	4	10	0	320	0	320	0	...	8	0	8	2	8	8	...	...	...	...	Sancoorah.			
...	...	13	8	13	0	22	0	240	0	240	0	...	8	12	8	12	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	Beerbhooan.		
...	...	13	0	12	0	17	8	80	0	180	0	180	0	...	8	4	8	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	Midnapore.		
...	...	13	8	13	12	20	8	120	0	120	0	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly.	
...	...	14	0	14	8	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	7	0	7	0	...	12	0	Howrah.	
Western I																															
Central																															
4	12	...	15	0	14	12	...	110	0	110	0	...	8	12	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.	
...	...	13	5	14	8	17	8	110	0	110	0	...	9	0	9	0	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-Pergunnas.
...	...	15	4	15	4	20	10	120	0	120	0	...	8	10	8	10	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nuddea.
...	...	10	12	13	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore.
...	...	15	0	15	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	9	0	9	0	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moorshedab.
...	...	11	0	10	0	16	0	160	0	160	0	...	7	8	7	8	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinapore.
20	0	23	0	12	8	11	8	20	0	160	0	160	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	Maldah.				
...	...	12	12	12	12	...	...	100	0	100	0	...	8	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	11	4	10	2	10	2	107	0	128	0	116	0	...	7	0	7	8	7	0	Rungpore.				
...	...	12	0	12	0	14	0	65	0	60	0	...	7	8	7	8	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bograh.
...	...	10	8	12	0	26	4	200	0	200	0	...	8	4	8	4	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.
20	0	18	0	8	0	7	0	8	0	200	0	200	0	...	4	0	4	0	4	0	Darjeeling.				
...	...	11	0	8	0	...	...	160	0	160	0	...	6	6	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Julpigoree.
Cooch Beh																															
Eastern																															
...	...	13	0	12	0	21	0	80	0	80	0	...	8	15	8	15	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
...	...	13	0	13	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furzedpo.
...	150	0	160	0	8	8	8	12	7	8	6	0	8 to 15	Backerguz.				
...	...	11	0	10	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	8	4	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensie.
...	...	11	8	11	8	19	4	107	0	107	0	...	8	4	8	4	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet.
...	...	10	0	10	0	14	14	64	0	64	0	64	0	...	8	0	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	...	15	0	Cachar.	
...	...	9	0	7	8	17	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	...	8	0	8	8	9	4	10	6	0	8 to 10	...	Chittagon.	
...	...	8	0	8	0	13	0	280	0	280	0	...	7	0	7	8	8	0	7	8	5	0	7	8	...	Noakhally.	
...	...	10	0	10	0	18	0	8	12	8	12	9	0	Tipperah.	
...	320	0	320	0	...	7	4	7	4	8	0	Chittagon.
...	...	8	4	8	0	10	4	12	0	13	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	Hill Tipp.

R New rice.

F Exclusive of dieting expenses.

G Price of common rice at outlying marts is from 18 to 25 seers per rupes.

H Bundles.

I Return for week ending 27th December last received after publication of the last Gazette.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the underme

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																																			
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			TULSIH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR AND CH.																	
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
SHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	16 0	17 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 4	11 8	14 0	17 0	17 8	35 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 3	10 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ad ...	13 8	14 0	15 0	19 0	19 8	30 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	16 0	17 8	...	17 8	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	9 8	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	12 8	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arnu ...	11 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	29 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	35 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
yr ...	13 6	13 6	17 8	21 0	21 0	39 9	9 4	9 4	13 6	12 6	13 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
dpore ...	13 5	12 10	14 8	20 8	18 15	22 11	10 1	11 7	18 15	13 14	12 10	21 7	...	...	...	17 0	16 15	38 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
h ...	11 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	40 0	10 0	10 5	25 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RISSA.																																				
† ...	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	22 5	22 5	31 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
> ...	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	25 10	21 0	21 0	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 ...	11 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NAGPORE.																																				
West Frontier Agency.																																				
ebaugh ...	12 8	12 8	14 0	16 0	...	24 0	8 8	9 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uggat ...	9 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	...	18 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	19 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oomt ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hoom ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	21 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AND ADJACENT HILLS.																																				
rat ...	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 8	13 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
opt ...	13 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngt ...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngt ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
agort...	...	...	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
aporet ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills.*																																				
and Jynteah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills.*																																				

In the interior.

These labourers are paid in food-grains, the price of which in an ordinary season has been taken in calculating their pay.

In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 21 seers, and of common rice from 10-4 to 23 seers per rupee.

Average price in the interior.

In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 15 to 21 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

6th January 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 7, 1874.

of Bengal on the 3rd January 1874.—(Continued.)

OF 80 TOLAHS.																AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.																DISTRICT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
INDIAN.		GRAM.						FIRE-WOOD.						SALT.				ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.				SYCH OR HORSE-KEEPER.				COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 3rd January 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 6th* Jan. 1874	Nil	Weather cold and clear. The late rice crop reaped and nearly gathered. Recent enquiries in the interior show that the outturn would be between six and a half and seven annas for the whole district. There is great improvement in the look of the cold weather crops. Owing to increased exportation the price of rice is daily rising. Fever same as before.
	2 Bancoorah, 3rd " "	Nil	Weather clear and cold. Nothing new to note about the crops since last report.
	3 Beerbhoom, 3rd " "	Nil	Dry and clear weather. Rice harvest home; average total yield of the entire district about eight annas. 10,125½ maunds exported by rail to Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions during the week ending 27th December last. Prices show a slightly rising tendency.
	4 Midnapore, 3rd " "	Nil	Weather fair; wind constantly changing. No change of importance; the outturn of the late rice is on the whole closely corresponding with the amount estimated, though in some places rather better, in others rather worse. The large quantity of paddy forced into the market to pay rent has induced a decided fall of prices, and at all the large marts the price is now Rs. 2 per maund of cleaned rice. Cold weather crops certainly not worse than expected.
	5 Hooghly, 3rd " "	Nil	Clear throughout; wind from north and north-east. Reaping of rice is nearly over. Potato and other cold weather crops promising.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 3rd " "	Nil	Weather continues fair and colder than before. The late rice crop has been nearly all reaped. The results may be taken to be as follows: In thannahs Oolooberiah and Shampore twelve annas, in Bagnan ten annas, in Ampta and Doomjore eight annas, and in Jugutbulbupore and Khanacool four annas. Boro rice has been sown over a much larger area than usual, and is doing well so far as it has gone. Exportation of rice from the district going on as before, i.e., the rice is exported almost as soon as it is cut.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 6th† Jan. 1874.	Nil	Clear and cold. There has been no change since last report. The harvest of the late rice crop has not been completed. Cold weather crops sown in patches doing fairly well, but they require rain. Fever of the ordinary kind prevails in Barrackpore and still continues in Baseerhat. It has been abating in Barreepore and Baraset. One death from cholera reported at Dum-dum.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	7 Nuddea, 3rd " "	Nil	The weather was cloudy on the 28th and 29th December last. Rain fell at Kooshter on the former day and a few drops elsewhere; the rest of the week was fine. Except as regards the sudder sub-division, prospects have not altered. In the sudder sub-division it appears that the outturn of the late rice crop is considerably less than four annas as previously estimated, and that excepting arhar (pulse) and teel (oil-seed), the cold weather crops will not yield an outturn of more than two annas.
	8 Jessore, 3rd " "	·66	Clear and cold for the most part, with heavy fogs night and morning. A shower fell on the night of the 28th December last in all the sub-divisions. The paddy crop is nearly all harvested and the outturn is, as previously reported, at least an eight-anna one on the average. The prospects of the winter crops are not worse than before. The rain of the 28th December last has done them some slight good. There is a good deal of exportation going on from the various marts. There is no rise in the price of rice worth mentioning.
	9 Moorshedabad, 3rd " "	Nil	Weather bright and cool. There was a drizzle at Rampore Haut, Jungipore, Burwa, and Gowas on the 27th and 28th December last. The late rice harvest has been completed. The average outturn for the whole district is six annas; the yield for the northern thannahs having to some extent compensated for the great failure in the west. Cold weather crops are much in want of rain; the drizzle of the 27th and 28th December having been scarcely sufficient to lay the dust. Prices show a decided rise during the week. Small-pox prevalent in parts.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	10 Dinagepore, 3rd " "	·32	Clouds and showers for a couple of days; the weather has since cleared up; rain heavier in other parts of the district than at head-quarters. Paddy nearly all cut; the rain has done good to the cold weather crops, which have germinated. The sowing of boro paddy begun. Prices are rising. Some cases of cholera reported before the rain fell.

* Telegram of the 6th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 6th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIV.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah, 3rd Jan. 1874	0.24	Threatening, with rain on the 28th December last. Fine and very cold during the rest of the week. The rain which fell on the night of the 27th and morning of the 28th December, seems to have been general, though slighter to the south and west than to the north and east. It has done much good. Had the fall been heavier the prospect of a good crop of wheat, barley, peas, &c., would have been safe; as it is, these crops are still looking very well in many places and promise an average yield. The kharai (pulse) and mustard have been better than was expected and promise a fair yield. Boro paddy is being transplanted; the area under cultivation this year is considerably larger than usual. Prices stationary.
	12 Rajshahye, 3rd " "	.01	There was again slight rain in parts of the district on the 28th December last, not sufficient to be of any good. The weather has been cold and the dew heavy. There is no change in the prospects of the cold weather crops. Kharai and moong (pulses), sugarcane and teel (oil-seed) (early crops) are being reaped, and have given a very fair outturn. Boro paddy cultivation continues to be carried on, and the prospects are good at present. Prices of rice have not varied much generally. In Godagaree and Pooteah a rise is reported to the extent of 2 seers and in Manda of 1 seer per rupee. Cholera is abating, except in Boraigong quarter where there are still many cases.
	13 Rungpore, 3rd " "	.38	Rain on the 28th December last at Gychanda; the fall was .71; elsewhere to the west, north, and north-east the fall was heavier, and in some places there was hail. The rain has done good to wheat, tobacco, and other crops. There is a large crop of mustard and potatoes. Rice is dearer—from Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 5 per maund. In the north of the district, where there has been the best crop, the price is rising owing to exportation to Dinagepore and Purneah.
	14 Bogra, 3rd " "	.38	Rain fell on the night of the 27th December last, and on the morning of the 28th; afterwards fine and no signs of rain. The recent fall of rain, though too late to do good to the rice, was decidedly beneficial for the cold weather crops, and has encouraged the people with respect to them. Cutting of the paddy nearly finished. Expected average yield of sugarcane fourteen annas.
	15 Pubna, 3rd " "	.08	Very cold; sky was cloudy and it rained slightly on the 27th December last. Harvesting of the (Boron amun) late paddy has nearly been finished. The people are now collecting mashkalai (pulse). Teel (oil-seed) crop has been cut. The prospect of other cold weather crops, such as wheat, barley, linseed, gram, and mooshuree (pulse) is unfavorable, owing to the long and continued drought. The slight shower of rain which fell during the week has done no good to them. The ryots have finished sowing cheena (millet) and are sowing boro paddy in the low chur lands. The cheena plants still present a tolerably healthy appearance, but if it does not rain soon this crop will not do well.
COCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling, 3rd " "	Nil	A sprinkling of hail, rain, and snow; alternate fog and sunshine with strong wind, occasionally in the sudder station. In the Terai there has been slight rain, which will do no good to the very young crops. The rice crops have been gathered in to the extent of about three-fourths. Prices of most of the grains have fallen during the week. The young crops promise well if no more rain falls at this season.
	17 Julpigoree, 3rd " "	.15	Slight showers in the early part of the week. Hail fell at Doobjhora in the Dooars; the weather has been colder since the rain, but on the 2nd January clouds came up and it is warmer and looks like more rain. Rain fell at Bodda on the 28th and 29th December '56, attended with hail in places, which is said to have somewhat damaged standing paddy, tobacco, and mustard. Rain will have had beneficial effect in the south of the district. The hail is said to have done some damage to the paddy in the Dooars. Generally there is little change. Prices are in most places beginning to rise owing to exports. The general feeling in the district now is that the extent to which exportation has gone on, and is going on, may lead to distress, but this feeling in no way checks export.
	Cooch Behar	.....	Return not received.
Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca, 6th Jan. 1874	Nil	Weather cold and cloudy, slight rain fell in places. Prospect of crops as before. Health improving.
	19 Farreedpore, 3rd " "	Nil	No rain since last report, excepting what the instrument itself could not gauge. Nothing to add to the last report, which was a very full one. The weather was cloudy and a few drops fell on the morning of the 3rd instant, but it has again cleared up. Winter crops are of course worse from the continued drought, and the late rice harvest is gathered in. Rice is very plentiful at Goalundo.
	20 Backergunge, 3rd " "	Nil	Weather cold. The harvest is nearly over. The rice traders at Backergunge say that the crop is four annas short and the exportation is as yet not greater than in ordinary years. The cold weather crops look pretty well.
	21 Mymensing, 3rd " "	.61	Rain on 29th December last was general throughout the district, but more plentiful in the east than in the west; the 30th was cloudy; the sky since then has been clear till the 3rd January, when the clouds are again beginning to gather and there seems a chance of more rain. The rain has had a good effect both on the crops now on the ground and in facilitating the preparation of land for the boro paddy. The reports from the interior of the district are generally favorable, and the price of food has fallen during the week. Cholera has nearly disappeared from Kishengunge. There is still fever in Attee, but it is not so prevalent as before.

* Telegram of the 6th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Easterly Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	22 Sylhet, 27th Dec. 1873	Nil	Little colder than last week. Subsequent telegram reports about 60 inches of rain-fall on the 28th December last. Weather stormy. Cold weather crops will benefit. About three to four annas of the late rice crops remain to be cut. 3,000 maunds of rice and 5,000 maunds of paddy exported last week. Rice falling in price. The outturn of zillah Hingajee is reported to be a fair average crop. A little cholera and small-pox in Laskarpore, Sankerpasha, Chattack, and Nabegunge.
	23 Cachur, 27th " "	Nil	Fair weather. Occasional dark clouds gather, but quickly disperse; no fogs in or around the sudder station in the mornings. More than half the paddy has been cut, and that which is still standing promises well. The price of common rice in the sudder station has been raised by four annas a maund over that of last week.
	24 Chittagong, 27th " "	Nil	Fine and seasonable weather. Prospects of crops generally favorable.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	25 Noakhally, 27th " "	Nil	Fair weather. In the southern and eastern parts of the district the reaping of the late rice is far advanced. In the northern side the harvest is more backward. The cold weather crops are stated to be doing well. Prices at and near the sudder station are much the same as in previous week; at the outlying markets they have slightly fallen.
	26 Tipperah, 27th " "	Nil	Weather very cool and fair. Common rice has fallen to Rs. 2 per maund. In Brahmunbariah, about which the greatest anxiety was felt, it has fallen to Rs. 1-14 a maund in spite of exportations being still made on a large scale. The correctness of the later reports seems to have been verified.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 27th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Cold throughout the week and foggy in the morning. The gathering of the cotton crop has nearly finished; the prospects of the mustard and other cold weather crops are good.
	Hill Tipperah, 27th Dec 1873.	Nil	Bright and cold, with chilly winds from the north-west. No change to report; reaping of the paddy crop on low lands continues. Prices stationary.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 5th* Jan. 1874	·03	Weather very cold; a slight rain fell in the Sudder, Barh, and Behar divisions, but not enough to do much good to the crops. The state of the crops satisfactory. General health good.
	29 Gya, 3rd " "	·06	Weather cool. A slight rain is reported to have fallen during the week over the whole of the district, but it was too slight to do much good. Towards the northern and the eastern parts of the Aurungabad sub-division it appears to have been a little heavier than in other parts. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good, but rain is much wanted. Health of the district good.
	30 Shahabad, 3rd " "	Nil	Rain threatened on two or three days of past week, but nothing that could be called a shower reported. No change for the worse in the cold weather crops reported, except that to the south of Khudra they are said to be drying up. The high west wind prevailing is likely to injure the peas and moosoor (pulse) now in flower. Cheena (millet) being sown in irrigated lands in Sussceram.
	31 Tirhoot, 3rd " "	·03	Very cloudy in the early part of the week, and on the 2nd and 3rd instant light clouds and high west winds. In the Sectamarhee sub-division there was ·50 inches of rain on the 27th December, which is reported to have somewhat benefited the spring crops. A sixteen-anna crop of rahur and koorti (pulses) is expected. Sugarcane being cut, is very fair. Poppy is backward. The cold weather crops all round will not exceed six annas. In parts of the Jaleh thannah the ryots have commenced sowing cheena (millet) and moong (pulse). In the Durbhangah sub-division, the rainfall on the 27th December was ·48 inches at head-quarters but not more than ·05 in the centre tracts. It has caused no material change for the better in the state of the crops, which are much as they were last week. The surface of the soil only is said to have been moistened. In the Madhoobani sub-division the prospects of the crops continue to be very bad. The fall of rain, ·04, has been too little to do any good at all. The Deputy Collector fears the cold weather crops will utterly fail, and that only a little rahur (pulse) may survive. In the Hajepore sub-division there was ·08 fall of rain on the 28th December last, which has done good to the cold weather crops, a six-anna crop of which is expected. The small rainfall in the sudder sub-division has been of no use to the crops. The cold weather crops are much stunted: with rain there may be a four-anna outturn, otherwise only two annas.
	32 Saran, 3rd " "	·03	Cold and seasonable, and at times cloudy but no rain; west wind prevailing. The cold weather crops in the irrigated lands still continue good, but on the unirrigated lands the yield can be but little without adequate rain on an early date. Rahur (pulse) excellent; poppy doing well. Irrigation steadily going on where practicable. No complaint of actual scarcity in the bazars, but the imports are decreasing, and prices have in consequence risen; exports also are being largely made to Chumparan and Tirhoot. People are being largely employed on relief works.
	33 Chumparan, 3rd " "	·20	Weather cold, west winds and cloudy. On the 27th December last there was a shower of rain, but unfortunately too slight to be of much good; there has been no rain since.

* Telegram of the 5th January received on the 6th. Shows rainfall during the seven days, including the 5th idem.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
34	Monghyr, 3rd Jan. 1874	·04	Very cold. Slight rain on 2nd instant, not enough to lay the dust. A sharper shower at Sheikhpoorah. Three hours rain followed by hail at Bukhtearpore. Slight rain, ·03, at Beguserai. The rain, small as it has been, has done good. The heavy dews keep the cold weather crops still green and healthy. Rice crop in Jamui cut and yield estimated at two annas.
35	Bhaugulpore, 6th ^o „ „	Nil	Strong and very cold, north-westerly wind, and very cloudy. On the 2nd January a few drops only of rain fell. Prospects of the cold weather crops so far are generally very good. General health unusually good.
36	Purneah „ „	.....	Return not received.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 3rd Jan. 1874.	·01	Clouds about, weather warmer, wind from the west. Nothing to add with regard to crops since last report.
BISSA.			
38	Cuttack „ „	.....	Return not received.
39	Pooree, 27th Dec. 1873	Nil	Fair and cool. The harvest of the late rice is in progress, and the outturn is a fair average. The Daluo rice crop is being sown. The cold weather crops are growing well. Sugarcane is being cut and gathered with good outturn. Purchases of rice for export continue, but the market has been stationary and the supply is equal to the demand. Prices are yet moderate in the mofussil. The new Loghu (or second rice crop) rice is now being bought up for export, and has not yet come into the market for home consumption.
40	Balasore, 3rd Jan. 1874	Nil	Seasonable weather; the paddy crop has almost entirely been cut. In Chackla Kamarda, the rice crop is reported to have been injured to the extent of four annas. Rice selling at Jellalore at 28 seers, at Bhudruck 26 seers, and Balasore 25 seers. The cold weather crops, except about Jellalore, are reported to be fair. Public health good.
HOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
41	Hazareebaugh, 3rd Jan. 1874.	Nil	Cloudy and unsettled; there was a little rain generally throughout the district on the 27th and 28th December last. The little rain that has fallen has proved beneficial, but more is required to be of much use. No material difference in the price of grains.
42	Lohardugga, 3rd Jan. 1874.	Nil	Mild, with rain threatening; slight rain reported from parts of the district, but not enough to do much good to the cold weather crops. From Palanow nearly an inch of rain is reported, and there were signs of a further fall. The cold weather crops are reported as being still in fair condition; the rain has doubtless done very much good.
43	Singhbhoon, 27th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Clear and bright weather; nights cold. The rice has all been harvested. Outturn as already reported. Torof Porikati in Dulbhoom and the Colehan are the only parts of the district in which anything like distress is apprehended. In the rest of the district there has been sufficient for local requirements. The cold weather crops in Dulbhoom and the Colehan have been great failures.
44	Maunbhoon, 3rd Jan. 1874.	Nil	Cold and dry weather. No change in the prospects of the crops since last week; still no rain. Rice sells here at 16 to 18 seers per rupee. Public health good.
SSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.			
45	Goalparah, 27th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Weather clear and sunny; mornings generally foggy. About half of the winter rice crops has been reaped. Nothing new in regard to the outturn is known. The zemindar of pergunnahs Chappur, &c., says that the ryots of Reepoo and pergunnahs Chappur and Kusbey Geela will be able to support themselves by the early and late rice crops of the year 1873 till the early rice crop of 1874 is gathered. New rice has appeared in the markets, but has not decreased the price. Mustard is looking pretty good. Ploughing for early rice and cheena and kaon (millets) is on the progress.
46	Kamroop, 5th† Jan. 1874	Nil	The weather was cool and pleasant and cloudy at times. The late rice is being reaped, the outturn expected to be below average. Sugarcane and mustard crops also are not promising for want of rain. Public health good.
47	Darrung, 27th Dec. 1873	Nil	Foggy mornings, hazy days, wind of variable duration; on the 27th December thunder to the north. No alteration in the state of the crops since date of last return. Rain still much wanted.
48	Nowgong, 27th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather, with dense fogs at nights and in the mornings. Rice crop nearly all cut and stored. Kalai (pulse) doing fairly. Mustard and sugarcane very good. Pruning of tea bushes being actively carried on. General health good.

* Telegram of the 6th January received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 6th January received on the 6th. Shows rainfall during the seven days, including the 6th day.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)			
49	Seebeaugor, 27th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Nights and mornings cold, the latter also foggy. There were a few drops of rain on the evening of the 26th December, and the last day or two has been cloudy. The rice crop is nearly all cut. The outturn, so far as is known, is about what was expected.
50	Luckimpore, 27th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Weather remarkably fine; heavy fogs in the mornings. Rice crop nearly in, and the harvest fair save in one or two exceptional localities, though rain is much wanted. Public health good.
51	Naga Hills, 20th " "	Nil	Weather cool and dry, but much warmer than on the plains. There has been no rain, nor is there any sign of any. All the crops are cut, and the hill people are cutting new jooms.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 27th Dec. 1873.	Nil	Weather cool. Prospects of the murwa (millet) crop still continue good.
53	Garo Hills, 27th Dec. 1873.	·06	Weather cold. During the early part of the week cloudy; there was a sharp shower of rain on Monday afternoon. Jooming going on. Cotton crop nearly all harvested, and already much of it is in the market.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 6th January 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 14th to 20th Dec. 1873.	Rain from 21st to 27th Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	57.07	27th Dec.	
		Culwa ...	Nil	Nil	39.37	ditto.	
		Culna ...	Nil	Nil	4.18	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Bood-Bood ...	Nil	Nil	48.40	ditto.	
		Raneegunga ...	Nil	Nil	41.5	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	41.1	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Bancoorah ...	Nil	Nil	47.34	ditto.	
		Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	53.45	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	44.81	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	48.65	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	Nil	40.88	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	Nil	47.25	ditto.	
		Exc. Engr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	53.10	ditto.	
	Howrah	Hooghly ...	Nil	Not rec.	29.64	20th Dec.	
		Serampore ...	Nil	Not rec.	44.50	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	49.73	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	45.21	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	45.84	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut ... { Jail	Nil	Nil	44.91	ditto.	
		Daraset ...	Nil	Nil	43.62	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	40.80	ditto.	
		Baripore ...	Nil	Nil	51.18	ditto.	
		Sattcherah ...	Nil	Nil	52.32	ditto.	
		Barackpore ...	Nil	Nil	47.80	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	47.46	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	49.41	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	46.50	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	Nil	Nil	42.29	ditto.	
		Choudlangah ...	Nil	Nil	52.1	ditto.	
		Koosteah ...	Nil	Nil	46.62	ditto.	
	Jessore	Ranighat ...	Nil	Nil	38.66	ditto.	
		Jessore ...	Nil	Nil	31.51	ditto.	
		Nurrail ...	Nil	Nil	14.1	ditto.	
		Khoolna ...	Nil	Nil	1.71	ditto.	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.
		Jendah ...	Nil	Nil	5.10	ditto.	
	Moorshedabad	Bagnant ...	Nil	Nil	1.15	ditto.	
		Magoorah ...	Nil	Nil	2.1	ditto.	
		Berhampore ...	Nil	Nil	2.1	ditto.	
		Rampurhat ...	Nil	Nil	2.1	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Nil	2.1	ditto.	
RAJSHAHY.	Dinagepore	Jungerpore ...	Nil	Nil	2.1	ditto.	
		Azongunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.1	ditto.	
		Indulla ...	Nil	Nil	2.1	ditto.	
	Maldah	Dinagepore ...	Nil	Nil	2.1	ditto.	
		Ma'dah ...	Nil	Nil	27.92	ditto.	
		Beaulah ...	Nil	Nil	32.1	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Nattae ...	Nil	Nil	43.2	ditto.	
		Rangore ...	Nil	Nil	4.26	ditto.	
		Bhowmungunge ...	Nil	Nil	4.28	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	8.22	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	Nil	36.74	ditto.	
		Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	44.18	ditto.	
	Pubna	Serajgunge ...	Nil	Nil	35.0	ditto.	Not rec. 26th Oct. to 1 Nov.
		Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Nil	04.66	25th Nov.	
	Julpigoree	Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	27.74	27th Dec.	Not rec 9th to 22nd Nov.
		Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	84.20	ditto.	
		Fallacotta ...	Nil	Not rec.	106.39	20th Dec	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	66.67	ditto.	
		Cooch Behar ...	Not rec.	Nil	115.55	27th Dec.	Not rec. 14th to 20th Dec.
	Bhutan Dwar	Baza ...	Nil	Nil	175.64	ditto	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 14th Dec. to 20th Dec. 1873.	Rain from 21st Dec. to 27th Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.			
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	61.33	27th Dec.		
		... { Hospital	Nil	Nil	59.24	ditto.		
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	Nil	63.47	ditto.		
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	48.86	ditto.		
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	Nil	Nil	50.57	ditto.		
		Goalundo ...	Nil	Nil	42.08	ditto	Not rec. 7th to 13th Dec.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul ...	Nil	Nil	61.71	ditto.		
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	57.18	ditto.		
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	60.73	ditto.		
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	Nil	61.73	ditto.		
		Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	Nil	101.08	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	61.39	ditto.		
		Jamalporo ...	Nil	Nil	48.69	ditto.		
		Atteah ...	Nil	Nil	44.11	ditto.		
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Nil	67.94	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	126.72	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar ...	Nil	Nil	102.97	ditto.		
Hylakandy ...		Not rec.	Not rec.	88.61	13th Dec.			
Koyah ...		Nil	ditto.	86.13	20th Dec.	Not rec. 7th to 13th Dec.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	85.50	27th Dec.		
		... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	86.38	ditto.		
	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	152.99	20th Dec.			
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	Nil	Nil	118.10	27th Dec.		
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	73.00	ditto.		
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	Nil	58.44	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	73.35	ditto	Not received 30th Nov. 6th Dec.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Nil	58.35	ditto.			
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	0.05	30.54	ditto.		
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	38.14	ditto.		
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	33.30	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	34.16	ditto.		
			... { Cantonment	Nil	Nil	34.75	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	35.51	ditto.		
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	41.03	ditto.		
		Arungabad ...	Not rec.	Nil	31.04	ditto	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	0.06	38.78	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	0.08	37.80	ditto.		
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	34.93	ditto.		
		Buxar ...	Nil	0.15	22.38	ditto.		
		Bhuboah ...	Nil	Nil	36.71	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	29.03	20th Dec.		
		Durbhangah ...	Nil	ditto.	31.46	ditto.		
		Hajepore ...	Nil	ditto.	35.36	ditto.		
		Mudhubani ...	Nil	ditto.	27.61	ditto.		
		Sectamarce ...	Nil	ditto.	37.10	ditto.		
	Sarun	Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	31.11	27th Dec.		
		Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	33.88	ditto.		
	Champaran	Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	32.29	ditto.		
		Moteehari ...	Nil	0.20	41.24	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	32.60	ditto.		
		Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	38.22	ditto.		
		Begoeserai ...	Nil	Nil	35.05	ditto	Not rec. 30th Nov. to 6th Dec.	
	BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Jamooie ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	43.00	13th Dec.	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.
			Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	Nil	28.68	27th Dec.	
			Sopool ...	Nil	Not rec.	26.73	20th Dec.	
Bhaugulpore		Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	34.54	27th Dec.		
		Banka ...	Nil	Nil	36.42	ditto.		
		Sanborna ...	Nil	Nil	27.45	ditto.		
Purneah		Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	30.86	ditto.		
		Kishengunge ...	Nil	Nil	37.69	ditto	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.	
		Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	35.00	ditto	ditto ditto.	
Sonthal Pergunnahs...		Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	44.04	ditto.		
	Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	34.27	ditto	Not recorded 1st June to 5th July.		
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	23.00	ditto.			
	Moheshpore ...	Nil	Nil	25.24	ditto.	From 15th June, and not recorded 21st Sept. to 4th Oct.		
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	53.00	ditto.			
Godda ...	Nil	Nil	55.81	ditto.				

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 14th to 20th Dec 1873.	Rain from 21st to 27th Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1873.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	33 00	27th Dec.	Not recorded from 1st Nov.
		{ Hospital	Nil	Nil	38 01	ditto.	
		Jajipore	Nil	Nil	36 58	ditto.	
		Kendrapara	Nil	Nil	57 63	ditto.	
		Jugatsingapore	Not rec.	Not rec.	41 38	1st Nov.	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	59 00	27th Dec.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	57 72	ditto.	From 1st April.
		Khurdah	Nil	Nil	49 92	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	Nil	48 47	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Not rec.	35 75	20th Dec.	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	48 75	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	ditto	37 15	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	35 25	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sambalporo	Not rec.	ditto.	51 25	22nd Nov	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazarceebaugh	Hazarceebaugh { Jail	Nil	Nil	59 04	27th Dec.	
		{ Dispensary	Nil	Nil	53 91	ditto.	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	51 80	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	49 95	ditto.	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	39 08	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	38 79	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom	Parulia	Nil	Not rec.	40 96	20th Dec.	
		Gobindpore	Nil	ditto.	49 62	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah	Nil	ditto	68 21	ditto	Not received 9th to 16th Nov
		Dhoobree	Nil	ditto	91 42	ditto	Ditto.
	Kamroop	Gowhattv	Nil	Nil	49 11	27th Dec.	
		Burpettah	Nil	Not rec.	70 78	20th Dec.	
	Durrung	Tezporo	Nil	ditto.	65 89	ditto.	
		Mungledye	Not rec.	ditto.	53 90	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong	Nil	Nil	70 61	27th Dec.	
	Seehsaugor	Seehsaugor	Nil	Not rec.	72 71	20th Dec.	
		Golaghat	Nil	ditto.	66 79	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto.	59 52	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	Nil	ditto.	75 27	ditto.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	Nil	ditto.	90 94	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore	Nil	ditto.	101 55	ditto.	
		Suddya	Nil	ditto.	83 19	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto.	43 74	20th Nov.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong	Nil	ditto.	53 57	20th Dec.	
		Jaowai	Nil	ditto.	71 49	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	Nil	ditto.	293 84	ditto.	
	Garro Hills	Tura	Nil	Ni	85 22	27th Dec.	
		Benares Akyab	Not rec.	Not rec.	35 83	14th Dec.	
			Nil	Nil	202 00	27th Dec.	

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 28th Dec. to 3rd Jan. 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA	Dec. 28th	10	29.964	29.983	73.4	66.7	68	S S W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.881	29.879	78.0	67.0	53	S W	...	...	K, CS	b
	29th	10	30.013	30.032	67.0	62.4	76	N by W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.909	29.928	72.9	61.3	80	N by W	...	...	CS	b
	30th	10	30.087	30.108	61.3	57.2	62	N	...	...	...	b
		16	29.940	29.965	70.0	59.3	50	N	...	...	...	b
	31st	10	30.005	30.114	67.5	59.7	68	N N W	...	...	...	b
		16	29.954	29.973	71.7	60.3	47	W N W	...	...	...	b
	Jan. 1st	10	30.097	30.116	68.0	59.8	58	N E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.956	29.975	73.5	62.7	51	E N E	...	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.069	30.088	70.0	64.4	72	S S E	...	...	...	b
		16	29.930	29.944	76.5	68.0	62	S S W	...	...	CS	b
	3rd	10	30.050	30.069	71.0	68.0	85	N W	...	...	K	b
		16	29.965	29.983	77.5	67.0	55	N by W	...	...	...	b
SALON ISLAND	Dec. 28th	10	30.003	30.009	75	70	76	S S W	11.5	...	...	b, v
		16	29.904	29.910	77	70	68	S S W	10.9	...	S	b, v
	29th	10	30.020	30.032	69	64	70	N	13.6	...	...	b, m
		16	29.925	29.931	74	65	59	N N E	1.5	...	...	b, m
	30th	10	30.107	30.113	68	59	55	N	5.3	...	...	b, v
		16	29.973	29.979	71	59	44	N	12.4	...	...	b, v
	31st	10	30.115	30.121	68	60	60	N	5.2	...	...	b
		16	29.977	29.983	74	63	51	W S W	5.1	...	...	b, v
	Jan. 1st	10	30.085	30.091	71	61	53	N E	3.3	...	...	b, v
		16	29.979	29.978	74	62	47	S W	9.2	...	K	b, v
	2nd	10	30.081	30.070	73	67	71	S	2.8	...	K	b, v
		16	29.962	29.968	77	71	73	S S E	4.7	...	K	b, v
	3rd	10	30.058	30.064	77	73	81	S W	7.0	...	K	b, v
		16	29.980	29.982	78	73	77	S S W	12.6	...	K	b, v
CHITTAGONG	Dec. 28th	10	29.907	30.003	66	62	73	N N E	4.9	...	...	b, v
		16	29.870	29.964	76	67	60	S S W	6.0	...	...	b, v
	29th	10	29.970	30.000	65	60	73	N	6.0	...	...	b, v
		16	29.848	29.912	75	65	55	N N E	4.4	...	CF, K	b, m
	30th	10	29.977	30.073	64	63	94	N	1.6	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29.866	29.962	67	63	70	N	6.0	...	KS	b, m
	31st	10	29.948	30.045	59	59	100	N	4.2	...	K, SK	b, m
		16	29.861	29.956	71	62	57	W	4.1	...	K	b, m
	Jan. 1st	10	29.958	30.055	60	58	88	N N E	3.9	...	...	b, m
		16	29.868	29.963	73	61	53	W	6.7	...	...	b, v
	2nd	10	29.980	30.076	67	62	74	N	6.2	...	...	b, m
		16	29.846	29.941	72	61	66	W	4.9	...	...	b, v
	3rd	10	29.980	30.086	67	62	74	N	5.2	...	...	b, v
		16	29.893	29.977	70	65	52	N N W	2.6	...	...	b, v
MADRAS	Dec. 27th	10	30.028	30.068	77	69	61	N by W	9	...	...	b
		16	29.912	29.942	79	69	58	N by E	12	...	...	b
	28th	10	30.003	30.039	77	68	60	N W by N	7	...	...	b
		16	29.890	29.920	80	71	62	N by W	6	...	...	b
	29th	10	30.019	30.049	77	68	60	N N E	3	...	...	b
		16	29.910	29.940	80	67	47	N N E	16	...	...	b
	30th	10	30.035	30.065	78	70	65	N N E	3	...	...	b
		16	29.918	29.978	80	70	58	E N E	6	...	...	b
	31st	10	30.019	30.079	80	72	66	N by W	6	...	...	b
		16	29.908	29.968	80	70	58	N E by N	10	...	...	b
	Jan. 1st	10	30.033	30.063	81	70	55	N E by N	7	...	...	b
		16	29.927	29.957	78	70	65	N E by N	7	...	...	b
	2nd	10	30.017	30.077	77	70	68	N E by E	5	...	...	b
		16	29.961	29.981	80	70	58	N E by N	11	...	...	b
CUTTACK	Dec. 28th	10	29.902	29.986	74	65	50	S S W	0.4	...	S	b
		16	29.779	29.882	72	67	42	N W	4.2	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.955	30.039	73	61	58	N E	0.6	...	...	b
		16	29.834	29.919	80	62	30	W N W	2.4	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.929	30.101	71	58	44	N E	1.1	...	...	b
		16	29.869	29.952	77	62	38	E N E	3.0	...	...	b
	31st	10	30.025	30.107	69	63	70	N N E	0.1	...	...	b
		16	29.904	29.947	80	63	34	W	2.2	...	...	b
	Jan. 1st	10	29.900	30.081	71	66	43	N N E	0.2	...	...	b
		16	29.800	29.947	82	66	38	E S E	2.6	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.900	30.016	74	64	72	W N W	0.7	...	...	b
		16	29.778	29.910	84	68	40	S S W	3.2	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.900	30.061	75	69	73	W	1.4	...	...	b
		16	29.770	29.953	84	68	40	W	2.3	...	...	b
ARIAN	Dec. 28th	10	29.900	30.008	72	65	66	N E	2.7	...	...	b
		16	29.770	29.924	76	65	52	W S W	4.3	...	...	b
	29th	10	29.900	30.000	73	65	66	E	2.1	...	...	b
		16	29.770	29.911	75	65	55	W	4.8	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.900	30.000	69	63	70	N E	2.1	...	...	b
		16	29.770	29.917	75	65	55	N W	6.0	...	...	b
	31st	10	30.000	30.000	70	60	52	N	3.1	...	...	b
		16	29.900	30.000	71	64	55	N W	9.1	...	...	b
	Jan. 1st	10	29.900	30.000	71	63	61	N W	3.1	...	...	b
		16	29.800	29.930	74	64	55	N W	7.0	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.929	30.001	69	65	70	N E	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.800	29.917	74	65	69	W	5.3	...	...	b
	3rd	10	30.000	30.000	71	64	66	N E	1.6	...	...	b
		16	29.900	29.912	76	67	60	W N W	4.3	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st December 1873.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer. Inches.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND			Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radi- ation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
			°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In	
Dec.	22nd	30.072	76.5	59.0	127.0	67.5	60.2	51.1	965	N E A N N W	...	12.7	...	Clear
	23rd	30.051	77.5	60.9	128.0	68.0	61.3	50.9	967	N A N E	...	10.9	...	Chiefly clear.
	24th	29.996	78.0	61.0	131.7	67.8	61.2	55.9	967	N E	...	10.1	...	Clear
	25th	30.001	77.8	57.5	139.0	66.9	60.2	51.8	967	N E A E	...	8.5	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 7 & 8 A.M.
	26th	30.009	78.3	58.0	153.7	66.6	61.1	56.1	969	E	...	6.6	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 6 to 8 A.M., and 7 to 11 P.M.
	27th	29.966	79.6	58.5	124.0	68.1	62.9	58.7	963	E & S W	...	17.1	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.
	28th	30.111	80.0	61.5	136.0	68.8	61.1	60.1	973	W A S S W	...	17.5	...	Clear and calm.
	29th	30.051	79.0	61.2	125.5	67.3	62.5	58.7	975	S S W A N	...	13.7	...	Clear and calm.
	30th	30.001	71.5	57.8	128.0	62.9	58.2	53.1	970	N N E & N by W	...	11.7	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	31st	30.075	73.4	55.5	127.0	64.1	58.2	53.5	972	N by W & W N W	...	89.3	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight and 1, from 6 to 10 A.M., and 8 to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	..	21.5
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	..	80.0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	..	78.6
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	..	0.73
Inches.		
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil
	{ by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	0.01
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st December	..	46.27
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	...	69.30

GOPEKNAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd January 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th December 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traff. receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	97,622	1,75,633 3 1	15,9 8 1 2	11,9,522 20	5,39,195 2 3	49,126 10 0	65,311 14		
Or per mile of railway		155 10 8	12 8 9		121 1 0	38 12 3	51 1		
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	2,549,853	3,673,183 12 0	327,569 6 11	1,71,67,816 0	76,08,763 6 3	702,969 19 16	1,030,530 6		
Total for 25 weeks	2,647,281	37,47,136 15 4	513,187 11 1	1,83,05,338 20	82,07,961 8 6	752,396 9 6	1,095,884 0		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,441	1,61,074 11 6	14,765 3 7	7,15,118 0	1,39,895 2 9	10,323 14 6	55,088 18		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		125 13 5	11 10 8		543 10 8	31 10 1	43 0		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,470,714	34,84,530 6 2	319,415 5 8	1,26,18,883 0	69,94,868 11 2	611,106 5 11	960,611 11		

* Rs. 48,322-9-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th December 1873, on 223 miles open.

	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.		Mds. Srs.	Receipts.			Total traffic receipts.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,169	15,817 2 6	1,45 13 1	59,243 10	1,16,131 11 0	1,679 0 3		2,931 3 7
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	70 11 5	6 19 0	...	521 3 1	6 12 4		13 1 4
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	96,577	3,08,661 14 0	28,237 12 1	11,21,732 0	3,12,294 0 0	31,368 14 0		59,679 6 6
Total for 25 weeks	99,686	3,24,472 1 3	30,719 5 6	11,71,975 10	3,38,568 11 0	32,847 14 3		62,557 19
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,859	17,011 0 8	1,539 6 11	61,993 30	1,82,851 14 7	1,676 0 6		3,235 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	76 1 9	6 19 6	...	81 12 11	7 10 0		14 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	112,357	3,49,179 8 6	32,068 2 6	13,57,981 30	3,90,891 14 7	27,390 7 4		59,498 9 1

* Rs. 774-10-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th December 1873, on 27 miles open.

	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.		Mds. Srs.	Receipts.			Total traffic receipts.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,027	8 1 0 0	82 2 0 0	11,112 0	1,136 0 0	113 12 0		195 14
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	30 0 0	3 0 0	...	42 0 0	4 4 0		7 4
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	31,933	24,296 0 0	2,129 12 0	1,03,977 0	9,257 0 0	925 15 0		3,535 6
Total for 25 weeks	32,161	25,117 0 0	2,511 11 0	1,15,112 0	10,393 0 0	1,039 6 0		3,551 0
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,464	1,202 12 8	129 5 7	4,079 30	102 14 6	40 5 10		160 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	44 2 3	4 8 3	...	14 12 7	1 9 7		5 17 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	32,161	24,494 6 3	2,418 8 9	98,688 31	9,114 10 0	911 9 5		3,560 18

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th December 1873, on 28 miles open.

	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.		Mds. Srs.	Receipts.			Total traffic receipts.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,610	4,21 0 0	121 8 0	14,184 0	490 0 0	49 0 0		170 8
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	43 6 0	4 6 0	...	17 8 0	1 15 0		5 1
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	141,370	21,705 0 0	2,170 10 0	4,14,031 0	13,744 0 0	1,374 8 0		3,544 18
Total for 26 weeks	149,980	22,919 0 0	2,291 18 0	4,28,215 0	14,234 0 0	1,423 8 0		3,715 6
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,358	1,103 12 0	110 7 6	15,370 0	480 9 0	48 1 6		158 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	39 6 9	3 18 10	...	47 2 4	1 14 4		5 13
Total to corresponding date of previous year	147,285	22,624 6 1	2,292 8 11	3,79,038 1	11,682 8 9	1,198 5 2		3,400 14

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th December 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	34,425½	24,988	12 0	2,290 12 8	1,25,907 16	43,901	13 1	4,024 13 2	6,315 4 10
Or per mile of railway ...	218	157	14 6	14 9 6	793 0	277	7 0	25 8 8	39 18 2
For previous 2½ weeks of half-year	697,507	4,47,575	4 3	41,028 2 1	27,92,239 14	9,61,651	11 3	88,423 4 9	129,457 6 10
Total for 25 weeks ...	731,992½	4,72,564	0 3	43,318 14 9	29,07,704 30	10,08,686	8 4	92,453 16 11	135,772 11 8
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,566½	20,311	9 4	1,864 12 11	88,701 16	23,496	12 0	2,159 17 4	4,018 10 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	176	129	15 8	11 18 4	567 0	159	2 2	13 15 3	25 13 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,201,316	1,12,419	2 8	40,555 1 7	35,73,685 22	10,07,038	3 8	92,394 6 8	132,949 8 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th December 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,109	22,847 2 6	2,091 6 5	60,534 10	16,503 15 0	1,510 12 9	3,634 19 2
Or per mile of railway ...		102 3 7	9 7 5		75 3 2	6 17 10	16 5 3
For previous 25 weeks of half-year...	99,656	3,24,112 1 3	29,710 5 6	11,74,975 10	3,58,338 11 0	32,817 14 3	62,557 19 9
Total for 26 weeks...	102,765	3,46,959 3 9	31,804 11 11	12,35,509 20	3,75,145 10 0	34,385 7 0	66,192 18 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,569	20,088 14 0	1,841 9 7	63,465 0	22,592 13 10	2,071 0	9 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		89 11 1	8 4 9		101 1 5	9 5	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	117,923	3,69,268 6 6	33,819 12 1	10,18,519 30	3,22,487 12		

* Rs. 850 added on account of estimated proportion

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th December 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,300	20,088 14 0	1,841 9 7	63,465 0	22,592 13 10	2,071 0	9 10
Or per mile of railway ...		89 11 1	8 4 9		101 1 5	9 5	
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	32	3,69,268 6 6	33,819 12 1	10,18,519 30	3,22,487 12		
Total for 26 weeks ...							
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...							
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...							
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...							

Page.

STATEMENT showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiratty and Brahmaputra during the month of December 1873

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of November 1873

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hugli-Tidal Canal for the month of November 1873

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of November 1873

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmanee Division High Level Canal for the month of November 1873

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Faldumdah Canal for the month of November 1873

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

Total for corresponding week of previous year ...

Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...

Total to corresponding date of previous year ...

RATION FROM DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1874.

Following reports and letters with reference to the Resolution in the Statistical Department, dated 25th November last, and connected papers, in which the Lieutenant-Governor had proposed that planters and other employers of labour in Assam and Cachar should take labourers from the distressed districts of Bengal on a twelve-months' engagement, Government paying a share of the expense of conveying such labourers to the place of their employment:—

From the Commissioner of Assam, No. 249, dated 17th December.

From the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, No. 1301, dated 18th December.

" " of Durrung, No. 1501, dated 26th December.

" " of Sibsaur, No. 232C, dated 16th December, and No. 2285, dated 31st December.

" " of Nowgong, No. 111, dated 20th December.

From the Commissioner of Dacca, No. 810, dated 27th December.

From Mr. C. A. B. Anderson, dated 28th November.

From Messrs. Steel, McIntosh and Co., dated 26th December.

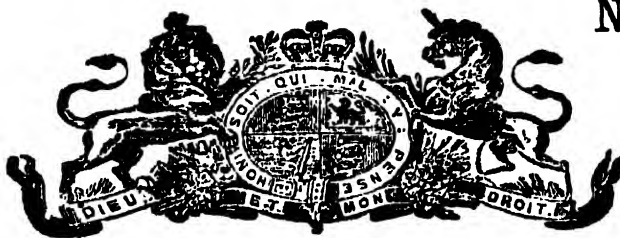
From Messrs. Macneill and Co., dated 4th December.

From Messrs. Grindlay and Co., dated 10th December.

From Mr. R. Hart, Sylhet, dated 8th December.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th December 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Total traffic for the week ...	8,610	21 0 0	121 8 0	14,181 0	490 0 0	49 0 0	170 8
Or per mile of railway ...	308	43 6 0	4 6 0	507 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	5 1
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	141,370	21,705 0 0	2,170 10 0	4,14,031 0	13,744 0 0	1,374 8 0	3,544 18
Total for 26 weeks ...	149,980	22,019 0 0	2,291 18 0	4,28,215 0	14,234 0 0	1,423 8 0	3,715 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	7,358	1,103 12 0	110 7 6	15,370 0	480 0 0	48 1 6	168 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	263	39 0 0	3 18 10	540 0	17 2 0	1 14 4	5 13
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	147,235	22,024 6 1	2,282 8 11	3,70,633 1	11,682 8 0	1,168 5 2	3,460 14



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 14. 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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EMIGRATION FROM DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1874.

READ—

The following reports and letters with reference to the Resolution in the Statistical Department, dated 25th November last, and connected papers, in which the Lieutenant-Governor had proposed that planters and other employers of labour in Assam and Cachar should take labourers from the distressed districts of Bengal on a twelve-months' engagement, Government paying a share of the expense of conveying such labourers to the place of their employment:—

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“ “ of Nowgong, No. 111, dated 20th December.

From the Commissioner of Dacca, No. 840, dated 27th December.

From Mr. C. A. B. Anderson, dated 28th November.

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From Messrs. Macneill and Co., dated 4th December.

From Messrs. Grindlay and Co., dated 10th December.

From Mr. R. Hart, Sylhet, dated 8th December.

It was proposed that labourers from the distressed districts of Behar and the west should be aided by Government in finding their way to the tea districts of Assam and Cachar, provided the planters were content to take from them engagements for one year only, and to employ them on open and healthy gardens where men of their class would be least likely to suffer. It appeared to His Honor that, looking to all the circumstances of the case, a contract for one year would be a fair engagement to make, and that the scheme would benefit employers by bringing into the tea districts a large supply of imported labour on which, at the close of the year of contract, they would be able in all probability to draw freely.

2. The replies however which have now been received, make it clear that planters are not desirous to avail themselves of the Government offer. The objections made to it are that Behar coolies ordinarily suffer much from sickness during their first year of contract, and give but little value in return for the money spent on their wages, food, and house accommodation. Further, it is urged that to import a class who would become free labourers a year after their arrival in the province, would excite discontent among those under a three years' engagement. It appears moreover that the range of prices for food-grains in Assam during the present year is likely to be so high as to necessitate importation by the planters on account of garden labourers, and employers are under these circumstances, unwilling to burden themselves with more hands than they actually require.

3. In the few cases in which offers have been made to engage labourers if imported, they are generally hampered with conditions which make it impossible for Government to entertain them. One gentleman has indeed proposed to take a large number of labourers, but the Lieutenant-Governor has grave doubts whether his gardens would prove healthy for newly imported Behar labourers. A request has also been made that Government would assist the grantees of some unhealthy Sunderbun lots to procure labourers, but the Lieutenant-Governor can take no steps in this direction.

4. The district officers generally to some extent endorse the views put forward by the planters whom they have consulted, and deprecate also any promiscuous emigration to the tea districts of labourers in search of employment at the present time, on the ground that food would also eventually have to be brought up to feed such labourers.

5. At the same time it seems to be agreed that any measures taken with deliberation and care to open up Assam and Cachar to free immigrants, would have the most beneficial effect upon the prospects of those tracts hereafter.

6. Since then neither planters nor officers are at the present moment in favour of such a scheme as was proposed, and it would involve considerable risk to push such a measure in any hurried manner. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it best to abandon for the present the proposal. As a relief to famine-stricken districts, it would be clearly of infinitesimal value. We can take food to the people more easily than we could bring the people into the way of earning their living; and if we had to import grain to feed them in Assam, this would cost more than feeding them in Behar. The Government was only desirous of seizing what seemed to be an opportunity of colonising districts where the population is sparse. If the planters do not require Government aid at present, there is no need to press the matter. They will get, and are getting, great abundance of labour this year in the ordinary way. The direct land routes to Assam, which are now being opened up, and the plan of free emigration, will have a much better chance when the roads are laid out and when food is cheap, and emigration takes naturally to the channels prepared for it.

LIBERALITY OF BABOO GIRDHAREE SINHA, A TIRHOOT ZEMINDAR.

THE subjoined letter is published for general information :—

No. 61F, dated Bankipore, the 6th January 1874.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Commissioner of Patna,

To—the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to report that Baboo Girdharee Sinha, a zemindar in the district of Tirhoot, has offered to make over Rs. 2,000 to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Modhubanee for the purchase of grain for distribution to the needy. I have directed the Collector to accept of

**PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL ON THE 10TH JANUARY 1874.**

Districts.

Districts.

Districts.

ld rice.
ew rice.
rice of common rice in the interior 11-8 to 14 seers per rupee.
rice of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 12-8 to 22 seers per rupee.
urn not received.
urn for week ending 3rd January received after publication of the last *Gazette*.

tioned Districts of Bengal on the 10th January 1874.

OF 80 TOLAH.				AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.				DISTRICTS.
INDIAN.	GRAM.	FIRE-WOOD.	SALT.	ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.	SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.	COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.		
Curresponding return of last year.								
Present return.								
Next preceding return.								
Corresponding return of last year.								
Present return.								
Next preceding return.								
Corresponding return of last year.								
Present return.								
Next preceding return.								
Corresponding return of last year.								
Present return.								
Next preceding return.								
Corresponding return of last year.								
Present return.								
Next preceding return.								
Corresponding return of last year.								

BENGAL.

Western District

[illegible]

Central Distri

[illegible]

Eastern Distri

...	14	0	12	0	21	0	80	0	80	0	...	8	15	8	15	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.	
...	13	0	13	0	22	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0	7	0	...	10 to 12	Farrakpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergunge.	
...	11	4	11	0	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	8	4	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensing.
...	11	8	11	8	10	4	107	0	107	0	...	8	4	8	4	7	0	9	6	5	0	...	{ 9 6 to 15	Sylhet.†
...	9	6	10	0	15	4	64	0	64	0	64	0	8	0	8	0	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cachar.†
...	9	0	9	0	17	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	8	0	8	0	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.†
...	8	0	8	0	16	0	280	0	280	0	...	7	8	7	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nonkhally.†
...	10	0	10	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	{ 8 8 to 8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.†
...	...	...	...	...	320	0	320	0	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Trs
...	8	0	8	4	10	4	8	0	8	0	8	0	5	0	6	0	...	8	0	...	Hill Tipperah.†

In the interior price of best rice ranges from 11'3 to 18 seers per rupee, and of common rice from 16 to 22'13 seers per rupee.

In the interior.

Price of common rice at outlying marts of the district is from 18 to 25 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

MCTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			FULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MUR AND GREEN.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
AB.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	17 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	31 4	12 0	12 0	1 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 4	11 4	14 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	1 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	4	...	...	...
...	13 0	13 8	15 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	9 8	9 8	31 0	10 8	10 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 6	...	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	8 8	9 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	31 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	11 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	11 5	12 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	4	...	...	...
...	18 6	13 6	17 8	21 0	21 0	30 9	0 4	0 4	13 0	13 1	12 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 4	13 6	14 8	20 3	20 3	22 11	10 1	10 1	18 16	12 10	13 14	21 7	...	...	...	16 6	17 0	36 10	16 to 20	18 to 20	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	40 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...
3SA.	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	26 4	22 5	22 5	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...
...	11 13	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	25 10	22 5	21 0	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AGPORE.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
at Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	12 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	8 0	8 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	9 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	19 0	9 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	24 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AD ADJA-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HILLS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nd Jynteah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10-8 to 15 and of common rice from 13-8 to 18 seer per rupee.

Price of agricultural labor, with 2 meals a day, Rs. 1 to 1-4.

Without food " " 1 " " " 1-8 to 2-0.

Without food " " " " " 3-8

Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 21, and of common rice 15-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Price of best rice in the interior ranges for 9 to 15-4 seers, and of common rice from 10-8 to 16-12 seers per rupee.

Average price in the interior.

CALCUTTA,

14th January 1874.

Bengal on the 10th January 1874.—(Continued.)

80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICTS.
AN.	GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCK OR HORSE KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.								
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.						
8 20 0	19 0 34 8	180 0 180 0	...	8 0 8 0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
0 14 4	14 0 27 0	160 0 160 0	...	7 0 7 4 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.
0 18 0	18 0 30 0	160 0 160 0	160 0	8 4 8 4 8 4	4 0 2 8 10 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.
...	14 0 14 0	24 0 140 0	110 0	7 12 7 12 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirhoot.
...	16 4 16 8	28 0 160 0	160 0	8 0 8 0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sarun.
1 0 15 0	14 0 24 0	...	...	7 4 7 4 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumpanu.
3 7 16 2	15 7 32 5	147 0 147 0	...	7 8 7 5 8 4	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.
...	18 5 17 11	27 12 176 12	176 12	164 2 7 14 7 14 8 3	3 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagulpora.
...	12 0 13 0	26 0 200 0	160 0	160 0 7 0 7 0 8 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.
5 0 14 0	15 0 20 0	480 0 480 0	...	8 0 8 0 8 0	1 to 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnah.
ORISSA.																								
...	24 15 24 15	31 8 260 0	260 0	...	9 2 9 2 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.†
...	23 10 23 10	18 1 80 0	80 0	...	8 8 8 8 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.†
...	10 0 10 0	10 0 280 0	280 0	...	7 0 7 0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasora.
CHOTA NAGPOR																								
South-West Frontier Agency.																								
9 8 14 8	13 8 24 0	240 0 240 0	...	6 8 7 0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazareebaugh.*
14 0 13 0	14 0 16 0	180 0 163 0	...	7 0 6 8 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lohardugga.†
...	16 0 16 0	16 0 320 0	320 0	...	6 0 6 0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom.†
18 0 12 0	12 0 18 0	280 0 280 0	280 0	7 8 7 8 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maunbhoom.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																								
...	12 0 10 0	13 0 160 0	160 0	...	8 8 8 4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpara.†
...	8 0 8 0	10 0	...	...	8 0 7 0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kamroop.†
...	8 0 8 0	8 0 160 0	160 0	...	6 8 6 8 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Durrung.†
...	8 0 8 0	10 0	...	...	6 8 6 8 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nowgong.†
...	8 0 8 0	8 0 120 0	120 0	...	6 8 6 8 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seebaugor.†
...	8 0 8 0	9 0 200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0 6 0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luckimpore.†
...	5 8 5 0	8 0 160 0	160 0	...	5 4 5 4 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Naga Hills.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khasi & Jynteah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garo Hills.*

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th January 1874.

District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
Western Districts.		
Burdwan, 13th ^a Jan. 1874	Nil	Weather bright. No change in the prospects of cold weather crops. Price of common new rice little cheaper. Exportation continues. Fever declining.
Bancooran, 10th " "	Nil	Very raw and chilly, with north wind. The mustard and pea crops are in pods; the prospects of the cold weather crops seem better in the north than elsewhere. Sugarcane will be poor owing to want of water.
Beerbhoom, 10th " "	Nil	Cold and clear weather. No alteration in the state and prospects of the crops. Exportation by rail to Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions increasing; Bhulpore and Mullarpore stations alone showing an export of 12,300 maunds for the week ending 3rd instant; the returns from other two stations have not yet been received. Prices showing a rising tendency.
Midnapore, 10th " "	.....	Fine and cold weather. State and prospects of crops unchanged. The decline in prices induces a general feeling of confidence that no serious crisis will occur. As this decline is due to special and temporary causes, too much reliance should not be placed on it.
Hooghly, 10th " "	Nil	Clear throughout the week. Wind from north-east and westerly one day; dews very heavy. Rice crop reaped; the average outturn will be not more than six annas. Potatoes and cold weather crops are better than was expected, though much below the average yield.
Howrah, 10th " "	Nil	Fair and cold weather. There is nothing to add on the late rice crop. The boro rice promises well. The cold weather crops of the district are always insignificant in amount, and it is probable that they will be short even of the usual amount this year.
Central Districts.		
4-Pergunnahs, 13th ⁺ Jan. 1874.	Nil	Bright days and cold nights with heavy dews, with the exception of Monday, when the weather became warmer. The harvest of late rice on the high lands is about to be completed. The beel paddy will be now cut. No change in the general prospects. Ordinary fever still prevails at Dum-Dum. It is abating at Barriepore. One case of death from cholera has been reported from Dum-Dum and two from Bhangor.
Buddea, 10th " "	Nil	Fine weather throughout the week. Nights very cold. Very little doing at present. Arhur (pulse) is being cut and is yielding a fair crop everywhere. No material change in prices or prospects of crops since last report.
Bassore, 10th " "	Nil	Clear and cold weather. Paddy nearly all reaped. Nothing new to report of the outturn or of the prospects of the winter crops. No important rise in prices.
Boorshedabad, 10th " "	Nil	Weather cold. There has been no change since last report, except that where there was no rainfall at the end of last month, the cold weather crops are somewhat worse. The harvest operations being nearly complete, there has been greater demand for labour and more hands have been employed on the relief works. Cases of individual distress have been reported in some parts of the district. At head-quarters the prices of rice are—best rice, 9-4, and common rice, 12 seers per rupee. Small-pox prevails in parts.
Binagapore, 10th " "	Nil	Very cold; no rain. The cold weather crops, such as mustard, sugarcane, are fairly good, especially the latter; wheat is poor. Potatoes good. Prices in statu quo.
Bulduh, 10th " "	Nil	Weather clear; nights very cold; there is no sign of a further rainfall at present. The rain of the 27th and 28th December last, however unequal to the requirements, being rather general throughout the district, did much good to the surviving winter crops. Kalai (pulse) is being reaped in certain places; wheat, barley, peas, &c., still look well. Transplanting of the boro paddy continues. Whatever the outturn be of the winter crops, much depends on the boro rice. Prices remain unchanged to any perceptible degree, but slightly have a tendency to rise, especially as regards rice. Supplies plentiful for local requirements.

Telegram of the 13th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
Report of the 13th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
3A1.—(Contd.)		
Central Districts.— (Contd.)		
12 Rajshahye, 10th Jan. 1874	Nil	The days have been cloudless and nights unusually cold during the week, with only moderate dews. The ploughing of lands for boro paddy cultivation is now completed. The transplanting of the young plants into moist places, such as partially dried up tanks and beds of water-courses, is going on by degrees. The plants which were transplanted some little time since are in some parts withering, and in other parts are not yet affected much by the prevailing drought. The later cold weather crops, such as wheat, barley, cheena (millet), some of the pulses and linseed, are not flourishing, being stunted in growth to some extent. The mashkalai (pulse) crop, which is nearly all carried, has been very successful. Of the standing crops, mustard growing on high spots gives the best promise. The ganja crop in the north of the district is reported first-rate. In no places have prices fallen. Rice is dearer than it was last week—in Mandah by three seers, in Tanore by one seer, and in Nattore by 1½ seers. In Nuggur, north of the district near Namgam, a great mart, it sells at 19 seers, and at Durgapore, about the centre of the district, at from 9 to 10 seers. Cholera is subsiding in the parts where most cases have occurred lately. An outbreak is however reported in a fresh place of the Mandah police station.
13 Rungpore, 10th " "	Nil	Morning foggy, days clear and cold. The mustard crop is being gathered and the people are subsisting on its proceeds. Generally cold weather crops are good, but more rain is wanted. Rice is rather scarce owing to purchases for private consumption, but as a rule the price is the same, Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 5 per maund.
14 Bogra, 10th " "	Nil	Dry and fine weather, no more rain. The cutting of the paddy has been nearly finished. Mulberry in Bôgrah thannah is looking good. Sugarcane in Bogra and some other thannahs has been nearly reaped, and a thirteen or fourteen-anna yield is expected.
15 Pubna, 10th " "	Nil	Very cold. Sky clear; a chilly wind blow from north-west. The reaping of the Boro late paddy has not as yet been finished. The ryots are now collecting and cutting the mashkalai (pulse) and winnowing the teel (oil-seed) crop. The prospects of other cold weather crops, viz., wheat, linseed, barley, gram, mustard, and moosory (pulse), are not as favorable as in ordinary years owing to want of rain. Peas and khesaroo (pulse) look well. Cheena (millet) sown and boro paddy is being transplanted in shallow beels, and sowing jully paddy on low chur lands. Rain is much wanted for most of the cold weather crops, and it would lead to much improvement. Fever somewhat less.
16 Darjeeling	.....	Return not received.
17 Julpigoree, 10th " "	Nil	Fine weather, but less cold than it should be at this time of year. Cold weather crops promise well, but in some places in the Dooars tobacco is said to be attacked by grubs. More rain is now needed. Price of rice is rising all over the district owing to the active export being carried on.
Cooch Behar 3rd " "	Nil	Very cold. No improvement in the prospects of the cold weather crops since last report.
Eastern Districts.		
18 Dacca, 13th " "	19	Weather cold till Monday; heavy fog Monday morning and 19 rain during the night. Prospects of crops fair. This rain will do much good. Very cloudy at the time of the report.
19 Furreedpore, 10th " "	Nil	Bright, clear sunshine throughout the week; weather very cold, with strong northerly wind. The prospects of winter crops, of pulses, continue very bad; from the continuous drought they are fast maturing, and the outturn, as before estimated, will not exceed quarter of an average year. The cereals, wheat, and barley, being harder are not parched up as yet, but require rain very much; even a slight shower would prove beneficial to these, though it would do scarcely any good to the pulses. Prices of rice rising in some markets with upward tendency everywhere, imports, except at Goalundo, having ceased. Agriculturists in this part of the district are disheartened on account of the low prices obtained for concrete molasses from date and sugarcane, which is now selling at Rs. 1-10 to 1-12 per maund, whereas last year at this season it realized from Rs. 2-8 to 3 per maund.
20 Backergunge	.....	Return not received.
21 Mymensing, 10th " "	Nil	Clear and cold but with foggy mornings. The outturn of mustard and pulses is reported fair from every quarter.
22 Sylhet, 3rd Jan. 1874	07	Very cool during nearly the whole of the week. There was rain in the northern part of the district, which appears to have freshened up the cold weather crops. About two annas of the late rice crops remain to be cut. The transplantation of the boro crop commenced. About 4,000 maunds of rice and 6,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places. Cholera still prevailing at Chattuck, and there are new cases at Hingajee. A few cases of small-pox at certain villages close to Nabigunge. Cholera reported from Sunkerpasa—of 15 cases, 7 deaths.
23 Cachar, 3rd " "	39	Very cool since the rain of the 28th and 29th December last, and foggy in the mornings. Three-fourths of the paddy has been cut; so far the actual outturn has exceeded the estimate. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that there will be a twelve-anna crop. Price of rice remains the same as last week, viz. Rs. 2-8 per maund.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong, 3rd Jan. 1874	A few drops.	A few drops of rain on Monday night. Remainder of the week fine and cool. Little paddy is now standing. Cold weather crops are reported to be doing well. Cholera still prevalent in many places.
	25 Noakhally, 3rd " "	·3	Weather cold and fine. The harvest is rapidly progressing, and nothing affecting the outturn is reported. The slight rain has benefited the winter crops. Common rice has fallen in the sudder station. In other parts of the district prices are stationary.
	26 Tipperah, 3rd " "	·12	Weather cloudy and very cold, with slight rain. The results of the harvest on the whole show that the prospects of the rice crop were under-estimated. The price of rice continues to fall in the north of the district, though this was the place where privation was most apprehended.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 3rd Jan. 1874.	·18	Very cold throughout the whole week; a slight fall of rain on the 30th December 1873. The cotton has been gathered. The crop is said to have been about an eight-anna one owing to the early cessation of rain. The prospects of the mustard crop are good. The slight fall of rain has done it ample good.
	Hill Tipperah, 3rd Jan 1874.	·11	Cold and seasonable weather, occasionally cloudy during the latter part of the week; a slight shower on 29th December 1873. Paddy crop harvested, estimated at one-half of the average. Chillies, mustard, &c., fair.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 12th* Jan. 1874	·39	A good fall of rain on the night of the 11th instant; if it was general the cold weather crop ought to be quite safe throughout the district. The reports regarding the crop were quite satisfactory even before the rain. Health of the district good.
	29 Gya, 10th " "	Nil	Very cold. The paddy is being harvested. The prospects of the cold weather crops are good. Artificial irrigation is being carried on wherever it is practicable. The lands along the banks of the Soan canal promise a good crop. The total area irrigated by canal water is reported to be 24,586 beegahs.
	30 Shahabad, 10th " "	Nil	No rain; weather bright, west wind, and unusually cold. The frost and west wind have slightly damaged the pea and moosoor (pulse) in Bhabbooa and Buxar. In Sasseeeran the cold weather crops will be a very full crop on irrigated lands, but will fail on sandy soil. Fodder becoming scarce in Dunwar Pergunnah.
	31 Tirhoot, 10th " "	Nil	Seasonable cold. Westerly wind prevailing. In Seetamurhi the weather has been cold and the prevailing wind westerly. The sub-divisional officer states that frost has fallen for two nights, which will somewhat harm the rahur. After the rain that fell last week, ryots in some villages began preparing the grounds to sow cheena (millet) and moong (pulse), and in other places commenced sowing cheena, moong, and kagyni (millet). In low lands "dhale" in Shewhur jurisdiction, ryots are able to sow a little cheena, but not in other parts of the division. In neighbourhood of Madhuapore koorthi (pulse) has been reaped eight annas crops. But there is distress in some villages, and sixty persons are reported to have emigrated with their families from a Soorsund Raj village to a village further south in the division, and seven persons of Mouza Purra belonging to Barahi Mahanth on the frontier and other village, and eight Assamees of Ootura, Pergunnah Loutun, fled to Nampore.
			In Madhubani the dhan crop has been reaped. Rubbee badly off for want of rain; four annas perhaps have been sown. Rahur promises comparatively well. Mozufferpore sub-division.—Weather very cold. The state of the cold weather crops continues unaltered. The little rain of last week has not revived agricultural work in this sub-division. Paddy reaping is over. No work for labourers in fields. The cold weather crop of low lands is getting on pretty well, that of high lands is withering for want of rain.
			In the Tajpore sub-division things look more gloomy than ever, except in the Pergunnah Balagutch, where the crops still promise well. The wheat and barley in Surressa seem to make no progress except in the south-west corner of the pergunnah. They cannot last much longer without rain, but rain now would not be an unmixed good, as it would damage the rahur. No change in tobacco.
	32 Saran, 10th " "	Nil	Until the 9th January, weather very cold, with frosts at night. Warmer on the 9th and 10th; west wind prevailing. The cold weather crops in the irrigated lands still promise well, but on unirrigated lands the crop is stunted and thin, and under any circumstances can yield but little. Mustard, peas, and rahur have been injured by the frost, and high west winds have somewhat damaged others crops also in parts of the district. Poppy doing well except in Hutwah Raj, where it is reported to be dying off. Irrigation steadily going on where practicable, but many wells and tanks have dried up, and irrigation can no longer be maintained to the same extent. No complaint of actual scarcity in the bazars. Prices of best rice, jowar, and gram, have slightly risen. Exports to Tirhoot and Chumparun continuing. Numbers on relief works increasing.
	33 Chumparun, 10th " "	Nil	West winds and cloudy. The prospects of the cold weather crops have not improved; some portion reported to be drying up in the Bettiah sub-division. Government grain arriving. People are being largely employed on relief works.

* Telegram of the 12th January received on the 13th. Shows rainfall during the seven days, including the 12th idem.

Nb.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	34 Monghyr, 10th Jan. 1874	Nil	Set fair with westerly winds. No change since last week. It has been since telegraphed that rain fell six hundredth of an inch on the morning of the 12th instant. The rice has all been cut. The Jenera crop lately gathered has been a good one; the cold weather crop on low lands and dearahs looks well, and an average crop is expected. The wheat on high lands has come into ear and is stunted. The other grain crops on high lands are also generally stunted. Rahun, tobacco, mustard, and castor plants are looking well.
	35 Bhaugulpore, 13th " "	07	Clouded on the 12th instant, with slight showers; heavier rain may have fallen in the district. Cold weather crops still promise well, but require rain. General health very good. No distress.
	36 Purneah, 5th " "	37	Very cold and cloudy on the 28th December last when rain fell; cloudy again and very cold on the 2nd instant, afterwards cold and clear. In the south the mustard has turned out very well; in the centre and north of the district it is not quite so good, but an unusually large area has been sown with it. In Kudbah and Kusbah Amour, where there has been the greatest failure in the rice as before reported: it is estimated that double the quantity sown with cold weather crops in ordinary years has this year been sown. Thirteen annas of the crops now on the land in these two thannahs is mustard. The remaining three annas is wheat, oats, linseed, gram, and moosoor and kurthi pulses; the latter is poor, the grain wants body. On the whole not more than an eight-anna crop has been gathered. The gram, linseed, and moosoor pulse having been sown late, have not germinated well. Not more than half the wheat and oats which were sown early (that is about the quantity ordinarily sown) have germinated well, that sown later has in many places failed; the plants have either not come up at all, or have turned yellow, are very small, and look very sickly. With rain before February a ten-anna crop is anticipated on the whole. In the neighbourhood of Kudbah, potatoes and other vegetables have been sown and are doing well. The rain of the 28th was not so abundant in Kusbah Amour as further south; in some villages the Collector has seen to have had scarcely any. In Kudbah it did good to the late wheat and the vegetables. In Arrareeah all agree that the rain has been very beneficial. The wheat here is said by the sub-divisional officer to be looking remarkably well, and 95 per cent. of that sown, which is two-thirds as much again as is ordinarily sown, is said to have germinated. The Collector says that this is too sanguine an estimate; it is probably the case on the Koosi, from whence the Deputy Magistrate wrote. Taking the whole sub-division, the Collector thinks a fourteen-anna crop may be expected. The rain was heavy on the Koosi, but it was less further south-east. Mr Forbes of Sootanpore reports the price of rice to have fallen since the rain to twenty seers per rupee; this too is near the Koosi. From Kissengunge the reports are not so favorable as from Arrareeah. Tobacco there as elsewhere looking well. No rain will be of any use after February 15th.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 10th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Cold, but of unsteady temperature. The Deoghur sugarcane has given a bad yield. Complaints of want of water frequent. It is likely to be the first difficulty.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack 13th Jan. 1874	Nil	Weather cool; prospects of crops good; public health good.
	39 Pooree, 3rd " "	Nil	Fine and cool, with occasional south winds. The harvest of the late rice crop is fast approaching completion, and the outturn is a fair average. The dalua crop has been half sown. The cold weather crops are coming on well. Purchases of rice for export are going on. The market is easy and the supply equal to the demand as yet.
	40 Balasore, 10th Jan. 1874	Nil	Seasonable weather. The rice harvest is over; the yield, though not first-rate, has not disappointed expectations, and, taking the district as a whole, has not fallen far short of the average. If the crop has been a failure in the high lands close to the hills, the low lands on the sea shore have produced excellent crops, having escaped the floods which frequently destroy them. Fever prevails to some extent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	41 Hazareebaugh, 10th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Very cold, with strong westerly wind during the early part of the week; clear and bright in the latter portion. The prospect of the cold weather crops is being reported as tolerably fair. Wheat is being irrigated where practicable, but water is scarce. Price of grain remains unchanged. Small-pox is prevalent in the eastern Pergunnahs of Juggessur, Chungurrah, and Rampore.
	42 Lohardugga, 10th Jan. 1874.	Traces of rain on one occasion	Bright and very cold weather. Still no rain in the Sudder Division, and consequently the prospects of the cold weather crops have not improved. There have been one or two slight showers of rain at Pulamow, but frost latterly, which has injured the rahun pulse; the wheat crop has been attacked with some kind of smut in a few places.
	43 Singbhoom, 3rd " "	Nil	No rain, clear and bright. Nothing to add to report of last week.
	44 Maunbhoom, 10th Jan 1874.	Nil	Bright, cold, dry, cloudless sky. No sign of rain. The outturn of rice for the whole district may be estimated at a nine-anna crop. Exportation is going on to a great extent from those parts where the crop has been most plentiful to Raneengunge and Raghunathpore, and prices are rising in consequence. The outturn of sugarcane has been about ten annas, kurthe pulse six annas, biri pulse four annas, sirgoojah oil-seed four annas, and teel oil-seed six annas; wheat and barley, of which a larger area than usual is under cultivation this year, are looking very well. Public health good.

* Telegram of the 13th January received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.			
45	Goalparah, 3rd Jan. 1874	12	Some slight showers of rain fell on the 28th December last. It was heavier at Dhoobree and in the interior. The weather was cloudy till the 3rd January. Mornings sometimes foggy. The late rain has been beneficial to cheena and kaon (millets) which are being sown; it has, however, partially injured pulses and mustard, but the former are cultivated to a small extent. Nothing new is known as to the outturn of winter rice besides an eight-anna crop on the whole. No injury was done to cotton which yielded a good crop.
46	Kamroop	...	Return not received.
47	Durrung, 3rd " "	Nil	Frequent fogs and heavy dews; wind very variable; thunder to the north. No alteration in the state of the crops since last report. The mustard crop is an inferior one; the kalai (pulse) and sugarcane fair. Considerable disease among cattle in the most eastern parts of the district has lately been reported.
48	Nowgong, 3rd " "	Nil	Weather seasonable; heavy fogs at nights and in the mornings. Rice crop almost all cut and gathered in. Mustard and sugarcane crops fine and promising. General health of the district good. A few cases of small-pox in a very mild form reported.
49	Srebsaugor, 3rd " "	25	Weather for the most part cloudy; rain on the 28th and 29th December and 3rd January. Since last report there have been a few showers of rain, which will do good to the mustard crop. Rice crop nearly all gathered.
50	Luckimpore, 3rd Jan. 1874.	23	The week was gloomy and cold, with one or two bright days; weather changed again on the 3rd instant and looks like much rain; very cold. Crops nearly in. Public health good.
51	Naga Hills	.....	Return not received.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 3rd Jan. 1874.	6	Since the 29th December rain has fallen at intervals, and once at night heavily, and the aspect of the weather is still threatening rain. Millet is the only crop still standing, and most of it has been cut, and will soon be housed, and the outturn of the cereal is, if anything, larger this season than it was last year; and with regard to food-grains there is no scarcity; the markets are well supplied and prices falling.
53	Garo Hills, 3rd Jan. 1874.	39	It has been cloudy during the early part of the week; a few drops of rain fell on Monday and Tuesday during the afternoon. As far as it is known, the cotton crop is wholly collected. Jooming still continues.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 13th January 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 21st to 27th Dec. 1873.	Rain from 28th to 31st Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
I.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	57.07	31st Dec.	
	Cutwa ...	Nil	Nil	39.37	ditto.	
	Culna ...	Nil	Nil	41.18	ditto.	
	Bodd-Bodd ...	Nil	Nil	45.19	ditto.	
Bancoorah	Banceorgunge ...	Nil	Nil	41.5	ditto.	
	Sehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	41.51	ditto.	
Beerbhoom	Bancoorah ...	Nil	Nil	47.34	ditto.	
	Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	53.45	ditto.	
Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	44.81	ditto.	
	Tunlook ...	Nil	Nil	48.65	ditto.	
	Gurhetta ...	Nil	Nil	46.86	ditto.	
	Contai ... { Dr. Collr.'s Office ... Exe. Engr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	47.25 53.10	ditto. ditto.	
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	39.64	ditto.	
	Scrampore ...	Nil	Nil	44.50	ditto.	
Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	47.57	ditto.	
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island ...	Nil	Nil	49.73	ditto.	
	Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	45.21	ditto.	
	Alipore ... { Dispensary ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	45.84 44.91	ditto. ditto.	
	Russeerhaut ...	Nil	Nil	43.02	ditto.	
	Barasat ...	Nil	Nil	40.89	ditto.	
	Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	51.18	ditto.	
	Barripore ...	Nil	Nil	52.32	ditto.	
	Satkhurah ...	Nil	Nil	47.86	ditto.	
	Barackpore ...	Nil	Nil	47.46	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	40.11	ditto.	
Nuddea	Kishnagar ...	Nil	Nil	46.80	ditto.	
	Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	42.26	ditto.	
	Meherpore ...	Nil	Nil	52.41	ditto.	
	Croodangrah ...	Nil	Nil	46.2	ditto.	
	Kooshteth ...	Nil	0.15	39.1	ditto.	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	34.51	ditto.	
Jessore	Jessore ...	Nil	0.04	15.25	ditto.	
	Narail ...	Nil	0.23	6.97	ditto.	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov.
	Khoolia ...	Nil	0.10	5.84	ditto.	
	Jenadah ...	Nil	Nil	19.15	ditto.	
	Baghat ...	Nil	0.19	6.2	ditto.	
	Magorah ...	Nil	Not rec.	4.11	27th Dec.	
Moorshedabad	Beranpore ...	Nil	Nil	31	11th Dec.	
	Rampurhat ...	Nil	Nil	28.7	ditto.	
	City Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Nil	27.21	ditto.	
	Longpore ...	Nil	0.03	36.4	ditto.	
	Azimnagar ...	Nil	Nil	35	ditto.	
	Ludgoh ...	Nil	0.10	11.61	ditto.	From 1st Dec.
Dinapore	Dinapore ...	Nil	0.32	43.53	ditto.	
Maldah	Maldah ...	Nil	Not rec.	27.02	27th Dec.	
Rajshahye	Banlakh ...	Nil	0.01	32.14	31st Dec.	
	Natore ...	Nil	0.10	13.88	ditto.	
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	0.38	41.64	ditto.	
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	0.71	47.99	ditto.	
	Titalya ...	0.70	0.10	83.62	ditto.	
Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	0.33	7.12	ditto.	
Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	0.08	13.26	ditto.	
	Serajungo ...	Nil	0.26	55.15	ditto.	Not rec. 26th Oct. to 1st Nov.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office ... Hospital ...	Not rec. Nil	Not rec. Nil	93.06 77.74	15th Dec. 31st Dec.	Not rec. 9th to 22nd Nov.
Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	0.15	83.35	ditto.	
	Palacotta ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.639	29th Dec.	
	Bodah ...	ditto.	0.60	67.23	31st Dec.	Not rec. 21st to 27th Dec.
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	115.55	ditto.	Not rec. 14th to 20th Dec.
Bhutan Dwar	Buxa ...	Nil	Nil	175.61	ditto.	Not rec. 14th to 20th Nov.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 21st Dec. to 27th Dec. 1873.	Rain from 28th Dec. to 31st Dec. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	61.33	31st Dec.	Not rec. 7th to 13th Dec.
		Moonsheergunge ...	Nil	Nil	59.24	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	63.47	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	Nil	Nil	50.57	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	Nil	0.15	42.23	ditto.	
	Bachergunge	Burrisaul ...	Nil	Not rec.	61.71	27th Dec.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	57.18	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	60.73	ditto.	
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	Nil	91.73	ditto.	
		Dowlat Khan ...	Nil	Nil	101.08	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	Nil	0.61	62.00	31st Dec.	
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	1.05	49.74	ditto.	
		Atteah ...	Nil	0.20	44.30	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	3.15	71.09	ditto.	
		Sylhet ...	Nil	0.07	120.79	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	Nil	0.20	103.36	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	88.61	20th Dec.	
		Koyah ...	Nil	ditto.	86.13	27th Dec.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	85.50	31st Dec.	
		Jail ...	Nil	Nil	80.38	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	152.09	27th Dec.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	Nil	0.30	118.40	31st Dec.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	0.12	73.12	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	0.33	58.77	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	0.18	73.53	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	0.11	58.46	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.05	0.03	30.62	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	0.11	38.28	ditto.	
		Bah ...	Nil	Nil	33.30	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	31.16	ditto.	
			Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	34.75	ditto.
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	0.06	35.57	ditto.	
		Sowadah ...	Nil	0.15	41.18	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	0.11	33.15	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	0.05	0.07	38.85	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	0.03	Nil	37.50	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	34.93	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	0.15	Nil	22.34	ditto.	
		Bhuboah ...	Nil	Nil	30.71	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	0.03	2.06	ditto.	
		Durbhanga ...	Nil	0.42	31.88	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	Nil	0.04	35.54	ditto.	
		Mudhubani ...	Nil	0.04	27.75	ditto.	
		Seetamaree ...	Nil	0.50	37.60	ditto.	
	Saran	Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	31.11	ditto.	
		Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	33.88	ditto.	
	Champaran	Sewan ...	Nil	0.01	22.30	ditto.	
		Motehari ...	0.20	Nil	41.24	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	32.09	ditto.	
		Monghyr ...	Nil	0.04	38.24	ditto.	
		Begoserai ...	Nil	0.03	35.03	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Jamooie ...	Not rec.	0.11	45.20	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	0.32	29.00	ditto.	
		Sooool ...	Nil	0.21	26.94	ditto.	
		Mu'heyppoorah ...	Nil	0.10	34.64	ditto.	
		Barika ...	Nil	0.17	36.59	ditto.	
	Purneah	Sunborsa ...	Nil	0.01	27.49	ditto.	
		Purneah ...	Nil	0.37	40.23	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	0.09	38.38	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Arraveah ...	Nil	0.02	35.02	ditto.	
		Deoghur ...	Nil	0.04	44.08	ditto.	
		Jaintara ...	Nil	Not rec.	34.27	27th Dec.	
		Rajmahal ...	Nil	0.20	23.20	31st Dec.	
		Moheshpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	25.24	27th Dec.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Nya-Doomka Gadda	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0.01	53.01	31st Dec.	
		Gadda ...	Nil	Not rec.	55.81	27th Dec.	
							Not rec. 30th Nov. to 6th Dec.
							Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov., 14th to 27th Dec.
							Not rec. 23rd to 29th Nov. and 14th to 20th Dec.
							Not recorded 1st June to 5th July. From 15th June, and not recorded 21st Sept. to 4th Oct.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 21st to 27th Dec. 1873.	Rain from 28th to 31st Dec 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	33.90	31st Dec.	Not recorded from 1st Nov. to 27th Dec.
		.. { Hospital	Nil	Nil	35.61	ditto.	
		Jajipore ...	Nil	Nil	36.58	ditto.	
		Kendrapara ...	Nil	Nil	57.63	ditto.	
		Jugatsingapore ...	Not rec.	Nil	41.38	ditto.	
	Pooree	False Point ...	Nil	Nil	59.90	ditto.	F. on 1st April.
		Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	57.72	ditto.	
		Khurdah ...	Nil	Nil	49.92	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	48.47	ditto.	Ditto.
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	35.75	ditto.	
		Jellasore ...	Nil	Nil	48.75	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	37.15	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	35.25	ditto.	Ditto.
		Mehal ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	51.25	2nd Nov.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh .. { Jail	Nil	0.10	59.14	31st Dec.	Ditto.
		.. { Dispensary	Nil	0.15	51.8	ditto.	
		Pachumbha ...	Nil	0.05	51.85	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	49.95	ditto.	Ditto.
		Palamu ...	Nil	0.96	40.04	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	38.79	ditto.	Ditto.
	Maunbhoom	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	40.96	ditto.	
		Gobindpore ...	Nil	Nil	49.62	ditto.	Not received 9th to 15th Nov.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah ...	Nil	0.12	68.33	ditto.	
		Dhobree ...	Nil	0.65	92.07	ditto.	
	Kararoop	Gowhaty ...	Nil	Nil	49.11	ditto.	
		Burpettah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	70.78	20th Dec.	
	Durrang	Tezporo ...	Nil	ditto.	65.89	27th Dec.	
		Mungledye ...	Nil	ditto.	53.90	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong ...	Nil	Nil	70.61	31st Dec.	
		Seebsaugor ...	Nil	Not rec.	72.71	27th Dec.	
	Seebsaugor	Golaghat ...	0.07	ditto.	66.86	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto.	59.52	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	Nil	ditto.	75.27	ditto.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur ...	Nil	ditto.	90.94	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore ...	Nil	ditto.	101.55	ditto.	
		Suddya ...	Nil	ditto.	88.19	ditto.	
Garo Hills	Naga Hills	Samooogoodting ...	Nil	ditto.	43.74	ditto.	Ditto.
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ...	Nil	Nil	55.57	ditto.	
		Jaowai ...	Nil	ditto.	74.19	ditto.	
		Cherrapunjee ...	Nil	7.63	291.47	ditto.	
	Tura	Tura ...	Nil	0.39	85.61	31st Dec.	
		Benares	Not rec.	Not rec.	35.83	14th Dec.	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	102.60	31st Dec.	

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 4th to 10th January 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather (in words)
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Jan. 4th	10	30.166	30.185	70.3	61.4	57	E N E	...	...	...	b
		16	30.083	30.082	75.0	63.3	48	N N E	...	...	...	b
	5th	10	30.188	30.217	67.0	58.6	47	N N E	...	...	...	b
		16	30.000	31.079	72.5	59.1	40	N by W	...	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.161	30.180	63.2	53.9	59	N	...	...	...	b
		16	30.035	30.054	70.3	56.2	35	N N W	...	...	...	b
	7th	10	30.184	30.203	63.0	51.0	51	N by E	...	...	CK	b
		16	30.047	30.056	70.5	56.6	35	N by W	...	...	C	b
	8th	10	30.200	30.219	65.0	56.2	53	N E	...	...	...	b
		16	30.030	30.088	72.4	57.0	33	N E	...	...	...	b
SAGOR ISLAND.	9th	10	30.179	30.198	61.8	55.0	48	N E	...	...	...	b
		16	30.004	30.023	73.0	60.5	44	N E	...	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.159	30.178	69.2	60.4	57	N E	...	...	...	b
		16	30.008	30.025	76.2	62.2	41	N E	...	...	...	b
	4th	10	30.163	30.174	73	62	50	N E	12.7	...	...	b, m
		16	30.066	30.072	76	65	52	N N W	14.8	...	...	b, m
	5th	10	30.199	30.205	70	58	44	N	7.6	...	...	b
		16	30.079	30.085	73	60	42	N N E	13.0	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.179	30.185	66	55	45	N N W	8.0	...	...	b
		16	30.062	30.068	79	67	55	N N E	10.5	...	CK	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	7th	10	30.193	30.199	65	54	40	N E	8.3	...	C	b, v
		16	30.080	30.086	72	51	41	N	13.4	...	C	b, v
	8th	10	30.207	30.213	68	56	44	N E	6.7	...	...	b, m
		16	30.047	30.063	73	58	34	N	7.1	...	C	b, m
	9th	10	30.188	30.194	68	61	61	N	6.6	...	...	b
		16	30.031	30.037	74	60	39	N N W	6.3	...	...	b, m
	10th	10	30.164	30.170	71	63	61	E	2.9	...	...	b, m
		16	30.032	30.038	76	66	53	S W	6.5	...	...	b, v
	4th	10	30.034	30.129	69	65	70	N	5.1	...	...	b, v
		16	29.908	30.002	76	70	72	W	5.8	...	K, KS	b
MADRAS.	5th	10	30.054	30.112	69	59	51	N	5.3	...	...	b, v
		16	29.916	30.011	72	60	45	N	8.8	...	...	b, v
	6th	10	29.998	30.094	63	56	61	W N W	5.4	...	...	b, m
		16	29.808	29.903	72	60	45	N N W	5.7	...	C, K	b, m
	7th	10	30.098	30.194	64	58	67	N	5.6	...	...	b, m
		16	29.911	30.001	70	61	57	W	5.2	...	...	b, m
	8th	10	30.065	30.161	61	59	72	N	6.2	...	...	b, v
		16	29.936	30.031	72	62	53	W S W	6.4	...	...	b, v
	9th	10	30.082	30.178	66	60	68	N	6.4	...	...	b, m
		16	29.906	30.001	71	62	57	W S W	5.8	...	...	b, m
CUTTACK.	10th	10	30.080	30.176	67	61	69	N	4.9	...	...	b, m
		16	29.905	29.959	76	64	48	W	7.7	...	...	b, m
	3rd	10	30.008	30.096	70	69	58	N E	3	...	...	b
		16	29.967	29.997	79	67	59	E N E	6	...	...	b
	4th	10	30.085	30.115	79	68	47	N E by E	10	...	...	c
		16	29.992	30.022	80	68	51	N N E	11	...	...	b, c
	5th	10	30.084	30.114	82	70	52	N E	11	...	...	c
		16	29.996	30.026	80	71	62	N N E	14	...	...	c
	6th	10	30.080	30.110	83	72	59	N N E	14	...	...	b
		16	30.002	30.032	81	70	55	N E by N	17	...	...	b
AKRAB.	7th	10	30.093	30.123	82	69	48	N E by N	17	...	...	c
		16	30.007	30.037	78	67	53	N E by N	16	...	...	b, c
	8th	10	30.104	30.134	81	68	43	N N E	12	...	...	c
		16	30.015	30.045	80	69	54	N N E	14	...	...	b, c
	9th	10	30.002	30.122	79	68	54	N by E	15	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.971	30.001	79	67	59	N by E	14	...	...	c
	4th	10	30.067	30.151	75	64	51	N E	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.979	30.012	80	66	44	N E	5.1	...	...	b
	5th	10	30.102	30.150	73	68	54	N E	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.984	30.007	80	73	34	N N E	4.0	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	6th	10	30.075	30.110	71	59	41	N E	0.3	...	...	b
		16	29.967	30.050	77	63	41	N	3.2	...	CK, C	b
	7th	10	30.097	30.141	71	57	36	N E	0.8	...	C	b
		16	29.969	30.052	77	59	23	E N E	3.5	...	CS	b
	8th	10	30.113	30.167	71	58	40	E N E	0.3	...	...	b
		16	29.959	30.072	78	61	32	N N E	2.4	...	...	b
	9th	10	30.083	30.167	71	62	61	N	0.8	...	...	b
		16	29.909	30.012	81	63	31	E	1.7	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.061	30.151	73	64	58	W	0.5	...	...	b
		16	29.927	30.009	83	65	33	N E	2.1	...	...	b
AKRAB.	4th	10	30.070	30.092	79	70	61	E	3.2	...	...	b
		16	29.972	30.104	80	69	54	N	6.6	...	...	c
	5th	10	30.098	30.120	71	63	51	N W	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.977	29.990	77	61	53	N W	5.8	...	...	b
	6th	10	30.054	30.096	73	61	54	N N E	3.3	...	...	b
		16	29.982	30.065	77	65	47	W S W	4.5	...	...	b
	7th	10	30.104	30.133	71	65	70	N E	2.3	...	...	b
		16	30.000	30.022	76	63	56	W S W	4.0	...	...	b
	8th	10	30.116	30.168	70	65	75	N E	2.0	...	...	b
		16	30.027	30.049	76	66	56	S W	4.1	...	...	b
AKRAB.	9th	10	30.121	30.143	71	66	75	N E	2.2	...	...	b
		16	30.000	30.002	77	67	58	S W	3.6	...	...	b
	10th	10	30.114	30.136	70	65	75	N E	2.2	...	...	b
		16	30.052	30.024	76	67	60	S W	5.0	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 10th January 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of October 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea level.

Height above sea level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	MEAN OF				Range.	SOLAR.		GRASS NOCTURNAL.		Mean of max.	Mean of min.	MEAN OF				In inches.	No. of days.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	22 hours.		Max.	Min.	Day.	Night.			Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.			Day.	Night.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
																				Mean.	Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
61	29.777	...	29.827	29.735	...	141.0	4th	159.0	...	83.2	101	78.1	60	...	83.9</

CALCUTTA—OCTOBER 1873.

Mean barometric pressure of 16 years ... 29.834 | Mean temperature of 16 years ... 81.4 | Mean humidity of 16 years ... 78 | Mean rainfall of 16 years ... 5.46
 ditto ditto of 1873 ... 29.835 | ditto ditto of 1873 ... 82.3 | ditto ditto of 1873 ... 73 | Actual fall of 1873 ... 2.40
 Excess in 1873 ... 0.01 | Excess in 1873 ... 0.9 | Defect in 1873 ... 6 | Defect in 1873 ... 3.03

CALCUTTA,

18th January 1874

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
 Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and Observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.840	80.1	...	1	15	11	5	28	...	2	...	...	40 S, 4° E	187.0	6.37
Madras	29.838	79.4	9	5	4	4	2	9	10	19	...	...	39 N, 53 W	181.9	...
Vizagapatam	29.841	81.1	4	20	48	11	2	8	12	19	...	...	34 N, 67 E	72.3	3.71
Akyab	29.856	80.8	12	18	23	19	14	9	20	8	...	...	15 S, 81 E	68.0	4.49
False Point	29.801	80.7	27	00	12	4	...	...	2	0	2	8	71 N, 34 E	...	...
Cuttack	29.857	80.8	20	32	13	2	3	1	7	10	...	36	40 N, 26 E	46.4	6.53
Saugor Island	29.848	80.1	31	42	20	80	9	4	1	9	...	...	54 N, 42 E	120.7	5.18
Chittagong	29.883	79.4	22	7	10	6	3	9	26	27	...	14	37 N, 45 W	81.5	5.83
Calcutta	29.854	82.3	11	23	59	11	11	1	2	6	...	...	62 N, 81 E	102.1	...
Burdwan	29.863	81.4	23	12	10	2	5	...	2	8	...	...	63 N, 22 E	38.5	7.00
Jessore	29.832	78.1	17	10	15	7	4	...	2	7	...	...	46 N, 45 E	58.6	7.31
Dacca	29.852	80.4	19	14	9	7	8	2	7	21	...	32	25 N, 1 E	49.1	6.67
Silchar	29.929	79.0	10	15	14	15	12	9	15	4	...	30	10 S, 63 E	43.7	4.65
Hazareebaugh	29.893	77.7	5	5	8	2	...	3	8	31	...	...	63 N, 35 W	101.0	7.47
Berhampore	29.855	81.3	29	10	5	4	7	6	3	15	...	45	26 N, 5 W	43.6	6.71
Gya	29.859	79.1	10	6	2	10	9	3	6	9	...	7	4 N, 26 W	31.9	8.69
Patna	29.876	78.0	1	3	14	2	6	6	21	6	...	3	20 S, 70 W	63.8	8.69
Monghyr	29.856	79.9	8	8	7	1	1	33	22	13	...	29	34 S, 87 W	35.5	8.37
Darjeeling	...	...	5	5	19	14	10	15	27	23	...	6	18 S, 75 W	...	7.37
Gowalparah	29.817	78.5	7	11	23	4	6	3	4	4	...	...	41 N, 75 E	81.6	7.81
Benares	...	...	3	1	7	1	3	17	78	9	...	4	72 S, 86 W	29.2	...
Roorkee	29.879	75.5	...	1	3	18	7	...	4	7	...	69	15 S, 28 E	33.4	9.54

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th January 1874.

Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
1st	30.012	75.4	56.5	130.0	64.9	59.2	54.6	0.71	W N W & N E	...	70.2	...	...	Clear. Foggy from midnight to 7 A.M., and 7 to 11 P.M.
2nd	29.993	77.8	57.3	135.5	67.1	62.6	59.0	.77	S S E & S by W	...	60.8	...	...	Clear, and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy from 9 to 8 A.M.
3rd	30.002	79.5	63.6	131.2	69.9	65.4	61.8	.77	S by W & N by E	...	106.7	...	○	Clear, cirrostrati and cumuli.
4th	.003	70.8	62.2	127.8	68.2	61.1	55.4	.65	E N E & N N E	...	146.1	...	...	Cirrostrati and clear. Slightly foggy at 11 P.M.
5th	.121	73.6	56.0	127.0	64.5	57.0	51.0	.64	N N E & N by W	...	143.4	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 6 A.M., and from 9 to 10 P.M.
6th	.002	71.8	53.6	130.6	61.9	54.2	47.3	.61	N by E & N N W	...	140.1	...	...	Clear and cirro-cumuli.
7th	.100	72.0	62.5	127.6	61.0	53.7	47.1	.62	N by E & N W	...	145.7	...	...	Chiefly clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	27.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	79.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	84.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	Nil
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th January	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	Nil

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 12th January 1874

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 9.—The 12th January 1874.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, and Brahmaputra during the month of December 1873.

Date.	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRATHI.				BRAHMAPUTRA.			
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibgunge.		Raupore Banah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishinagar.	
	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.
1st	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
2nd	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
3rd	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
4th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
5th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
6th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
7th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
8th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
9th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
10th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
11th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
12th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
13th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
14th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
15th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
16th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
17th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
18th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
19th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
20th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
21st	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
22nd	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
23rd	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
24th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
25th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
26th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
27th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
28th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
29th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
30th	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62
31st	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62	173.62

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Col. ret., R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of November 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—49 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Toll mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Toll mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.							
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons.																
46	Coal	12,865	4,323	22,775	...	...	305 14 6	1	Stores	...	...	775	...	...	16 7 6	2,221	Local	67,765	6,11,645	5,507	69,238	2,464 12 3	
10	Cotton	1,155	21,250	2,700	...	...	16 6 0	1	Coal	...	118	300	...	...	4 8 0	6	Irrigation Works	370	5,183	71	2,352	43 1 6			
16	Firewood	735	231	1,650	...	...	7 4 0	1	Iron, coconut-oil, & paint.	...	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Grain	6,495	10,518	13,675	...	...	85 3 0	1	Charcoal and bricks.	100	75	175	...	...	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Hides and horns	1,615	17,225	3,300	...	...	31 1 6	1	Engine No. 6.	...	...	450	...	...	13 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Jaggery and sugar	1,485	14,097	3,775	...	...	23 7 0	1	Empty boat ..	...	...	375	...	...	2 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Metals	480	20,000	1,150	...	...	4 7 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
183	Miscellaneous	8,512	36,735	27,370	...	...	207 1 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Oil and oil-seeds	3,600	12,175	7,575	...	...	35 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Paddy and rice	9,445	19,015	16,775	...	...	157 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Piece-goods	1,955	1,91,290	9,475	...	...	62 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Tinned	2,320	78,850	6,550	...	...	21 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Garden produce	1,175	6,510	3,370	...	...	18 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Pottery	468	476	2,400	...	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Salt	9,895	41,625	19,825	...	...	136 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Silk and indigo	338	1,15,655	1,550	...	...	6 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	June	1,625	6,057	3,950	...	...	14 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Straw	520	202	1,350	...	...	5 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tobacco	1,835	10,572	4,450	...	...	39 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sand	650	52	1,575	...	...	5 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Rafts of timber...	...	6,979	Logs 515	...	...	131 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Rafts of bamboo	...	12	100	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
435	Empty boats	...	...	37,825	...	...	285 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,058	Passengers	...	...	No. 10,181	...	...	187 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ditto	...	...	67,250	...	...	642 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous revenue	...	...	...	...	...	12 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Police boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,221	Total for corresponding period of last year.	67,765	6,11,645	154,201	6,507	69,238	2,464 12 3	...	370	6,193	2,070	71	2,352	43 1 6	...	68,135	6,16,835	5,578	71,591	2,507 13 9	...	...					
1,920	Total for corresponding period of last year.	64,442	4,45,701	159,150	6,083	40,510	1,293 7 0	7	...	968	1,575	56	590	13 10 6	...	65,077	4,46,669	5,739	41,200	1,306 1 6	...	...					

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapurah Canal for the month of November 1978.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.																
		Rs.	Mds.					Rs.	Mds.					Rs.	Mds.																								
10 Paddy	1,714	61	1,343	17 4 0	127	Paddy	27,299	27,299	...	...	371 9 8	5 Empty	...	...	...	...	...	104 Local traffic	53,717	620	10,632	114 7 6										
19 Jaggery	20,945	150	3,141	23 6 0	36	Rice	40,401	20,202	...	...	294 12 0	1 Iron stores	...	...	...	...	...	466 Through ditto	8,49,837	3,359	1,41,078	1,301 8 4										
4 Turmeric	6,800	1,320	48	1,010	24	Spices	2,24,280	11,213	...	...	161 14 0	12 Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
4 Salt	6,155	1,031	37	872	2	Turmeric	1,520	3 4	...	...	4 2 0	11 Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
3 Cotton	8,050	805	29	551	3	Salt	3,110	632	...	...	9 0 0	1 Planks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
7 Jute	7,860	1,572	66	591	19	Gram	9,357	6,238	...	...	87 10 0	1 Iron stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
1 Tobacco	900	180	6	98	2	Jaggery	2,123	424	...	...	47 10 0	12 Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
3 Gram	770	513	18	6 8	6	Hides	33,370	3,337	...	...	39 0 0	11 Empty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
5 Passengers	653	201	7	224	1	Black peas	2,843	2,114	...	...	1 8 0	Timbers (205)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
1 Timber	7	55	2	64	3	Corconut	156	104	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
1 Bamboo	7	55	2	64	3	Hags	2,030	290	...	...	12 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
4 Empty	...	2,639	84	1,926	1	Firewood	89	857	...	...	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Rafts	7	...	...	...	1	Planks	35	187	...	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
2 Bamboos (525)	56	...	...	...	14	Doors (11)	...	1,243	...	...	15 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
2 Timbers (14)	...	...	...	...	2	Passengers (26)	3,435	1,057	...	...	235 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	214	Timbers	...	18,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	Rafts	Empty	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	Timbers (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	52,717	14,548	520	10,632	114 7 6	465	3,49,837	94,049	3,359	141,078	1,301 8 4	30	5,218	15,628	558	22,438	307 2 4	599	4,07,773	4,437	1,74,198	1,723 2 3																	
62 Total of corresponding month of previous year	1,06,107	10,278	367	7,596	56 10 0	186	10,82,536	41,181	1,471	61,782	590 1 0	30	12,608	12,386	438	12,608	104 4 0	278	12,01,261	2,278	81,886	749 15 0																	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmince Division, High Level Canal, for the month of November 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of Traffic.	Total exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.							
				Mds.	Rs.							Mds.	Rs.																
8	Rice	175	350	363	122½	109½	Rs. A. P. 1 13 6	16	Timber, 821 in No.	...	1,642	7,144	255½	8,674½	108 3 0	31	Local	631	1,188 0 0	591½	1,067½	17 5 1							
2	Firewood	273	27	469	167	185½	2 4 0	6	Firewood	2,244	224	4,356	155½	1,913½	24 8 0	37	Irrigation works	2,965	5,188 0 0	535½	13,317½	221 12 0							
1	Provision	80	80	45	1½	54½	0 9 7	1	Charcoal	336	504	618	23½	277½	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Salt	153	765	252	9	3 6	3 12 0	2	Engine	...	...	500	17½	607½	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Empty	...	...	459	16½	411½	4 12 11	1	Waggons 4 in No.	...	6 0	390	13½	47½	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bamboos, 1,300 in No.	...	16	...	...	...	1 5 4	1	Anchorplate, &c.	219	1,085	409	14½	496½	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Passenger	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 9	1	Unserviceable tools	43	230	163	52½	58½	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Coconuts	...	...	210	7½	90	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Bamboo mats	120	600	231	72½	268½	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Empty	...	...	1,502	53½	88½	9 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Bamboos, No. 21,700.	...	271	...	...	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		631	1,188	1,587	56½	1,671½	17 5 1	37		2,965	5,166	15,543	555½	13,317½	2 1 12 0	68		3,596	6,354 0 0	611½	14,385½	239 1 1							
29	Total of corresponding month of previous year	945	3,117	1,596	57	1,716	33 0 10	19		3,760	1,460	12,490	445	9,036	108 14 0	49		4,695	4,577 0 0	502	10,763	141 14 10							

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of November 1873.
 LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLU- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLU- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.			
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
1	Paddy	...	Rs. A. P.	240	8½	170	1 3 4	42	Pubble	...	Rs. A. P.	37,323	1,333	19,995	93 4 8	9	Local	...	249 0 0	32½	351	11 1 9			
1	Tundy Grass	...	10 0 0	337½	12	144	0 13 6	...	Bricks	...	86 0 0	4,028	146½	4,170	10 3 11	121	Irrigation works	...	851 8 0	2062½	29,917½	46 11 5			
6½	Timbers	...	130 0 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	1,000 Bamboos	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	0 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Passenger for 20 miles	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 5	...	12 Timbers	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Empty	...	...	342	12½	37	1 0 6	75	Empty	...	...	16,335	593½	8,752½	40 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Total of correct- ponding month of previous year.	...	240 0 0	919½	3½	351	11 1 9	121	...	...	551 8 0	57,756	2,062½	29,917½	149 11 5	130	...	...	1,091 8 0	2,085½	30,208½	157 13 9
1		...	...	94	3	23	2 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	23	2 3 9

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 9th January 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 4 days of December 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the period	48,925	* 94,896 14 2	8,698 17 8	793,361 0	† 3,14,315 14 8	31,562 5 9	40,261 3 5		
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	7 1 2 3	6 15 11	.....	268 15 11	24 13 8	31 9 1
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	2,744,903	39,30,790 2 8	360,322 8 7	19,135,314 30	86,94,217 0 6	707,155 19 7	1,157,478 8 2		
Total for 26½ weeks	2,793,828	40,25,687 0 10	369,021 6 3	20,228,678 30	90,40,562 14 9	829,718 5 4	1,197,739 11 7		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding 3 days of previous year	41,743	70,124 4 4	6,428 1 2	303,184 10	1,58,985 14 5	14,573 14 2	21,001 15 4		
Per mile of railway, corresponding 3 days of previous year ... ..	.....	54 12 7	5 0 5	.....	124 3 4	11 7 9	16 8 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,609,856	37,18,277 15 2	310,912 2 11	13,624,497 20	75,24,821 11 2	689,775 6 5	10,30,617 9 4		

* Rs. 2,657-3-6 added on account Viceroy's special train.

† Rs. 41,058-1 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

† Rs. 41,233 added on account of difference between approximate and audited amounts of previous weeks on account of proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government.

† Rs. 8,332 deducted, being difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks on account of general merchandise traffic.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 4 days of December 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. p.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the period ...	6,633	7,893 7 1	723 11 4	55,171 30	* 13,403 13 0	1,228 13 8	1,952 5 0
Or per mile of railway	.....	35 5 1	3 4 9	.....	59 15 7	5 9 11	8 14 8
For previous 25½ weeks of half-year	102,428	3,46,959 3 9	31,801 11 11	1,235,599 20	3,75,115 10 0	31,388 7 0	66,192 18 11
Total for 26½ weeks ...	109,428	3,54,852 10 10	32,528 3 3	1,290,681 10	3,84,549 7 0	35,617 0 8	68,146 3 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 3 days of previous year	2,387	8,609 8 4	789 4 1	27,799 0	9,682 10 6	897 11 7	1,676 15 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding 3 days of previous year	.....	38 8 4	3 10 8	.....	43 5 2	3 19 5	7 10 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	120,513	3,77,477 14 10	31,638 16 2	1,045,748 30	3,32,170 6 11	30,448 19 2	65,087 15 4

* Rs. 1,723-1 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 4 days ended 31st December 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the 4 days ...	726	562 0 0	56 4 0	6,692 0	569 0 0	58 18 0	113 2 0
Or per mile of railway	27	20 0 0	2 0 0	246 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	4 2 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year..	33,464	26,319 0 0	2,631 16 0	120,961 0	10,919 0 0	1,004 18 0	3,726 14 0
Total for 26 weeks and 4 days ...	34,190	26,880 0 0	2,658 0 0	127,653 0	11,518 0 0	1,151 16 0	3,939 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	559	585 13 10	58 11 9	9,500 30	945 8 0	94 11 0	153 2 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	22	21 8 0	2 3 0	348 26	84 11 2	3 9 5	5 12 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	34,351½	26,514 7 2	2,654 8 11	114,553 11	10,959 10 3	1,095 19 9	3,750 8 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 4 days ended 31st December 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,939	607 0 0	66 14 0	9,629 0	319 0 0	31 4 0	97 18 0
Or per mile of railway ...	176	24 0 0	2 8 0	344 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	3 10 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	149,980	22,019 0	2,291 18 0	428,115 0	14,274 0 0	1,423 8 0	3,715 6 0
Total for 26 weeks and 4 days...	154,919	23,546 0 0	2,358 12 0	437,844 0	14,546 0 0	1,454 12 0	3,813 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,879	417 15 0	41 15 11	9,607 0	827 15 0	32 15 11	74 11 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	103	14 15 0	1 9 10	343 0	11 11 0	1 8 5	2 13 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	150,144	23,042 5 1	2,304 4 10	388,645 1	12,310 7 9	1,231 1 1	3,636 5 11

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 3 days of January 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
traffic for the 3 days ..	538	377 0 0	37 14 0	2,529 0	169 0 0	16 18 0	54 12 0	
per mile of railway ...	20	14 0 0	1 8 0	93 0	6 0 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	
previous weeks of half-year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week ...	538	377 0 0	37 14 0	2,529 0	169 0 0	16 18 0	54 12 0	
COMPARISON.								
for corresponding week of previous year	818	655 12 6	65 11 7	4,501 10	349 2 6	34 18 3	100 9 10	
per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	30	24 1 1	2 8 2	165 7	12 13 0	1 5 7	3 13 9	
to corresponding date of previous year	818	655 12 6	65 11 7	4,501 10	349 2 6	34 18 3	100 9 10	

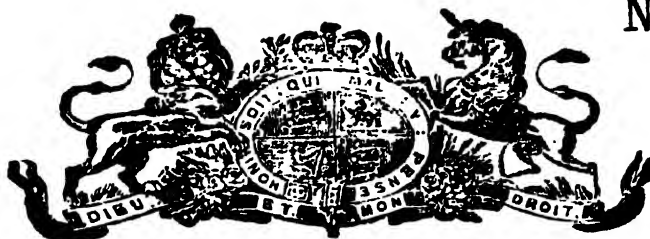
CALCUTTA SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 3 days ended 3rd January 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
traffic for the week ...	3,461	481 0 0	48 2 0	5,918 0	205 0 0	20 10 0	64 12 0
per mile of railway	124	17 0 0	1 14 0	211 0	7 8 0	0 15 0	2 9 0
previous weeks of half-year							
Total for 1 week ...	3,461	481 0 0	48 2 0	5,918 0	205 0 0	20 10 0	64 12 0
COMPARISON.							
for corresponding week of previous year	4,005	665 10 0	66 11 3	17,748 0	590 5 0	59 0 8	115 11 11
per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	143	26 3 2	2 0 5	634 0	21 1 4	2 2 2	4 9 7
to corresponding date of previous year	4,005	665 10 0	66 11 3	17,748 0	590 5 0	59 0 8	115 11 11

REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 3 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE							
	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	RICE, BEST SORT.	RICE, COMMON.	BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJEA.	GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.	LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURN AND CHENNA.
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							
Present return.							
Next preceding return.							
Corresponding return of last year.							

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

'rice.

716.

in interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers and of common rice from 13-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

the interior the price of best rice 8 to 11 seers and of common rice 11-4 to 14 seers per rupee.

of the coarsest kind of rice at the sadder station. Common rice in the interior sells at 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

ices of labor shown in the last three columns are for the last week of December 1873.

for week ending 10th January received after publication of last *Gazette*.

not received.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 21, 1874.

ned Districts of Bengal on the 17th January 1874.

80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICT					
GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			BYCH OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.														
Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.											
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.										
...	14	8	15	0	22	0	110	0	110	0	...	9	6	9	4	9	8	6	0	...	...	5	0	...	12 to 15	...	...	Burdwan.	
9	0	16	4	16	4	19	0	320	0	320	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	8	4	0	...	...	4	0	...	7	0	...	Bancoorah.
...	13	0	13	8	22	0	240	0	240	0	...	8	12	8	12	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Beerbhoom.
...	13	0	13	0	17	8	180	0	180	0	180	0	8	4	8	4	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore.
...	13	8	13	8	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoghly.
...	14	8	12	0	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	9	0	9	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah.
Central Div.																													
...	14	4	15	0	...	103	0	110	0	...	8	0	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
...	13	5	13	5	17	12	120	0	120	0	...	8	14	9	0	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-Pergunnah.
...	15	4	15	4	24	10	130	0	120	0	...	8	10	8	10	8	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nuddea.
...	12	4	11	13	20	0	160	0	160	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore.
...	15	0	15	0	26	0	120	0	100	0	...	9	0	9	0	8	12	4	0	...	...	5	0	...	7 to 11	...	...	...	Moorshedabad.
...	12	0	11	0	17	0	160	0	160	0	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinapore.
22	0	12	0	12	8	20	0	160	0	160	0	7	12	8	0	8	0	5	0	...	...	5	0	...	6 to 12	...	...	...	Maldah.
...	12	12	12	12	...	40	0	400	0	...	8	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	11	0	11	4	11	13	107	0	128	0	100	0	7	8	7	8	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rungpore.
...	12	0	9	12	16	8	65	0	65	0	60	0	7	8	7	8	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bogra.
...	10	8	10	8	26	4	200	0	200	0	...	8	4	8	4	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.
20	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	200	0	200	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling †
...	10	0	10	0	...	160	0	160	0	...	6	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Julpigoree.
Cooch Behar. ‡																													
Eastern Div.																													
...	14	8	14	0	21	0	80	0	80	0	...	8	15	8	15	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
...	12	0	12	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furcedpore.
...	12	0	12	0	...	140	0	150	0	...	...	8	8	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergunge. †
...	11	4	11	4	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	8	6	8	8	7	8	...	...	6	0	...	10 to 15	...	...	...	Mymensing.
...	11	8	11	8	19	4	107	0	107	0	...	8	4	8	4	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet. †
...	9	11	9	6	15	4	64	0	64	0	64	0	8	0	8	0	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cachar. †
...	9	0	9	0	17	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	8	0	8	0	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong. †
...	8	0	8	0	16	0	280	0	280	0	...	6	8	7	8	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakhally. †
...	10	10	10	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	8	8	8 to 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah. †
...	...	...	...	...	320	0	320	0	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	8	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill
...	8	4	8	0	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah

In the interior price of best rice ranges from 12 to 18 seers per rupee and of common rice from 10 to 22-13 seers per rupee.

In the interior only.

In the interior best rice from 7 to 19 and common rice 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

In the interior best rice at 13 and common rice at 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 15 to 19-8 and common rice 16-8 to 23 seers per rupee.

Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 17 to 19 and of common rice 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

The price of common rice at outlying marts ranges from 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
WHEAT.												BARLEY.												RICE, BEST SORT.												RICE, COMMON.												ULRUSH MILLET— (UMDOO, BAJRA.												GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.												LEASER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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...	16	8	17	0	24	0	20	0	18	0	31	4	12	0	12	0	...	13	0	13	0	21	0	...	18	0	...	19	0	20	0

of common rice in the interior ranges from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
 interior the price of common rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, and of best rice 8 to 11 seers per rupee.
 of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 10-4 to 15 seers per rupee.
 interior of the district the lowest price of rice ranges from 36 to 42 seers per rupee.
 interior the price of common rice ranges from 15 to 23 seers and of best rice 14 to 21 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 21, 1874.

Bengal on the 17th January 1874.—(Continued.)

TOTALS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICTS.			
GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCK OR HORSE KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.												
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.										
Rs.	Ch.	S.	Rs.	Ch.	S.	Rs.	Ch.	S.	Rs.	Ch.	S.	Rs.	Ch.	S.	Rs.	Ch.	S.										
8	19	8	20	0	34	8	180	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.	
0	13	8	14	4	27	0	100	0	...	7	0	7	0	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.	
0	18	0	18	0	30	0	160	0	100	0	100	0	8	4	8	4	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahabad.	
	14	0	14	0	24	0	140	0	...	7	12	7	12	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tirhoot.	
	15	8	16	4	28	0	100	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saran.	
0	14	0	15	0	24	0	...	...	...	7	4	7	4	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparan.	
6	15	7	16	2	33	6	168	0	147	0	...	...	8	1	7	8	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.	
10	19	0	18	6	27	12	176	12	176	12	176	12	7	14	7	14	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhagulpora.	
	13	0	13	0	26	0	200	0	200	0	160	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.
0	18	0	15	0	20	0	480	0	480	0	480	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sontal Pergannah.
ORISSA.																											
	24	15	24	15	31	8	200	0	200	0	...	...	9	2	9	2	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.†
	23	10	23	10	18	1	80	0	80	0	...	...	8	8	8	8	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poore.†
	10	0	10	0	10	0	280	0	280	0	...	...	7	0	7	0	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE																											
South-West Frontier Agency.																											
0	14	8	14	8	21	8	240	0	240	0	...	...	6	10	6	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazaribagh.
0	13	0	13	0	16	0	180	0	180	0	...	...	6	12	7	0	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lohardugga.†
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	320	0	320	0	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom.†
to 75	13	0	12	0	18	0	280	0	280	0	280	0	7	8	7	8	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maunbhoom.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																											
...	8	0	12	0	15	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	8	4	8	4	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpara.†
...	10	0	8	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	...	15	0	Kamroop.†
...	8	0	8	0	8	0	170	0	160	0	...	...	6	8	6	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Durrung.†
...	8	0	8	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	6	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nowgong.†
...	8	0	8	0	8	0	120	0	120	0	6	8	6	8	6	0	7	8	7 to 10	...	8 to 20	...	Seebangor.†
...	8	0	8	0	8	0	200	0	200	0	160	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Luckimpore.†
...	8	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Naga Hills.‡
...	8	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khasi & Jynteah
Garo Hills.‡																											

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th January 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 20th* Jan. 1874	Nil	Weather cold and bright. Cold weather crops in the east of the district are looking better. Price of rice stationary. Exportation continues. Total export of grain by rail in December last was 30,293 maunds, and total import 12,546 maunds. Fever same as before.
	2 Bancoorah, 17th .. "	Nil	Heavy clouds on Monday, the 12th instant; otherwise clear and very cold. About five annas of the cold weather crops may be expected. Boro paddy is said to be being sown in the Gungajulghatty thannah. Some eighty applications for tuccavee advances have been made, chiefly for works for irrigation. Small-pox has broken out at Bishenpore and Bancoorah.
	3 Beerbhoom, 17th .. "	Nil	Cold and bright. Nothing to note, there being no cold weather crops to speak of, and the rice harvest being over. Export up-country by rail for week ending 10th instant over 12,000 maunds. Prices stationary.
	4 Midnapore, 17th .. "	Nil	Changeable wind and with it the temperature. Cold weather crops somewhat better than was expected. Prices, which have declined markedly during the last fortnight, beginning to rise again, but market very fluctuating. No indications of immediate distress.
	5 Hooghly, 17th .. "	Nil	Clear throughout; north-east wind; heavy dews. Potato and cold weather crops are better than was expected; the probable yield will be much below the average yield.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 17th .. "	Nil	Fair and cold weather. State and prospects of the crops entirely unchanged since last week
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 20th† Jan. 1874	Nil	Weather fine and cold. The harvest of the late rice has been completed in Diamond Harbour, Barrackpore, and Dum-Dum. It will shortly be finished in the other sub-divisions. In Baraset the pulses are not looking well, and tobacco is stunted, but peas are good wherever irrigated. In Satkhirah cold weather crops have been doing better than was expected. In other sub-divisions they are, where sown, doing fairly well. General prospects continue unchanged. Fever still continues in Baserhat, and small-pox has appeared in parts of thannah Baduria in that sub-division. Fever is abating in Alipore, Bariepore, and Baraset. An outbreak of cholera reported from Nyhatty. No further cases reported from either Bhangore or Dum-Dum.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	7 Nuddea, 17th .. "	Nil	The 11th and 12th January were hot and cloudy, and the rest of the week has been fine and very cold. There was a shower of rain at Koshtea on the 12th, and a few drops fell in other parts of the district. No change in the prospects of the crops. The want of water is beginning to be felt.
	8 Jessore, 17th .. "	Nil	Clear and cold. Rain at Magura and Jenidah on the 12th instant. No change to report. Prices remain much the same, with the exception of a slight rise in Khoolnah sub-division, whence a good deal of exportation is going on.
	9 Moorshedabad, 17th .. "	Nil	Heavy thunder clouds passed over the station on the 12th instant, but no rain fell. There was a slight sprinkling in the Burwa thannah, and a larger fall in the Bhugwangola and Manullabazar thannahs. The late rice harvest is now quite completed. The rain of the 12th has enabled the cultivators to begin ploughing for the aus or early rice sowings. Cold weather crops have not improved; they are doing well only in the Jungypore sub-division. The principal crops now on the ground are linseed and teal (oil-seed). Gram is stunted in growth, but is flowering. There is very little wheat and barley, and what exists is carefully irrigated. Boro paddy will be sown in every available spot; the seedlings are ready. Where transplantation has been effected, they are reported to be looking well. Prices are almost stationary.
	10 Dinagapore, 17th .. "	·03	Rain has fallen in many places; from Doorgapore heavy showers on the 12th January are reported. Weather very cold. The rain has done good to the mustard, of which there will be a good crop, nearly a full one. The rain has also softened the ground for the sowing of the early rice.
	11 Maldah, 17th .. "	·09	Slight rain fell on the 12th instant, followed by a strong westerly wind on the 13th, and fine weather since. The cold weather crops, such as wheat, barley, peas, chenna, millet, continue to look very well. The kalai (pulse) crop has been an average crop in many places, and oil-seeds are expected to give a fair yield. Boro paddy is being transplanted. Health of the district generally good. No distress reported. Supplies generally plentiful, but prices show a tendency to rise this week.

* Telegram of the 20th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 20th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
NGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>'Central Districts—(Contd.)</i>			
12	Rajshahye, 17th Jan 1874	15	Slight rain fell in most parts of the district on the night of the 11th and on 12th January, but was insufficient to have effect on the winter crops. The weather is extremely cold, the thermometer in the open air at night (15th—16th instant) having fallen to one degree above freezing point. The state of the crops has undergone little or no change since last report. They are still capable of giving a fair outturn with moderate rain any time during the next three weeks. Prices of rice have been stationary except in the south-western quarter of the district, where there has been a rise to the extent of four seers, caused probably by large exportations to other parts of the district and to decreased importations. Cholera has considerably abated.
13	Rangpore, 17th " "	Nil	Mornings foggy and cold, days bright, and temperature moderate: bright, cold. The price of rice varies from Rs. 3 to 4-8 per maund. Slight distress is reported from thannahs Gobindgunge and Borobari. From most of the thannahs the wheat and tobacco crops are reported as being good. The late fall of rain has done a great deal of good.
14	Bogra, 17th " "	few drops not appreciable by the gauge.	Fine and cold weather. Rice is nearly reaped. Sugarcane in Bogra and three other thannahs is expected to yield thirteen or fourteen annas. Mulberry in Bogra thannah is looking good. Mustard in Panchhelie and Dhunhat has been reaped; eight or nine annas yield reported.
15	Pubna, 17th " "	Nil	Excessive cold; on the night of the 12th instant the sky was cloudy and only a few drops of rain fell from it; a chilly wind blew from the north-west direction. Harvesting of the boron late paddy has been finished. Mashkalai (pulse) and magi shorisa (early mustard) are being cut and collected. The produce of the former may be estimated at half of an average year. The winnowing of the teel (oil seed) crop has not yet been finished. Sugarcane, which is well grown this year in the Pubna sub-division, is being reaped. The turmeric and arbur (pulse) will also give a fair produce of an average year. The prospects of the other cold weather crops, viz. wheat, barley, gram, linseed, mustard, peas, are not favorable. The prospect of the khesaree (pulse) is fair. The sowing of cheena (millet) has been completed. Bora (pulse) is being transplanted to shallow bheels and sowing jully paddy is going on in chur lands. Rain is urgently required for the improvement of the cold weather crops that are still in the fields, and specially for cheena and jully paddy. Fever on the decline. Cholera reported in few places.
16	Darjeeling, 17th Jan. 1874	Nil	A sprinkling of snow and hail and a few drops of rain. Bleak cold weather. The hymanti or late rice is still being reaped. The new rice is being brought into the market. The prices of principal articles of food are much the same as last week.
17	Fulpigoree, 17th " "	Nil	Fine, cold and seasonable weather. No change. Rain would be of advantage to the cold weather crops, such as tobacco, mustard, &c., which are however promising fairly. Export continues briskly and prices rise.
18	Hooh Behar, 17th " "	Nil	Rather cold. Reaping paddy is nearly over. The outturn will probably come up to the previous estimate of a ten anna crop all round. Tobacco and mustard seed, the chief cold weather crops, promise well.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
18	Dacca, 20th* Jan. 1874	19	Weather cold; rain of Monday week general; slight good done by rain, but more wanted. Prospects fair.
19	Furreedpore, 17th " "	35	All last Sunday southerly wind prevailed which brought up clouds on Monday, ending in a smart but brief shower of rain at half past ten o'clock the same night, when a little more than one-third of an inch fell. The rest of the week was very cold with bright sunny weather. The rain referred to above appears to have been local, none having fallen at Madareepore or at any distance from Furreedpore, in the neighbourhood of which wheat and barley only will be benefited, it being too late to do any good to the pulses already attaining maturity; the prospects of these winter crops remain unchanged. The prices of coarse rice at Goulundo and Madareepore are the same as they were at the end of last week. At Gopalgunge they have fallen from 16 to 17 seers per rupee, and at Bhangah and Furreedpore they have risen from 18½ to 16 seers at the former, and from 15 to 14 seers at the latter place. No ascertainable cause can be assigned for the rise at Bhangah but at Furreedpore it is owing to the fair held there throughout the current week, when from 4 to 5,000 men from different parts of the country visited it daily and had to buy their rice from the petty dealers of the place, the stoppage of imports and absence of outside competition enabling to change their own prices for the article.
20	Backergunge, 10th " "	Nil	Very cold. Crops good.
21	Mymensing, 17th " "	Nil	Clear and cold. The recent rain has generally enabled ploughing of ground for rice sowing, &c., to be commenced.

* Telegram of the 20th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts—</i> (Contd.)			
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	22 Sylhet, 10th Jan. 1874	Nil	Weather very cool. Nearly the whole of the late rice crops have been reaped. The transplantation of the boro rice crop is progressing pretty fairly. The price of rice is the same, except in some places where there is a rise. About 4,500 maunds of rice and 7,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places. Fresh cases of cholera at Tajpore. It is yet prevailing at Chattuck, Hingajen, and Sunkerpassa. A few cases of small-pox still at Nabigungo.
	23 Cachar, 10th " "	Nil	Unusually cold, with foggy mornings. About one anna of the paddy crop remains to be cut. Price of rice has fallen from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-6 per maund.
	24 Chittagong, 10th " "	Nil	Cold and seasonable weather. Paddy nearly all cut. Cold weather crops promise well. Cholera reported from town, Potea, and Rangonia.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	25 Noakhally, 10th " "	Nil	Very cold. Favorable reports received of the harvest and cold weather crops. The price of common rice has fallen gradually throughout the district. This is partly due to Chittagong prices having fallen and importation having slackened.
	26 Tipperah, 10th " "	Nil	Weather fine and cold. No rain. The late rice harvest is nearly completed. Prospects same as last week, the crop generally being an eleven-anna one. The price of rice remains same in the north of the district and in Comillah. Prospects of the winter crop are good. One case of cholera in the Sudder. Cholera also prevails still in Brahmanbariah sub-division.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 10th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Very cold throughout the whole week, with exceptionally foggy mornings. The prospects of the mustard crops are good. There are no signs of scarcity.
BE HR	Hill Tipperah, 10th Jan 1874.	Nil	Bright and cold; no important change to report. Mustard being gathered in; chillies doing well.
	28 Patna, 20th Jan. 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable, but exceedingly cold. The crops were greatly benefited by the fall of rain reported in the last report and now no more is wanted, as it would do harm. There is quite an average crop on the ground and doing wonderfully well. Health of the district good.
	29 Gya, 17th " "	Nil	Very cold. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good; peas and wheat are doing very well. Health of the district good.
PATNA DIVISION.	30 Shahabad, 17th " "	Slight rainfall.	Slight rain, and in most parts of the district weather clear, bright, and extremely cold; heavy dews at night. The frost has caused some, but not extensive, damage to the pea and rahar and masoor (pulses) crops; the exact amount of this is being ascertained; otherwise the cold weather crops are promising, and in the Dearah and irrigated lands will yield a large outturn. Canal irrigation still being carried on.
	31 Tirhoot, 17th " "	·09	Intensely cold during the latter part of the week, cloudy on 11th and 12th January, with slight fall of rain over the greater part of the district. In the Sudder, Durbhangha, and Tajpore sub-divisions the rahar pulse and tobacco crop have been seriously injured by hoar-frosts. The cold weather crops are deteriorating in the Tajpore and Mudhoobani sub-divisions, are slightly improved in Durbhangha and Hajepore sub-divisions, and elsewhere the prospects are unaltered. In isolated localities cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) are being sown.
	32 Baran, 17th " "	·19	Very cold, west wind prevailing. Rain on the 12th instant; though very slight in parts, has been general throughout the district. It has partially benefited the crops, but west wind and frost have since done harm. The injury by frost to the rahar pulse and peas has been considerable. The kutchra wells which kept the crops alive so long, have now generally dried up, and adequate means of irrigation no longer exist. No complaint of actual scarcity in the bazars, except in thannahs Basuntapore and Purna, but prices generally rising. Exports to Tirhoot and Champaran, principally of maize, continuing. Numbers on relief works increasing.
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	33 Champaran, 17th " "	Nil	West winds. The prospects of the cold weather crops have not changed for the better; the cold nights are acting injuriously on the crop, especially the rahar (pulse), in the north portion of the district.
	34 Monghyr, 17th Jan. 1874	·12	Weather apparently set fair. The cold weather crops have been benefited by the rain. The high west winds however injured them to some extent. Slight frosts occurred during the week, but have not done any harm apparently.
	35 Bhagulpore, 20th " "	Nil	Very cold, with frost north of the Ganges. Cold weather crops still promising. No distress. General health unusually good.

1 Telegram of the 20th December received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
AR.—(Contd.)			
36	Purneah, 17th Jan. 1874	·07	No change in the weather. Prospects of cold weather crops good in Bahadoorgunge and north of Kishengunge, where wheat is not sown ordinarily, but they get worse and worse to the further south. The crops in Dharmapore are better than was previously reported, and 100,000 bigghas of land are sown with wheat and other edible crops in this tract. Crops also generally good on the south, but in the central part of the district, especially in the country between the Punar and the Mohanuddes, very bad. In Bahadoorgunge and north of Kishengunge the December rainfall was more abundant and the ground is prepared for the next sowings. The cold weather crops however in Kudlah and Kusibah Agour neighbourhoods are, except mustard, failures.
37	Sonthal Pergannahs, 17th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Very cold; no sign of rain. Nothing to report since last week. The corn is all cut, and there is no reason to suppose previous estimates wrong.
SA.			
38	Cuttack 20th* Jan. 1874	Nil	No rain, weather warmer. Late rice almost all reaped. Prospects of other crops good. Public health good.
39	Pooree, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather fine and cool. Three-fourths of the late rice crop have been harvested. Outturn very fair. Arhar and black moong pulses have been all reaped, the former with a fair and the latter a poor outturn. Berhi and koltbi pulses are coming on well. White moong pulse plants are well advanced. The result and prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole fair. More than half of the dula rice crop has been sown and the seed is germinating. About three-fourths of the sugarcane crop have been gathered with a good outturn. The manzo crop is in blossom. Purchase of rice for exportation continues as before. Prices are almost stationary and the market easy.
40	Balasore, 17th Jan. 1874	Nil	Seasonable weather. Nothing of importance about the crops.
MA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazarcebangh, 17th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Strong westerly winds have prevailed during the greater part of the week, making the weather very cold. If these high winds continue to blow, it will, it is feared, prematurely ripen the wheat and barley crops which are now in blossom. Prices continue unaltered. Small-pox rather on the increase than otherwise, but in other respects general health is good.
42	Lohardugga, 17th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Warm for the first two or three days, but latterly very cold and frosty. Rain was threatening at Palamow, but none has fallen. A good shower is much needed. Nothing to add to last week's remarks.
43	Singbhoom, 10th „ „	Nil	Bright and clear. Nights cold. No change since last report. The Colehan and Tarafs Parilati and Banghagra in Dhulbhoom are the only parts where grave apprehensions of scarcity are entertained.
44	Maunbhoom, 17th Jan. 1874.	.....	Cold and dry, with little dew. A slight shower of rain fell, but too small to do much good. Little or no alteration in the prospects of the crops since last week. Prices are rising and exportation is going on to a great extent from places on and near the lines of direct road communications. Some cases of small-pox in the Gobindpore sub-division.
M AND ADJACENT HILLS			
45	Goalparah, 10th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Weather seasonable and cold. Heavy fogs generally in the mornings. The cold weather rice crop is now almost all harvested; an eight-anna crop on the whole is expected. Mustard is being gathered. General health improving.
46	Kamroop,† 19th Jan. 1874.	Nil	No rain, weather very cold and threatening rain, wind easterly, mornings generally foggy. Late rice still being reaped; about five-eighths of the usual outturn expected. Mustard crops do not look favorable for want of rain. Sugarcane is being cut. Public health good.
47	Durrung, 10th „ „	Nil	Foggy mornings, hazy days, little breeze of variable direction. There is now but little rice left out of doors. The sugarcane is being cut, but it appears stunted for want of rain.
48	Nowgong, 10th „ „	Nil	Weather seasonable. Late rice crop all cut and gathered in. Cold weather crops the same as last week. General health good.

* Telegram of the 20th January received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 19th January received on the 20th. Shows rainfall during the seven days, including the 19th.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)			
49	Seebsaugor, 10th Jan. 1874.	11	Heavy fogs every morning; mornings and evenings cold; a shower of rain on the 3rd and 4th instant. Mustard and other cold weather crops suffering from want of rain. The rice crop is almost all gathered.
50	Luckimpore, 10th Jan. 1874.	Nil	No rain during the week. The late rice crop is in, and is a good two-thirds crop. Cold weather crops doing well. Pulses have been gathered. Health good.
51	Naga Hills, 3rd Jan. 1874.	33	Cold, with slight rain early in the week; weather not clear, and looks as if more rain would fall shortly. Crops are all gathered in.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 10th Jan. 1874.	Nil	The weather has been clear and frosty. The crops are all housed and the people are preparing their lands for next season's cultivation. The price of common rice in the Shillong weekly market has been 10½ seers per rupee, and there was plenty to be had at this price.
53	Garó Hills, 10th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Weather has been very hazy. Jooming going on.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 20th January 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st Jan. to 3rd Jan. 1874.	Rain from 4th Jan. to 10th Jan. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ... Nil	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
		... { Hospital ... Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.		
		Moonsheegunge ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Manickgungo ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Goalundo ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Burrisaul ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Perozepore ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Madaripore ... Nil	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
		Patnakhally ... Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.		
		Dowlatkhan ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Mymensing ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Jainalpore ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Attenh ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Kishoregunge ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Sylhet ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Hylakandy ... Nil	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
		Koyah ... Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ... Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.		
		... { Jail ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar ... Nil	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
	Noakhally	Noakhally ... Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.		
	Tipperah	Comillah ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Brahmanbariah ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ... 0·02	Nil	0·02	ditto.		
		Behar ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Barh ... Nil	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
		Pinapore { Jail ... Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.		
	Gya	... { Cantonment ... Nil	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
		Gya ... Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.		
		Nowadah ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Arungabad ... 0·10	Nil	0·10	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Jehanabad ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Arrah ... 0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto.		
		Sasseram ... 0·06	Nil	0·06	ditto.		
		Buxar ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Bhuboah ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore ... Nil	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
		Durbhangah ... Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
		Hajeeopore ... 0·02	ditto	0·02	ditto.		
	Sarun	Mudhubani ... Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
		Seetamarce ... Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
		Tajpore ... Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.		
		Chuprah ... 0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto.		
	Champanun	Sewan ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Moteehari ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Bettiah ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Monghyr ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	BRAHMOUIPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Begoserai ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
			Jamouie ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
			Bhaugulpore ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
			Sopool ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Purneah	Mudheypoorah ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Banka ... Nil			Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Sauborsa ... Nil			Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Purneah ... Nil			Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnaba...		Kishengunge ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Arrareah ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Deoghur ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Jamtara ... Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnaba...	Rajmehar ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
	Moheshpore ... Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto.			
	Nya-Doomka ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
	Godda ... Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 21, 1874.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 3rd January 1874.	Rain from 4th to 10th Jan. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
				Inches.	Up to date.	
		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.	
	... { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jajipore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Kendrapara ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jugatsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
pooree ...	Falso Point ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Poorée ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
balasore ...	Khurdah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Jellasore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
cuttack Tributary	Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Mehal.	Sambalporo ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
Hazareebangh ...	Hazareebangh ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Loharduggah ...	Pachumba ...	0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto.	
	Banchee ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Singbhoom ...	Palanow ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Maunbhoom ...	Puulla ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Gobindpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
Goalparah ...	Goalparah ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Dhobree ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
Kamroop ...	Gowhatti ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.	
	Burpettah ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.	
Durrung ...	Tezpore ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil		
	Mungledye ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan	
Sechsangor ...	Sechsangor ...	0·11	Not rec.	0·11	3rd Jan.	
	Golaghat ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Jorchaut ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil		
	Nazeerah ...	ditto	ditto			
Luckimpore ...	Debreeghur ...	0·02	ditto	0·02	ditto.	
	North Luckimpore ...	0·06	ditto	0·06	ditto.	
	Suddya ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
Naga Hills	Sainoogoolting ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ...	0·60	ditto	0·60	ditto.	
	Jaowai ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Chetraponjee ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
Garo Hills	Tura ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.	
	Benares ...	Nil	Not rec	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Jan.	

CALCUTTA.
The 17th January 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 11th to 17th January 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Jan. 11th	10	30.110	30.129	71.5	64.0	61	S E	3.4	...	...	b
		18	29.947	29.965	80.0	66.7	46	N W	0.6	...	C	b
	12th	10	30.036	30.056	71.0	68.5	87	S S W	3.2	...	...	b
		18	29.908	29.926	83.0	69.0	46	S W	7.0	...	CS	b
	13th	10	29.999	30.018	68.6	61.5	61	N N W	5.5	...	...	b
		18	29.898	29.917	74.0	60.8	42	W N W	9.3	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.087	30.106	63.0	62.6	44	N W	6.2	...	...	b
		18	29.975	29.994	68.5	65.0	38	W N W	7.3	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.138	30.157	64.2	61.0	47	E S E	2.5	...	...	b
		18	30.004	30.023	70.5	66.7	35	N W	3.2	...	...	b
SAGOR ISLAND.	16th	10	30.121	30.140	65.8	67.5	57	N N W	2.7	...	...	b
		18	30.018	30.037	73.0	61.6	45	W S W	3.8	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.167	30.186	69.2	61.5	76	E	2.3	...	...	b
		18	30.053	30.071	75.5	63.2	43	W S W	2.3	...	K	b
	11th	10	30.122	30.128	74	70	81	S S W	4.0	...	...	b, v
		18	29.983	29.989	77	71	73	S	8.1	...	C	b, v
	12th	10	30.052	30.058	77	74	86	S S W	6.0	...	...	b
		18	29.939	29.945	78	72	73	S S W	9.3	...	C	b, m
	13th	10	30.023	30.029	70	64	70	N N W	10.3	...	...	b, m
		18	29.912	29.918	74	64	55	N N W	12.8	...	...	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	14th	10	30.098	30.104	64	62	38	N E	8.5	...	...	b
		18	29.980	29.986	71	57	30	N	11.2	...	...	b, m
	15th	10	30.135	30.141	67	55	41	N	6.0	...	...	b
		18	30.014	30.020	73	60	42	S S W	6.3	...	...	b
	16th	10	30.134	30.140	72	62	63	S	3.7	...	...	b
		18	30.033	30.039	76	67	60	S S W	6.4	...	C	b
	17th	10	30.165	30.171	73	67	71	S E	7.2	...	N	b, v
		18	30.006	30.012	78	69	68	S S E	10.1	...	KS	b
	11th	10	30.070	30.086	67	63	74	N	4.2	...	...	b, m
		18	29.990	29.984	75	64	61	W S W	6.7	...	...	b, m
MAPRAH.	12th	10	29.944	29.939	68	61	61	N	3.6	...	...	b, m
		18	29.848	29.912	77	65	49	W	6.4	...	...	b, m
	13th	10	29.909	29.904	70	65	75	N	3.4	...	...	b, m
		18	29.788	29.882	77	71	73	S W	8.8	...	...	b, v
	14th	10	29.907	29.901	65	55	48	N N W	4.2	...	K, KS	g
		18	29.864	29.850	71	59	48	W N W	6.1	...	KS	g
	15th	10	29.935	29.931	64	54	47	N N W	1.3	...	...	b, v
		18	29.811	29.939	68	58	51	W	6.0	...	...	b, v
	16th	10	30.072	30.108	65	57	58	N N E	5.7	...	...	b, m
		18	29.978	30.073	72	59	41	W	6.2	...	...	b, v
CUTTACK.	17th	10	30.110	30.206	63	55	56	N	5.5	...	...	b, m
		18	30.008	30.162	74	58	32	W	5.6	...	...	b, m
	11th	10	30.090	30.120	80	70	59	N N E	15	...	...	b, c
		18	29.985	30.015	79	67	50	N N E	11	...	...	b, c
	12th	10	30.093	30.123	80	68	51	N E by N	13	...	...	b, c
		18	29.967	29.997	79	68	54	N by E	14	...	...	b, c
	13th	10	30.075	30.105	76	68	64	N by E	9	...	...	b
		18	29.959	29.989	80	68	51	N E by N	10	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.056	30.086	82	68	45	N E	6	...	...	b, c
		18	29.939	29.969	80	69	54	E by N	7	...	...	b
AKTAR.	15th	10	30.074	30.104	79	67	50	N E by N	3	...	...	b
		18	29.949	29.979	79	68	54	E	6	...	...	b
	16th	10	30.085	30.115	77	68	60	E	2	...	...	b
		18	29.957	29.987	80	71	62	E by N	6	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.164	30.134	78	70	65	E	2	...	...	b
		18	29.985	30.015	80	70	58	E N E	6	...	...	b
	11th	10	29.982	30.116	74	62	47	W	0.6	...	C	b
		18	29.888	29.970	80	67	32	W N W	2.9	...	C	b
	12th	10	29.979	30.062	76	60	56	W S W	0.8	...	C	b
		18	29.853	29.935	87	68	33	S	3.5	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	13th	10	29.934	30.017	76	64	49	W	0.1	...	...	b
		18	29.800	29.882	88	68	31	S S W	1.9	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.020	30.105	68	53	29	N E	2.7	...	...	b
		18	29.884	29.967	78	60	29	N N E	2.7	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.040	30.124	70	60	52	N E	0.2	...	...	b
		18	29.904	29.987	80	60	21	W N W	2.2	...	...	b
	16th	10	30.050	30.134	71	63	61	E	0.2	...	C	b
		18	29.916	30.010	82	64	32	N	2.4	...	CK	b
	17th	10	30.077	30.161	70	65	75	N N W	0.4	...	CK	b
		18	29.994	30.027	80	67	47	N	2.3	...	K	b
AKTAR.	11th	10	30.078	30.100	72	68	71	E N E	2.1	...	...	b
		18	29.950	29.972	78	67	53	W	5.1	...	...	b
	12th	10	30.034	30.056	72	65	66	N E	2.3	...	...	b
		18	29.937	29.959	80	69	54	N W	5.8	...	...	b
	13th	10	30.014	30.036	71	65	70	N E	2.6	...	...	b
		18	29.897	29.919	78	70	65	W	5.0	...	...	b
	14th	10	30.016	30.068	70	60	79	N E	1.7	...	...	m
		18	29.957	29.979	77	69	64	W	4.5	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.073	30.095	74	68	72	N N W	2.8	...	...	b
		18	29.882	29.964	79	70	61	N W	7.3	...	...	b
AKTAR.	16th	10	30.162	30.124	68	58	51	N	3.0	...	...	b
		18	30.010	30.032	75	60	38	N W	6.6	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.142	30.164	68	57	40	N	3.2	...	...	b
		18	30.022	30.044	79	67	17	N W	6.8	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 17th January 1874

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th January 1874.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
Jan. ...	8th	30.110	74.0	51.8	128.8	61.7	54.5	48.0	0.63	N W & N E	...	138.1	...	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	9th	080	74.8	51.4	129.0	62.3	55.7	49.8	.66	N E	...	99.4	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 5 to 7 A.M., and 9 to 11 P.M.
	10th	060	78.5	54.0	129.0	65.3	58.4	52.9	.66	N E	...	63.8	...	...	Clear. Foggy from midnight to 8 A.M., and at 7 and 8 P.M.
	11th	019	81.0	59.5	132.0	69.0	63.2	58.6	.71	S & N W	...	99.9	...	○	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy from 6 to 8 A.M.
	12th	29.957	84.5	62.7	135.0	71.9	66.1	61.5	.71	S S.W	...	86.5	...	...	Clear, and cirrostrati. Foggy from 2 to 8 A.M.
	13th	932	75.0	62.5	124.0	68.2	60.9	55.1	.65	S S W & N W	1.0	174.7	...	...	Clear.
	14th	39.013	70.0	53.6	126.0	61.4	52.4	44.3	.50	N N E & N W	0.4	170.9	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	33.1
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	84.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	81.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.09
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th January	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.09

GOPEENAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th January 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th December 1873, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	38,520	21,309 13 0	1,953 8 0	95,216 37	41,006 0 8	3,767 2 9	5,720 16 9		
Or per mile of railway ...	244	134 10 6	12 6 10	602 0	259 11 1	23 16 1	36 2 11		
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	731,992½	472,564 0 3	43,318 14 9	29,07,704 50	10,08,586 8 4	92,463 16 11	135,773 11 8		
Total for 26 weeks ...	770,512½	493,873 13 3	45,273 2 9	30,02,921 27	10,30,682 9 0	96,220 19 8	141,493 2 5		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	34,179	21,780 3 9	1,996 10 6	85,000 6	26,158 2 1	2,397 16 17	4,394 7 0		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	218	139 2 9	12 15 2	543 0	167 2 4	15 6 5	28 1 7		
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,238,495	464,199 6 5	42,551 12 0	36,58,697 28	10,34,096 5 9	94,792 3 3	137,543 15 3		

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 4 days of December 1873, on 168½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	15,700	12,667 13 9	1,162 17 9	80,875 7	22,633 14 10	2,074 15 6	3,217 13 3
Or per mile of railway ...	93	78 12 6	7 4 5	511 0	143 0 6	13 2 3	20 6 8
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	770,512½	493,873 13 3	45,273 2 9	30,02,921 27	10,30,682 9 0	96,220 19 8	141,493 2 5
Total for half-year ...	7,50,212½	5,00,341 11 0	46,415 0 6	30,83,796 34	10,72,516 7 10	98,295 15 2	1,44,710 15 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,394½	14,112 0 8	1,293 12 1	82,476 8	19,995 0 11	1,832 17 7	3,126 9 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	139	90 2 9	8 5 4	327 0	127 12 3	11 14 2	19 19 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	12,59,879½	4,78,311 7 1	43,845 4 1	37,11,170 36	10,51,091 6 8	96,625 0 10	1,40,470 4 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 3 days of January 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the period ...	2,175	10,785 7 3	988 13 4	29,918 0	77,313 5 6	670 7 7	1,659 0 11
Or per mile of railway ...	...	84 4 1	4 8 6	...	32 11 7	3 0 0	7 8 6
Total for the period ...	2,175	10,785 7 3	988 13 4	29,918 0	77,313 5 6	670 7 7	1,659 0 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 4 days of previous year ...	2,862	7,100 8 7	650 17 8	35,918 20	10,877 12 2	997 2 7	1,643 0 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding 4 days of previous year ...	...	31 12 4	2 18 3	...	48 10 8	4 9 3	7 7 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,862	7,100 8 7	650 17 8	35,918 20	10,877 12 2	997 2 7	1,643 0 3

* Rs. 737 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this period.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 3 days of January 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the period ...	42,935	73,547 9 7	6,761 17 3	5,89,208 30	2,52,961 6 6	23,188 2 7	29,929 19 10
Or per mile of railway ...	...	57 7 4	5 5 4	...	197 10 0	18 2 4	23 7 8
Total for the period ...	42,935	73,547 9 7	6,761 17 3	5,89,208 30	2,52,961 6 6	23,188 2 7	29,929 19 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding 4 days of previous year ...	58,928	87,288 12 8	8,001 9 5	4,13,331 20	2,23,309 13 1	20,470 1 4	28,471 10 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding 4 days of previous year ...	...	69 3 1	6 5 0	...	174 7 5	15 19 10	22 4 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	58,928	87,288 12 8	8,001 9 5	4,13,331 20	2,23,309 13 1	20,470 1 4	28,471 10 9

* Rs. 42,071-6-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this period.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 3 days of January 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
traffic for the week	11,577	8,744 10 6	801 11 11	26,095 23	18,118 6 9	1,600 17 1	2,462 9 0
mile of railway	73	56 4 1	5 2 5	165 0	114 11 10	10 12 3	15 14 8
Total for first 3 days	11,577	8,744 10 6	801 11 11	26,095 23	18,118 6 9	1,600 17 1	2,462 9 0
COMPARISON.							
for corresponding week of previous year	16,288½	13,524 12 4	1,239 15 5	53,130 3	11,839 1 8	1,085 3 2	2,324 18 7
mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	104	86 6 9	7 18 5	345 0	75 10 3	6 18 8	14 17 1
as to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th January 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
traffic for the 3 days	1,581	1,026 0 0	102 12 0	8,155 0	492 0 0	49 4 0	151 16 0
per mile of railway	59	38 0 0	3 16 0	299 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	5 12 0
previous 1 week of half-year ...	538	377 0 0	37 11 0	2,529 0	169 0 0	16 18 0	54 12 0
Total for 2 weeks	1,919	1,403 0 0	140 6 0	10,684 0	661 0 0	66 2 0	206 8 0
COMPARISON.							
for corresponding week of previous year	1,610	1,194 8 11	119 9 1	6,287 0	467 6 6	46 14 9	166 3 10
per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	60	43 13 4	4 7 8	230 23	17 2 5	1 14 3	6 1 11
as to corresponding date of previous year	2,438	1,850 5 5	185 0 8	10,788 10	816 9 0	18 13 0	266 13 8

CALCUTTA SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th January 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
traffic for the week	8,650	1,204 0 0	120 8 0	12,026 0	398 0 0	29 16 0	160 4 0
per mile of railway	319	43 0 0	4 6 0	429 0	14 0 0	1 8 0	5 14 0
previous 1 week of half-year ...	3,161	481 0 0	48 2 0	5,918 0	265 0 0	20 10 0	68 12 0
Total for 2 weeks	12,111	1,685 0 0	168 10 0	17,944 0	663 0 0	60 6 0	228 16 0
COMPARISON.							
for corresponding week of previous year	8,222	1,243 2 0	124 6 3	88,269 0	1,326 14 0	132 13 9	257 0 0
per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	294	44 6 0	4 8 9	1,566 0	44 6 0	4 8 9	9 3 6
as to corresponding date of previous year	12,227	1,808 12 0	180 17 6	56,008 0	1,917 3 0	191 14 5	372 11 11

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th January 1874, on 1280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
total traffic for the week	92,169	161,919 9 8	14,815 5 9	1,371,138 0	5,71,087 3 9	52,624 13 3	67,469 19 0
per mile of railway	719	124 8 4	11 12 0	1,071 0	448 8 1	11 2 3	52 14 3
previous 3 days of half-year ...	42,425	73,517 9 7	6,741 17 3	589,028 30	2,52,361 6 6	23,188 2 7	29,929 19 10
Total for 10 days	135,304	235,486 5 3	21,587 3 0	1,960,166 30	8,27,018 10 3	75,812 15 10	97,399 18 10
COMPARISON.							
for corresponding week of previous year	103,123	152,755 6 2	14,002 11 7	723,353 0	3,49,792 3 0	55,822 12 4	49,825 3 11
per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	80	119 5 5	10 19 9	565 0	285 4 11	27 19 9	39 18 6
as to corresponding date of previous year	132,051	240,914 2 10	21,094 1 0	1,734,639 20	6,14,102 0 1	56,292 13 8	78,296 14 8

* Rs. 107,202 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th January 1874, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,233	9,235 2 0	846 11 1	77,849 30	* 20,192 10 6	1,850 19 10	2,697 10 11
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	41 5 1	3 15 9	.....	90 5 7	8 5 8	12 1 5
For previous 3 days of half-year ...	2,175	10,785 7 3	988 13 4	29,918 0	7,313 3 6	670 7 7	1,659 0 11
Total for 10 days	8,408	20,020 9 3	1,835 4 5	107,767 30	27,505 14 0	2,521 7 3	4,356 11 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,903	12,425 15 0	1,139 0 10	62,857 0	19,036 1 4	1,744 19 6	2,884 0 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	55 9 7	5 1 11	.....	85 2 9	7 16 2	12 18 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,705	19,526 7 7	1,789 18 6	98,775 20	29,913 13 6	2,742 2 1	4,532 0 7

* Rs. 1,642 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ADMISSION OF WATER FROM THE DAMOODAH INTO THE KANA NUDDEE.

No. 292S.R., dated Calcutta, the 27th January 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Dept.
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 177, dated 23rd January 1874, reporting on the completion of the work for letting the Damoodah water into the Kana Nuddee.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has been much interested in reading your account of the benefit done to the country by this work, which has been successfully carried through at a comparatively small cost. The early steps taken by yourself and Mr. Pellew to have the work done in time to benefit the country in the present dry season have conferred a great obligation on that part of the Hooghly district. The Lieutenant-Governor can quite believe that immense good has been done by a work which caused a river 60 feet wide and 4 feet deep to flow for fifty miles down a dry channel through a thirsty and thickly-peopled tract. An expression of Sir George Campbell's satisfaction with the energy and skill shown by Mr. Whitfield, the Engineer, will be communicated to that officer in the Public Works Department. The question of making the work permanent by putting a masonry sluice into the embankment is being considered in the Irrigation Department.

3. With reference to paragraph 3, I am to observe that there does not seem to be at present sufficient evidence to warrant a conclusion that the drying up of the Kana Nuddee was due to the construction of the East Indian Railway bank across the district.

4. Copy of your letter will be published in the *Gazette* for general information.

No. 177, dated Burdwan, the 23rd January 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, a brief report on the opening of the Kana Nuddee in the district of Hooghly, which work was adopted by Government as a measure calculated to afford relief to the interior of the district of Hooghly as soon as the earliest signs of the impending scarcity began to shew themselves.

2. The correspondence regarding this work has been carried on chiefly in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Department, and I shall not attempt to enter into an account of the engineering arrangements beyond saying that by throwing a temporary dam across the river Damoodah, it was proposed to pen up the water to a sufficient height, so as to lead it into the Kana Nuddee through a cut made in the public embankment on the east or left bank of the Damoodah. It was also necessary to deepen the old channel of the Kana Nuddee for about four miles from the point of its junction with the Damoodah, so as to obtain a sufficient slope for the flow of the water.

3. The Kana Nuddee, which means the blind river, is one of the old channels by which the floods of the Damoodah used to pour themselves over the district of Hooghly in ancient times. It had silted up and become kana, or blind, at its point of departure from the Damoodah many years ago, i.e. before the present century. But still from time to time a high flood in the Damoodah would find its way into the old bed of the Kana Nuddee, and it was always a soft place in the Damoodah public embankment, which was almost certain to be breached at or about this point. It was only after the embankment on the right or west bank of the Damoodah was abandoned, and the pressure on the left or east embankment thus relieved, that the floods ceased to make a breach from the Damoodah into the Kana Nuddee, and it is from this period (which is since the construction of the East Indian Railway) that the people of Hooghly have been deprived of the visitation of the Damoodah floods, which, though very alarming whilst the fury of the flood lasted, left many valuable blessings behind them, and cleaned and purified and refreshed the land.

4. It has long been the earnest desire of some of the most intelligent land-owners in the Hooghly district to have the water of the Damoodah let into the Kana Nuddee by a regulating sluice, and a very able project had been devised by Colonel Haig for introducing the water by a channel cut from Palla, a convenient point on the Damoodah, about 14 miles above the head of the Kana Nuddee, and this project had been viewed favorably by the highest authorities, although the first estimates of its cost amounted to six lakhs of rupees.

5. But the emergencies of the present season rendered it necessary and advisable to have recourse to a more speedy and cheap project for filling the Kana Nuddee, and now, by the mere use of the spade and shovel, and at a cost I believe not exceeding Rs. 12,000, the much desired work has been carried out, at least for the present season, in a manner which has already elicited the admiration and gratitude of the people who dwell on the banks of the Kana Nuddee and within reach of the use of the water.

6. The Kana Nuddee is about 57 miles in length. It first runs towards the south for about 20 miles and then turns round to the north and falls into the Hooghly at Nyasari, nearly opposite to and due east of the point at which it debouches from the Damoodah. It is easy to imagine the joy and satisfaction of the people in one of the most densely populated parts of Hooghly at seeing a river five or six feet in depth and from 40 to 80 feet in width suddenly flowing through their villages, especially in such a season as this, when their water-supply was in the greatest jeopardy, and they were watching anxiously the few dwindling pools of water that used to lie in the old bed of the river. I venture to say that no such great and appreciable benefit has been so suddenly and so cheaply conferred on such a large number of anxious people during the present century, and this work alone will suffice to make the Lieutenant-Governor's administration memorable in the district of Hooghly.

7. The works were ready on 27th December, and the Collector and some other district officials were present, when the waters of the Damoodah were admitted into the bed of the Kana Nuddee amidst the acclamations of the people who had flocked to the spot. I am hoping for a further and fuller detailed report from the Collector of the benefits which have been conferred on the villages through which the course of the river flows, but in the meantime I have received from Mr. Whitfield, the Executive Engineer, a report which shews the progress made by the water as it found its way gradually down the old channel, and I beg to submit it as shewing how satisfactory the result of the work has been.

"The Damoodah was banded across on the morning of the 27th, the surface level of the water being then 58.00. The level of the bed of the channel down the Kana Nuddee commences at 64.00, and has an inclination of 1 foot 6 inches per mile for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the length of the excavated channel. Below this the inclination of the old bed of the Kana Nuddee is about 1 foot 3 inches per mile. The length of the Kana Nuddee from the Damoodah to the Hooghly is 57 miles, and the tide from the Hooghly flows up 17 miles. The water from the Damoodah commenced flowing down the Kana on the 19th of December. For the first six to eight miles very little interest is taken in the water, and, except for drinking, bathing, &c., no use is made of it; but beyond that great excitement prevailed, the villagers taking the greatest interest in its arrival; they turned to watch its progress, and, to facilitate its advance, cut the bunds that held it back. On the evening of the 3rd instant the water arrived at Kamulpore, Pollassee, Deoolparah, and the adjoining groups of villages, distance 12 miles. The water is used for drinking purposes, and the irrigation of potato, sugarcane, and a few other vegetable crops. The water is lifted seven to eight feet.

"At Jadubbatty and Kooloot, group of villages, distance 15 miles, the water arrived during the night of the 4th instant. Potato and sugarcane crops are being irrigated. Other crops are growing, but are not being irrigated. This applies to all the villages along the river banks, shewing that even where there is abundance of water only the more valuable crops are considered worth the labour of lifting the water to irrigate them.

"At Radhanagore, Moheshpore, &c., 16 miles down, the water arrived at 6 A.M. on the 4th, and is used for domestic purposes and irrigation of potato crops. The greater portion of these and adjoining villages are uncultivated for want of water, and now that it has arrived they intend, or say they intend, to commence further cultivation. At Nundanbatty, 17 miles down, the water arrived on the 5th at 6 A.M. Potato, sugarcane, and the more valuable of other vegetable crops are being actually irrigated. In the villages of Nundanbatty, Hurripore, and those adjoining, there are no tanks, and the people express great satisfaction at the arrival of the Damoodah water.

"At Sonatikree, 18 miles down, the water arrived on the 5th at 12 o'clock. Irrigation going on as in the other villages. The land here is very little cultivated, and the villages overrun with jungle. Within the last three years the population has been greatly reduced. It is asserted that a half has been carried off by fever.

"At Baloodbund, 21 miles, the water arrived on the 5th at 6 P.M. Irrigation of potato crops going on.

"At Bamoonparah and Jonybaree, 23 miles down, the water arrived on the 6th at 7 A.M.

"At Bundipore, 24 miles down, the water arrived on the 6th at 10 A.M. Irrigation of potato, pea, and vegetable crops, is actively carried on. The water here is to lift about 5 feet. Near this and adjoining villages are large areas untilled, which have usually been used for growing cold weather crops, but this year it is asserted they have not been brought into cultivation for want of water, and now it is stated to be too late.

"At Dukhinkool and Hussimpore, 26 miles down, the water arrived on the 6th at 5 P.M. Here the people are enthusiastic about it, and say that their tanks were nearly exhausted and would have been quite dry in a month. The few tanks they have are extremely foul, and the clean water now brought to them must be of immense benefit. Potatoes, sugarcane, and peas, are being irrigated.

"At Kinkurbatty, 27 miles down, the water arrived on the 7th, at 5 A.M. Irrigation is actively carried on for potato crops.

"At Bhola, 28 miles down, the water arrived at 1 P.M. on the 8th. The people here are loud in their expression of gratitude, and say it has saved their lives. The potato and sugarcane, which had suffered from want of water, are being eagerly irrigated; and although late in the season, on the arrival of the water commenced preparing the land for planting onions and sugarcane, it being too late for other crops. The water is to lift eight feet to flow over the land.

"At Gopalnagore, 30 miles down, the water arrived on the 7th at 7 P.M., and irrigation of potato and sugarcane crops immediately commenced.

"At Anundopore, 34 miles down, the water has just arrived, when inspecting on the 8th at 9 A.M. At this place was a pool of water, the largest near the place, and had been used for steeping jute. It was in a filthy condition, but the people were using it for drinking and all other purposes.

"Between Gopalnagore and Anundopore the banks are high, and are occupied as village sites, diversified with bamboo clumps, fruit trees, and jungle; the latter predominating. In some places mulberry trees are grown. The water having only just arrived, there has not been time for them to use it for irrigating their crops, which are growing at some distance from the river and are much in need of water.

"Lower down the river, at Boncheepota, near the mouth of the Ghea, there are large pools; but no irrigation was observed in operation from them. This is about the limit of the tidal range during the dry weather, and below this point will not be much affected by the water from the Damoodah unless a dam were constructed across the river to head it up.

"The quantity of water flowing down as far as Gopalnagore, 30 miles, is about 150 cubic feet per second, being equal to about 13 millions of cubic feet a day. It is greatly appreciated and used for irrigating the more valuable descriptions of crops, but not the poorer sorts;—nor is it anywhere used for replenishing the empty tanks, nor likely to be so, unless measures closely bordering on compulsion be adopted. Mr. Monies, Assistant Engineer, and Baboo Gopal Chunder Daw, Supervisor, personally inspected the river on the 8th and 9th—the former from Gopalnagore downwards, and the latter from that place upwards—and have supplied this information from their notes made on the spot."

8. In confirmation of the Executive Engineer's report, I also append copy of an extract from the daily report of the Police, dated 9th January 1874, which has been forwarded to me by the Collector :—

"A report received from the head-constable of Singoor to-day, dated 8th, to the effect that on the 7th the Kana Nuddee, at village Gopalnagore, which was dry, was suddenly flooded with water in some places. The water was three, and in other parts four and four and a half feet, and there was strong current running north. He states that this water came from Selimabad, where the new *khal* has been cut lately. He states that the inhabitants residing in the vicinity of this river are overjoyed at this, and are praising and thanking the English Government for being the means of bringing water into this river, which was perfectly dry. They also say that it is a gift from God; the inhabitants on both sides of this river were badly off for water, but now they have full and plenty, and they can irrigate their sugarcane and potatoes and other crops under cultivation at present. The head-constable has ordered the gomastah of the zemindar to have some boats at the Gopalnagore ferry to cross people, and there is one boat at present for the purpose. The report of the head-constable above mentioned has been sent to the Joint-Magistrate for information, and a copy of it will be forwarded to the District Superintendent with this daily report."

9. The efficient execution of this important work is due to the exertions of Mr. Whitfield, the Executive Engineer in charge of it, and I trust that the acknowledgments of Government may be conveyed to him in his own Department; but as the work is a relief work of the highest use and value in the present season, and with reference to the great scarcity of water, I think that a record of it should be kept in the Department of Scarcity and Relief Works in the Bengal Office.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL ON THE 24TH JANUARY 1874.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

RS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULLEUSH MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLER— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLER RAGI OR MURV AND-CHRENA.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	13 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	22 0	12 12	12 12	10 8	14 4	14 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 4	12 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	18 12	12 8	12 8	18 0	13 12	14 12	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 6	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	0 & 10	0 & 10	12 0	11 & 12	11 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	11 12	11 8	...	18 8	19 8	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	...	...	20 0	8 14	8 6	8 0	13 5	11 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 5	12 13	13 5	22 0	22 11	32 0	11 0	11 7	16 0	15 3	15 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	11 6	12 5	...	...	...	13 14	14 0	17 12	16 0	17 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 10	10 10	22 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	13 4	13 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	11 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 4	10 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	20 10	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 5	11 13	11 13	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 0	13 8	13 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 4	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	11 0	10 10	12 0	22 0	...	10 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	15 8	14 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 8	17 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	14 0	22 0	20 0	17 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	17 8	16 12	30 8	21 0	20 2	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 14	8 0	9 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	16 13	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 4	...	11 4	...	...	...	12 3	13 3	24 6	18 8	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

turn for week ending 17th January 1874 received after publication of the last Gazette.

turn not received.

the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14 seers and of common rice from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

the price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 13 seers and of common rice from 11 to 17 seers per rupee.

the price of best rice in the interior ranges from 17 to 18 seers, and of common rice 18 to 22 seers per rupee.

the price of common rice at the outlying grain marts is from 18 to 25 seers per rupee.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 28, 1874.

mentioned Districts of Bengal on the 24th January 1874.

OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.												DISTRICT
INDIAN- RICE.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.				
...	BENGAL			
...	Western Division			
...	Burdwan.			
...	Bancoorah.			
...	Beerbhoom.			
...	Milnapore.			
...	Hooghly.			
...	Howrah.			
Central Division																						Calcutta.		
...	24-Pergunna			
...	Nuddea.			
...	Jessore.			
...	Moorshedabad.			
...	Dinapore.			
...	Maldah.			
...	Rajshahye.			
...	Rungpore.			
...	BoGRAH.			
...	Pubna.			
...	Darjeeling.			
...	Julpore.			
...	Cooch Beh.			
Eastern Division																						Dacca.		
...	Furzedpot.			
...	Backerguz.			
...	Mymensing.			
...	Sylhet.*			
...	Cachar.*			
...	Chittagon.			
...	Noakhally.			
...	Tippurah.			
...	Chittagon.			
...	Hill Tipp.			

- C. In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10-8 seers and of common rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
D. Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 12-12 to 17 seers, and of coarsest sort of rice in the Sudder at 15-3 seers per rupee.
E. In the interior.
F. In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers and of common rice from 14-14 to 22-13 seers per rupee.
H. Old rice.

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K.—In the interior of the sudder sub-division rice is selling at 11 to 13, maize 16 to 17, and barley 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

J.—In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 10-13, and of common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I.—In the
H.—Ditto

Ditto

from 9 to 10-13, and of common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
from 8 to 11-4, and of common rice from 11-8 to 13 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
27th January 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 28, 1874.

of Bengal' on the 24th January 1874.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

N.—In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 13-13, and of common rice from 10 to 15 seers and of lesser millets from 14-8 to rupee; the last mentioned grain is not sold in the sudder station.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th January 1874.

	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
GAL.			
	<i>Western Districts.</i>		
1	Burdwan, 27th* Jan. 1874	1.16	Weather foggy. Rain on the 25th instant. Prospects of the cold weather crops fair. The rain will do good to the standing crops. Price of rice stationary. Export of grain by rail during the week ending 10th instant, 29,139 maunds, import 1,977 maunds. No apprehension of scarcity yet. Fever decreasing.
2	Bancoorah, 24th " "	Nil	Cold and dry weather. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. In some parts the cold weather crops are doing well. Prices rising, but no distress visible yet. Small-pox still prevalent.
3	Beerbhoom, 24th " "	Nil	Weather becoming warm; mornings foggy. No change in the state of the crops to note. Export to Behar continues; prices slightly rising. A fall of .47 of rain on the 25th instant since reported, which will benefit the standing crops and will enable the ploughing of land for the early rice and other crops.
4	Midnapore, 24th " "	Nil	Early part of the week cold and clear, since warm with clouds and heavy mist in the morning. No change in the state of the crops since last week. A decided rise in the price of rice. No indications of immediate distress. A fall of .44 of rain since reported.
5	Hooghly, 24th " "	Nil	Wind from north, east and south; two mornings very foggy, otherwise clear throughout; slightly warmer. State and prospects of the crops entirely unchanged since last week. Heavy rain and thunder-storm on the 25th instant since telegraphed.
	Howrah, 24th " "	Nil	The weather continues cold; mornings foggy. The late rice crop has all been reaped, and the average outturn of the district may be assumed a little above eight annas. Boro rice looks promising in the nurseries, and in some places it is being already transplanted. In Juggutbullupore, however, the seedlings are reported to be suffering from want of rain. .60 of rain on 25th since reported.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
6	24-Pergunnahs, 27th† Jan. 1874.	0.58	Weather seasonable in the beginning of the week; on Thursday there was a sudden change and it became warmer with foggy mornings; on Sunday there was a steady downpour for about six hours. The harvest of the late rice is nearly completed throughout the district. The rain on Sunday was too late to do any appreciable good to the cold weather crops on the ground, but would render more easy the ploughing of fields for the next early rice crop. General prospects continue unchanged. Cholera has appeared in portions of thannah Barripore; four cases reported from Nychutty during the week. Five cases of small-pox reported from Baseerhat and two from Diamond Harbour. Fever continues in the former sub-division.
7	Nuddea, 24th " "	Nil	Fine and cold during early part of the week; 23rd and 24th instant, hot and cloudy with southerly wind. No material change in the prospects of crops. Prices generally show a tendency to rise. At Kallygunge, north of the Sudder Sub-Division, the coarsest rice is selling at Rs. 3-3-6 per maund, and at the neighbouring thannah of Nakasiparah it is reported that the laboring classes are near the end of their resources. The failure of the crops has been more complete in these two thannahs than elsewhere in the district. 1.16 of rain on 25th instant at Sudder, and about 1.1 of rain in the extreme north of the district since reported.
8	Jessore, 24th " "	Nil	Clear and cold during the day, generally foggy in the morning and evening. There is no change in the state of crops. The outturn is as estimated in previous reports. No material rise in prices.
9	Moorsshedabad, 25th " "	1.0	Heavy rain for the time of the year, which appears to have been general in the district, and the appearance of the sky betokens more. Rain has also fallen in Ramporehat (.35). The wet will do some damage to the mustard, and perhaps to the linseed crops, but will be of great benefit to wheat, gram, indigo, mulberry and other crops, and will enable the cultivators to prepare the lands for spring crops. The rain will also be of great benefit in giving employment to many labourers in carrying out agricultural operations and in replenishing to a limited extent the water-supply.
10	Dinapore, 24th " "	Nil	No rain. Cold not so severe as last week. The reaping of the rice is nearly finished. Cold weather crops generally good. Boro rice being freely sown wherever possible.
11	Maldah, 24th " "	Nil	The weather has been clear and fine all the week. The latter part of 24th very cloudy. The cold weather crops continue to look well in most places. A hard frost on the night of the 15th instant seems to have done a good deal of damage to the mulberry crop. A good many cases of small-pox reported from thannah Khurbah; health of the district otherwise good. Rain on 24th and 25th instant 0.25 since reported.

* Tele. ram of the 27th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 27th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	13 Rajshahye, 24th Jan. 1874	Nil	The weather has been getting steadily warmer day by day. There has been no rain. Generally the cold weather crops are doing well. In the north-east of Singraha, and the south of the Rakteshur beel, they are as fine as could be wished. In the higher lands they have somewhat suffered. Boro paddy is being transplanted. A good deal of the late rice is still uncut in the low lands. Ploughing for next year's rice crop is going on in all the beel lands, where the paddy has been cut and the stubble burnt. Prices of rice continue steady, ranging from 13 to 14 seers per rupee.
	13 Rungpore, 24th " "	Nil	Cold in the morning and evening, somewhat cold at night and commencing to be rather warm in the day-time. The reports of the sugarcane, pulses, mustard, tobacco and wheat crops are generally favorable. The price of rice varies from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 4-12 per maund. The people are reported to be suffering from scarcity at Kaligunge outpost, Borobari and Ulipore.
	14 Bograh, 24th " "	Nil	No more rain. The weather is somewhat warmer. The late rice has all been reaped. About a five-anna outturn has been yielded. Cutting of sugarcane in Bograh and other thannahs not yet finished. Expected yield about 13 annas. Mustard in Madhupore and other thannahs is looking fair. 2-48 rain fell on the night of the 24th instant, which will do considerable good.
	15 Pubna, 24th " "	Nil	No rain. Very cold, a chilly wind blew from the north-west. Mashkalai (pulse) is still being collected, and the teel (oilseed) being winnowed. Maghi (early) mustard and orohur (pulse) are being cut; the former will give one-fourth the produce of an average year, and the latter will yield a very good produce this year. The prospects of the motur, khasari, rai-moosoor (pulses), and wheat, and barley are not favorable for want of rain. The cheena (millet) crop still looks well. The people are now sowing jully paddy, but heavy rain is wanted for their improvement. A fall of 55 of rain on 25th instant since reported.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 24th Jan. 1874	Nil	Rain, cold weather, misty through the greater part of the week. The winter crop has all been gathered in, but all not having been thrashed, the exact outturn cannot be arrived at; ten annas in the rupee is still the estimated probable result. Prices have risen a little during the week, but there are no signs of distress apparent.
	17 Julpigoree, 24th " "	Nil	In the early part of the week, weather has been unusually cold, even frosty in the mornings: the last two days it has been warmer and cloudy. Cold weather crops promise well. Rain would be beneficial for preparation of lands for the early rice crop. Price of rice has fallen owing to a decrease in the demand for exportation.
	Cooch Behar	.....	Return not received.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 27th* Jan. 1874	0-67	Rain on Sunday, the 25th instant, general in the district; still cloudy, cold and foggy in morning. Prospects greatly improved by the rain both for present and future.
	19 Furreedpore, 24th " "	Nil	The first few days of the week clear, sunshiny and cold weather; for the last three days, mornings very foggy, up to a late hour; days and nights moderately warm, and the wind variable, instead of blowing steadily from the north. Since Friday evening the sky has been cloudy with a very sensible increase in the temperature of the weather and southerly wind, rain therefore may be hoped for. No change whatever in the state and prospects of the winter crops, which remain as last week. The price of coarse rice at Bhangah, Madareepore and Goalundo remains the same; at Gopalgunge it has risen from 17 to 16½ seers on account of exports, and at Furreedpore it has fallen from 14 to 15½ seers owing chiefly to the dispersion of the crowd of visitors at the Fair held last week.
	20 Backergunge, 17th " "	Nil	Weather cold. Heavy fogs in the mornings. Crops good.
	21 Mymensing, 24th " "	Nil	Fine and cold weather. The outturn of the cold weather crops has been fully up to expectation.
	22 Sylhet, 17th Jan. 1874	Not sufficient to be measured.	Weather very cool. There were two slight showers during the week at Sylhet. A fair amount of rain fell all about Kurringunge on the 13th instant. It rained nearly all the morning, not heavily, and cleared up in the afternoon and heavy rain with thunder and lightning at night. All cold weather crops look well. The whole of the late rice crops have been reaped. The late rice crop in Sonamgunge reported as half only. The transplanting of the boro rice crop has been half completed. About 4,500 maunds of rice and 6,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places, table rice sold at 17 seers and 10 chittacks, and common rice at 21 seers per rupee. Rice cheaper at Kurringunge. Cholera still prevailing in the neighbourhood of Sonamgunge and Havigunge. A few new cases of small-pox at Gomanighat.
	23 Cachar, 17th " "	1-04	Unusually cold with fogs in the morning till eleven A. M. Thunder, wind, and rain on Tuesday evening. The reaping of the paddy crop has nearly been finished. The actual outturn exceeds original estimate. Price of rice has fallen from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 2-4 a maund. A fall of 81 of rain on the 25th instant since telegraphed.

* Telegram of the 27th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Nd.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Chittagong, 17th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Fine and cold weather. Reaping of paddy is about over; cold weather crops, not an important staple in this district, continue to do well. Cholera is still reported from Puttea, Rangunen, and Rajan. The town has been free from it for the last few days.
	25 Noakhally, 17th " "	Nil	Unusually cold on 15th. Thermometer came down to 49° Fah. The harvest of rice is nearly completed. The prospects of the cold weather crops are good. The price of common rice has risen slightly at the sudder markets.
	26 Tipperah, 17th " "	·02	Weather fine and cold. The late rice has been harvested in most parts. Prices of rice are not altered but there is a downward tendency. The mustard crop is being gathered and there will be a very fair outturn. The prospects of the other winter crops continue favorable. A fall of 1 inch of rain on 25th instant. Good for crops in ground.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 17th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Very cold throughout the whole week, cloudy on the 14th instant, and threatening rain. The prospects of the mustard crops continue good.
	Hill Tipperah, 17th Jan. 1874.	0·04	Very cold throughout the whole week; slight rain on the 13th instant; boro paddy is being extensively sown in the Oodeypore sub-division. The cotton crop was rather a short one, but the quality is good. Mustard still being gathered.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 26th* Jan. 1874	·01	Weather very threatening up till the 26th January, when it has cleared off. Prospects of the spring crops continue good. Health of the district good.
	29 Gyn, 24th " "	Nil	Cold and cloudy for the last two days. No rain has fallen in any part of the district. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. Prices have slightly risen at the sudder station and at Womada. No distress. Health of the district good.
	30 Shahabad, 24th " "	Nil	The last two days, the wind has changed to east. It is cloudy and threatens rain. Pea crop in Sasseram being gathered. It is reported to be fair crop. The rest of the cold weather crops much as before, but the east wind is liable to blight one or two of the crops.
	31 Tirhoot, 24th " "	Nil	Weather very cold and clear in early part of week; latterly more mild and cloudy. In the Seetamarhee sub-division the rahur pulse crop has been damaged by frost; in the Sheohur and Jaleh thannahs and at Majorgunge the prospects of the cold weather crops are not altered. No rain. In Durbhangah sub-division, the tobacco and rahur pulse crops have been injured by hoar frost, but the injury done to the latter is not so great as was at first supposed. Prospects on the whole are more favorable than they were three weeks ago. The rainfall at Durbhangah was ·19 during the week. In Madhoobani sub-division the rahur pulse has been injured by the cold, and the cold weather crops are dying for want of rain. In Hajeeepore sub-division, the cold weather crops still hold out well, and there is no apprehension of a failure of these crops. No rain. In Tajpore sub-division the frosts of the previous week and of this are reported to have "affected the rahur pulse and tobacco very capriciously, each crop being in some places much damaged and again close by hardly touched." Opium is said to have profited by the frosts. Wheat and barley have somewhat suffered, and peas in flower have been rather nipped. In Balagach Pergunnah prospects are not so good as they were. In the south-west corner of Serissa Pergunnah, prospects are best. In other parts of this Pergunnah only a four-anna crop is expected. No rain.
	32 Sarun, 24th " "	A few drops of rain on Friday night.	Bright and cold up to the 22nd instant, cloudy on the 23rd and 24th idem. West wind prevailing. No rain. Rahur and moosoor pulses and peas, and cotton have suffered considerable injury from the effects of the frost, especially in thannahs Dighwarah and Pursa. The exact amount of damage done in these two thannahs is being ascertained. It is reported by the Sub-divisional Officer at Sewan that the rahur pulse in his sub-division will not now exceed an eight-anna crop. In the irrigated lands, wheat, barley and other cold weather crops are still doing well. In the Sewan sub-division 872 bighas of land, in which the poppy did not germinate, have been given back to the cultivators for the purpose of sowing cheena and other crops. Prices of food-grains generally rising. Exports to Tirhoot and Chumparun continuing.
	33 Chumparun, 24th " "	A few drops.	Cold west winds generally prevailing. A slight sprinkling of rain fell on the 23rd instant, but unless it was heavier in other parts of the district, it cannot have been of much benefit. The cold west winds and frost have done harm to rahur and other pulses. Prices of food-grains rising. No material change in the prospects of the cold weather crops.

* Telegram of the 27th January received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	34 Monghyr, 24th Jan. 1874	Nil	Cloudy but no rain; much warmer than last week. State of the crops much the same as last week. The frost is said to have injured the cold weather crops in some places. In all except the lands submerged by the Ganges, the cold weather crops are backward and stunted.
	35 Bhaugulpore, 27th* Jan. 1874.	Nil	Rain on 25th instant at Banka 30, and slight at Colgong and Soopool. Frost of previous week, north of Ganges, slightly damaged rubar pulse, indigo and cheena, millet. Cold weather crops still promise well. General health unusually good.
	36 Purneah, 23rd " "	Nil	No change in the weather. Towards thannah Ranigunge and thence east to Amareah, and south to Purneah, the wheat crop is on the whole fair. <i>Tori</i> and tobacco about a 12-anna crop. The cold weather crops about Nakali, Ranigunge, and Bulrampore very bad; the mustard is thin and small; in the wheat and gram fields only about half the crop seems to have come up. There was no rain at Bulrampore; further south near Barsai the mustard is first-rate and the other crops look very well; but rice is selling at 8 and 9 seers. Crops towards Kudbah again bad, but prices more favorable. Rice at Kudbah 10 and 11 seers. Some small imports of rice are reported as being made into thannahs Ranigunge, Kishengunge, and Kadwah.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 24th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Getting warmer; no sign of rain. Rainfall on the 24th instant at Rajmehal 2 inches, which has done some good to the cold weather crops. Nothing to report from Danuka. In Deogurh the cold weather crops are doing fairly, but there is very little of it.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 27th* Jan. 1874	1-20	Rain on Sunday the 25th January; prospect of more rain. No alteration in the state of the crops. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 17th " "	Nil	Fine and cold with indication of the near approach of spring. A little more than three-fourths of the late rice crops has been reaped, with a very fair outturn. Birihi and Koolthi pulses are coming on well, and are being in part reaped. White moong pulse plants are well advanced. The result and prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole fair. The sowing of the dalma rice crop is proceeding and the seed is germinating; more than three-fourths of the sugarcane crop has been gathered with a good outturn. The mango crop is in the earliest stage of blossom. Purchases of rice for export continue, but the market is still easy and prices are stationary.
	40 Balasore, 24th Jan. 1874	Nil	Weather getting warm. The price of rice throughout the district continues to be about the same. Great want of water in the Lasali; wells are to be sunk there. The distressed people of that pergunnah are now working on the canal. A good deal of rice is being exported to Beagal along the Jugunnath road. Some deaths from small-pox in Kopari, Bhudiruck and Bahiapal. Public health otherwise good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	41 Hazareebaugh, 24th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Mild during the whole week, with fleecy clouds hanging about, indicating wind or rain. Prospects of the winter crops have not changed for better. Prices continue steady. Small-pox still prevalent here and there.
	42 Lohurdugga, 24th Jan. 1874.	Nil	Unseasonably warm; cloudy with rain threatening; things remain much as before. Prices in the sudder division are rising slightly principally owing to exportation. What crops there are on the ground look fairly well. The gram crops at Palamow are looking well, but the wheat and rahar pulse have suffered from the frost which has been severe during the early part of the week.
	43 Singhbhum, 17th " "	Nil	Clear and bright; nights cold. Nothing to report regarding crops. Cattle disease reported from parts of the district. Public health good.
	44 Maunbhum, 24th Jan. 1874.	Nil	No dew. Weather is cloudy; it seems probable that there will be a fall of rain within a few days. Not much alteration in prices, though exportation is still going on. Investigation in the eastern portion of the district shows that the stock of rice will not last more than two months. A fall of 1.77 of rain on 24th and 25th instant since reported.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS			
	45 Goalparah, 17th Jan. 1874.	0.3	Cloudy and hazy throughout the week; drizzling rain on the 13th instant. Strong wind during the last five days; heavy fogs generally in the mornings. The late rain has been slightly beneficial to cheena and kown (millets), and to the cultivation of the aus or early rice crop. Late rice is almost harvested. Public health good.

* Telegram of the 27th January received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)			
46	Kamrup, 26th* Jan. 1874.	0.56	Mornings more or less misty, days cool, wind chiefly north-east; late rice crop has been gathered in; sugarcane is still being cut, but a fair outturn is not expected. Mustard crops being reaped. Public health good.
47	Durrung, 17th	Nil	Foggy mornings, cloudy days. Little breeze of variable direction. Land is being prepared for spring crops. Mustard seed is being housed. The crop is below the average. A few cases of cholera reported from the eastern part of the district.
48	Nowgong, 17th .. ..	.13	Weather cold and seasonable. A little rain fell one evening at the beginning of the week. Prospects of the crops unchanged. General health good.
49	Sechsaugor, 17th Jan. 1874.	0.82	Weather cold and cloudy, dense fog every morning. A good shower of rain on the night of the 15th January. Rice harvest over. The rain has done some good to the mustard and sugarcane crops.
50	Luckimpore, 17th Jan. 1874.	0.84	Several showers of rain during the week; on Sunday and Monday the rain was rather heavy in the mornings. The late rice crop is in, and is a good two-thirds crop. Cold weather crops doing well. Pulses have been gathered. Health good.
51	Naga Hills .. ..	.....	Return not received.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 17th Jan. 1874.	0.7	Rain and wind in the first part of the week. Bright and cold afterwards; severe frosts at nights. All the food-crops are off the ground. People are now busy in many parts of the hills preparing their rice lands.
53	Garo Hills, 17th Jan. 1874.	.07	The weather was very foggy on Sunday and Monday, and very cold since the rain on Tuesday. Jooming continues.

* Telegram of the 26th January received on the 27th. Shows rainfall during the seven days including the 26th idem.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 27th January 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 4th to 10th January 1874.	Rain from 11th to 17th January 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
		Culwa ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Culina ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Bond-Bond ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Ranceerunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Tumlook ...		Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Gurbetta ...		Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Contai ... { Dr. Collr.'s Office ... Exc. Engr.'s Office...		Not rec. ditto.	Nil Not rec.	Nil Nil	ditto 3rd Jan.		
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.		
	Seemapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary Jail ...	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	ditto. ditto.	
		Busseerhaut ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Satkherrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Dum-Dum ...		Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Nudda	Kishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Bongoug ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.		
	Meherpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.		
	Coodanurah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Kooshteah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Jessore	Jessore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Nurail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Khooluea ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Jenadah ...	Nil	0.00	0.00	ditto.		
	Bagrhaat ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Mazoorah ...	Nil	0.02	0.02	ditto.		
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Rampouahat ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad ...	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Jungipore ...	Nil	0.03	0.03	ditto.	
		Azimungo ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Lalgolla ...	Nil	0.05	0.05	ditto.	
Dinagpore	Dinagpore ...	Nil	0.03	0.03	ditto.		
Maldah	Maldah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.		ditto.		
Rajshahye	Beaulah ...	Nil	0.15	0.15	ditto.		
	Nattore ...	Nil	0.11	0.11	ditto.		
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Bogra	Bogra ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Serajung ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ... Hospital ...	Not rec Nil	ditto. Nil	Nil	17th Jan.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Fallacotia ...		Nil	0.20	0.20	ditto.		
Bodah ...		Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Bhutan Dwar	Buxa ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 4th to 10th Jan. 1874.	Rain from 11th to 17th Jan. 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.11	0.11	17th Jan.	
		... { Hospital ...	Nil	0.19	0.19	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	0.11	0.11	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	0.13	0.13	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	Nil	0.35	0.35	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	Nil	0.35	0.35	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto.	Not rec 4th to 10th January.
		Patnakhally ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Atteah ...	Nil	0.12	0.12	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	0.23	0.23	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	Nil	1.04	1.04	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.	
		Koyah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.	
		... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	0.02	0.02	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	0.10	0.10	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	0.04	0.04	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	0.39	0.41	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	0.30	0.30	ditto.	
		... { Cantonment ...	Nil	0.20	0.20	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	0.10	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	0.02	0.02	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	0.10	0.13	ditto.	
		Sasaram ...	Nil	Nil	0.06	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.	
		Bhuboosh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.	
		Dubhannah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
		Mudhubani ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
		Seetamarie ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
		Tajpore ...	Nil	0.60	0.60	17th Jan.	
	Sarun	Chuprah ...	Nil	0.19	0.22	ditto.	
Sewan ...		Nil	0.03	0.03	ditto.		
Champaran	Moteehari ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	0.12	0.12	ditto.		
	Begoesari ...	Nil	0.03	0.03	ditto.		
	Jamouie ...	Nil	0.15	0.15	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	0.08	0.08	ditto.	
		Saopod ...	Nil	0.03	0.03	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	0.10	0.10	ditto.	
		Banka ...	Nil	0.07	0.07	ditto.	
		Sanborsa ...	Nil	0.24	0.24	ditto.	
Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	0.07	0.07	ditto.		
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.		
	Arrareah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.		
	Jamtara ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto.		
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Moheshpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto.		
	Ny. Doonka ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.		
	Goada ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 4th to 10th Jan. 1873.	Rain from 11th to 17th January 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	OUTTACK ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Jajipore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Kendrapara ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Jugasingapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		False Point ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Khurdah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Jellasore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh ...	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail ...	Nil	0'01	0'01	17th Jan.	
		Pachumba ... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	0'03	ditto.	
	Loharduggah ...	Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom ...	Purulia ...	Nil	0'03	0'03	ditto.	
		Gobindpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.	
		Dhobree ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhaty ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
		Burpottah ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Durrung ...	Tezpor ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Mungledye ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	Nil	0'04	0'04	17th Jan.	
	Sebsaugor ...	Sebsaugor ...	0'06	Not rec.	0'17	10th Jan.	
		Golaghat ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Nazeerah ...	0'09	ditto	0'18	ditto.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur ...	Nil	ditto	0'02	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore ...	0'05	ditto	0'11	ditto.	
		Suddya ...	0'05	ditto	0'05	ditto.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samooogooding ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	0'00	10th Jan.	
		Jaowai ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee ...	Not rec.	ditto.	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura ...	Nil	0'07	0'07	17th Jan.	
		Benares ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	17th Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 18th to 24th January 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Jan. 18th	10	30.229	30.248	67.0	69.6	61	E N E	4.0		CS	
		16	30.089	30.108	74.6	61.6	43	S S W	7.3	...	.....	b
	19th	10	30.250	30.269	61.5	67.0	27	N N W	4.0	...	.....	b
		16	30.006	30.114	73.5	69.5	38	W	5.6	...	.....	b
	20th	10	30.178	30.187	67.0	69.4	61	N N W	2.8	...	.....	b
		16	30.047	30.066	74.3	61.0	42	W S W	6.7	...	.....	b
	21st	10	30.181	30.200	68.0	64.0	79	N	1.7	...	.....	b
		16	30.034	30.052	77.3	66.6	64	W	5.3	...	K	
	22nd	10	30.129	30.148	71.2	65.8	72	S	1.4	...	CS	
		16	29.967	29.985	79.5	68.6	61	W S W	5.3	...	K	
	23rd	10	30.077	30.096	73.0	71.0	90	S	4.0	...	.....	scuds.
		16	29.946	29.964	80.7	71.7	62	S S W	7.3	...	C, K	
	24th	10	30.055	30.074	73.2	70.0	85	S W	4.9	...	K	
		16	29.918	29.936	80.5	71.5	62	S S W	8.0	...	K	
SARGOR ISLAND.	18th	10	30.214	30.220	73	66	67	E	7.6	...	CK	b
		16	30.107	30.113	75	68	68	SE	7.1	...	KS	b, m
	19th	10	30.247	30.253	70	69	48	E	6.1	...	.....	b, m
		16	30.120	30.126	74	61	55	S W	5.8	...	CS	b, m
	20th	10	30.200	30.206	69	63	70	N	5.0	...	C	b, m
		16	30.072	30.078	74	66	63	S	6.6	...	CS	b, m
	21st	10	30.188	30.194	75	68	68	S S E	3.1	...	N	b, m
		16	30.052	30.059	78	71	69	S S E	8.2	...	KS	b, m
	22nd	10	30.124	30.130	75	71	81	W S W	2.6	...	N	b, m
		16	29.991	29.997	78	73	77	S S W	9.7	...	KS	b, v
	23rd	10	30.093	30.098	76	73	77	S S W	6.8	...	K	b, v
		16	29.976	29.982	79	74	77	S	9.6	...	KS	b
	24th	10	30.066	30.072	76	73	86	S W	3.1	...	K	b
		16	29.962	29.968	79	73	73	S S W	12.7	...	KS	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	18th	10	30.142	30.238	67	56	45	E N E	5.6	...	.....	b, m
		16	30.031	30.125	73	59	39	N W	7.9	...	.....	b, m
	19th	10	30.135	30.231	64	57	62	E N E	6.3	...	.....	b, m
		16	30.038	30.132	75	60	36	W	5.4	...	.....	b, m
	20th	10	30.091	30.189	69	59	51	N E	4.6	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.998	30.093	72	58	37	W N W	6.5	...	.....	b, m
	21st	10	30.105	30.201	65	59	68	N E	4.5	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.993	30.092	75	63	47	W N W	5.6	...	.....	b, m
	22nd	10	30.062	30.158	65	60	73	E N E	4.4	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.978	30.072	73	64	58	S W	6.8	...	.....	b, m
	23rd	10	30.049	30.136	66	61	73	N	4.0	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.926	30.020	74	66	63	W N W	7.3	...	.....	b, m
	24th	10	30.004	30.099	69	63	70	N	4.5	...	C	b, m
		16	29.898	29.892	76	70	72	W S W	8.1	...	C	b, m
MADEIRA.	17th	10	30.131	30.161	80	69	54	N E by E	4	...	.....	b, c
		16	30.015	30.045	81	67	44	E by N	4	...	.....	b
	18th	10	30.160	30.190	80	71	62	N N E	11	...	.....	b, c
		16	30.054	30.084	81	70	55	N E by N	13	...	.....	b
	19th	10	30.163	30.193	80	69	51	N E	14	...	.....	c
		16	30.050	30.080	79	69	58	N E by N	13	...	.....	b, c
	20th	10	30.149	30.179	78	69	61	N by E	6	...	.....	b
		16	30.032	30.062	81	70	55	N E by N	12	...	.....	b
	21st	10	30.139	30.169	80	70	58	N by E	5	...	.....	b
		16	30.009	30.039	81	70	55	N E by N	13	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	30.108	30.138	79	71	65	N by W	6	...	.....	c
		16	29.977	30.007	81	73	66	N E by E	12	...	.....	c
	23rd	10	30.083	30.113	82	75	70	E	7	...	.....	c
		16	29.945	29.975	81	74	70	E by N	9	...	.....	c
CUTTACK.	18th	10	30.119	29.203	74	68	72	N E	0.7	...	K, CK, C	b
		16	29.991	29.074	81	66	41	N N W	4.3	...	C, CK	b
	19th	10	30.139	29.223	73	63	51	N E	2.7	...	C	b
		16	30.009	29.092	80	65	40	W S W	3.7	...	C, CK	b
	20th	10	30.099	29.183	75	67	63	N N E	0.6	...	CK	b
		16	29.958	29.041	82	67	43	S S W	3.4	...	CK	b
	21st	10	30.089	30.172	76	70	72	N E	1.2	...	CK	b
		16	29.928	30.010	83	70	49	S W	4.7	...	CK	b
	22nd	10	30.059	30.143	75	69	72	N	1.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.881	29.963	85	68	37	S W	2.7	...	CK, K	b
	23rd	10	30.014	30.097	77	70	68	W S W	2.0	...	CK	b
		16	29.863	29.945	86	69	38	S	4.3	...	CK	b
	24th	10										
		16										
ARAB.	18th	10	30.188	30.210	70	56	35	N E	3.2	...	.....	b
		16	30.065	30.087	77	60	31	N W	6.0	...	.....	b
	19th	10	30.194	30.216	68	60	60	E N E	3.5	...	.....	b
		16	30.078	30.100	75	63	47	W N W	5.0	...	.....	b
	20th	10	30.158	30.180	69	62	65	W	2.3	...	.....	b
		16	30.062	30.084	77	63	41	W	4.8	...	.....	b
	21st	10	30.158	30.180	70	64	70	N N E	1.9	...	.....	b
		16	30.042	30.064	76	63	44	W	6.0	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	30.036	30.058	71	63	61	N E	2.2	...	.....	m
		16	29.982	30.002	76	64	49	W	7.1	...	.....	m
	23rd	10	30.099	30.121	68	63	71	N E	2.6	...	.....	m
		16	29.992	30.014	77	64	45	W	7.0	...	.....	m
	24th	10	30.054	30.076	70	63	65	N E	3.0	...	.....	b
		16	30.032	30.054	77	64	45	W	5.8	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 24th January 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st January 1874.**

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan.	15th	30.050	72.5	51.5	130.0	61.0	53.6	46.9	0.62	W S W & N W	...	88.7	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	16th	.056	75.0	53.4	129.8	63.3	57.1	51.5	.67	W by S & W by N	...	80.7	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	17th	.100	76.6	57.0	135.0	65.9	60.2	55.0	.71	S S W & W	...	89.9	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	18th	.156	76.0	54.5	133.0	65.2	57.4	51.2	.63	N N W, N & E N E	...	118.8	...	○	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	19th	.161	75.0	55.0	128.0	63.6	56.2	49.5	.62	E N E & W N W	...	92.3	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 11 P.M.
	20th	.114	75.7	56.0	121.0	64.6	58.3	53.3	.69	W N W & W by S	...	114.8	...	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at midnight and 1 A.M. and 11 P.M.
	21st	.101	78.5	57.7	131.0	61.4	62.5	58.6	.75	W by S, N & N W	...	74.7	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Foggy at midnight and 1, from 6 to 8 A.M. and 7 to 11 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	27.0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	78.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	80.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.67
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.07
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st January	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.16

GOPEENAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 26th January 1874.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of December 1873.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North. Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

Inches.

Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	...	30·027
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 A.M. on the 17th	...	...	...	30·197
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 3 & 4 P.M. on the 28th	...	...	...	29·862
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0·335
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	...	30·102
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	29·969
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	...	...	...	0·133

Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	°	69·9
Max. temperature occurred at 2 P.M. on the 2nd	...	...	...	...	82·7
Min. temperature occurred at 6 & 7 A.M. on the 31st	...	...	...	...	55·5
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	...	27·2
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	...	...	78·5
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	...	...	62·8
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	...	...	...	...	15·7

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	...	...	63·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	...	...	6·3
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	...	...	58·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	...	...	...	...	11·3

Inches.

Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·499
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Troy grain.

Mean weight of vapour for the month	...	...	...	...	5·50
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	...	...	...	...	2·48
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	...	...	0·69

Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	128·3
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Inches.

Rained 2 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	...	...	0·82
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	...	...	0·82
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	...	...	0·73
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	...	...	E. N. E. & N. E.	

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th January 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.
RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1873.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of December 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		DALWA RICE IRRIGATION.		TOBACCO, COTTON, HUL-DEE, GINGER, WHEAT, AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES.		SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.		Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, & 17).		Grand total of corresponding period of last year.		RAINFALL.			REMARKS.		
			Estimated full dis-charge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Inches during the month.	Inches during rubber season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah...	1,269	212.40	...	...	...	341	809	1,150	10	33	43	...	...	...	1,183	157	...	...	...	(e) The details of column 18 are— Cotton ... 1.165 Sugarcane ... 1 Huldee ... 21 Oil-seeds ... 46 Pulses ... 3 Garden produce ... 48 Wheat Total ... 1,284
		High Level, Section I.	675	62	...	...	...	16	8	24	4	1	6	...	...	...	29	1	...	0.18	0.61	
		Taldandah ...	1,300	80.75	...	...	...	2	24	28	...	4	4	...	1	1	31	1	...	0.18	...	
		Machgong ...	650	23.28	6	25	31	31
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	365	1,066	1,231	14	38	62	...	1	1	(a) 1,284	159	...	...	...
		Midnapore ...	875	201.61	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	14	14	...	1	1	43	...	0.05	0.05	9 years Nil.
		Panchkoorah...	240	38.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	0.10	0.10	3 years Nil.
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	14	14	...	1	1	(b) 221	...	...	...
Howrah ...	Howrah ...	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	365	894	1,239	14	62	66	...	2	2	1,505	159	...	...	...

(a) The details of column 18 are—
 Cotton ... 1,165
 Sugarcane ... 21
 Huldee ... 48
 Oil-seeds ... 3
 Garden produce ... 48
 Wheat ...
 Total ... 1,284

(b) The details are—
 At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1
 Ditto " 2 ... 16
 Ditto " 1-8 ... 178
 Ditto " 1-8 ... 12
 Ditto " 1 ... 10
 Ditto " 0-10 ... 4
 Total Rs. ... 221

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
 Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
 in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 24th January 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1874, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	12,715	1,568 0 0	156 16 0	13,973 0	490 0 0	49 0 0	205 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	454	56 0 0	5 13 0	499 0	17 8 0	1 15 0	7 7 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	12,111	1,685 0 0	168 10 0	17,944 0	603 0 0	60 6 0	228 16 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	24,826	3,253 0 0	325 6 0	31,917 0	1,093 0 0	109 6 0	434 12 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	13,780	1,795 6 0	179 10 9	13,862 0	418 12 0	41 17 6	221 8 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	492	64 2 0	6 8 3	493 0	14 15 0	1 9 11	7 18 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	26,067	3,604 2 0	360 8 3	69,870 0	2,335 15 0	233 11 11	594 0 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th January 1874, on 1280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	102,736	1,76,769 2 6	16,203 16 10	12,64,796 0	5,47,366 10 9	50,175 5 7	66,379 2 5
Or per mile of railway ...	...	138 1 7	12 13 2	...	427 10 1	39 4 0	51 17 2
For previous 1 week of half-year...	135,404	2,35,496 3 3	21,587 3 0	19,60,196 30	8,27,018 10 8	75,812 15 10	97,589 18 10
Total for 2 weeks ...	239,140	4,12,265 5 9	37,790 19 10	32,28,002 30	13,74,415 5 0	125,998 1 5	163,779 1 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	101,620	1,61,600 5 4	13,806 13 11	6,53,896 30	3,58,031 11 2	32,819 17 0	46,716 10 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	118 7 0	10 17 2	...	279 11 5	25 13 9	36 9 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	263,671	3,91,644 8 2	35,900 14 11	17,90,566 10	9,72,136 11 3	89,112 10 8	125,013 5 7

* Rs. 1,02,631-5-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,180	15,391 3 6	1,429 3 11	73,788 10	* 20,131 13 0	1,845 8 4	3,274 12 3
Or per mile of railway ...	...	69 12 2	6 7 11	...	90 1 2	8 5 1	14 13 0
For previous 1 week of half-year ..	8,498	20,020 0 3	1,835 4 5	1,07,767 30	27,506 14 0	2,621 7 5	4,336 11 10
Total for 2 weeks ...	14,888	35,611 12 9	3,264 8 4	1,81,556 0	47,637 11 0	4,380 15 9	7,631 4 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,774	14,286 8 4	1,309 11 11	65,770 0	21,249 10 2	1,947 1 2	3,256 13 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	64 14 9	5 17 2	...	95 0 7	8 14 3	14 11 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	12,479	33,812 15 11	3,090 10 5	1,64,545 20	51,154 7 8	4,689 3 3	7,788 13 8

* Rs. 934 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS FOR THE TOWN OF SERAMPORE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION I OF BENGAL ACT II OF 1873.

No. 118T, dated Burdwan, the 17th January 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to Rule 11 of the Rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in Serampore, I have the honor to submit in original a letter No. 3, dated 9th instant, from the Magistrate of Hooghly, with its enclosure, from the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore, reporting on the results of the election held on 27th December 1873.

* * * * *

I believe that the following is the correct list of the elected candidates, with the number of votes obtained by each of them:—

For Serampore with Chattrā and Bullubpore.

	Votes.
1. Romanath Gossine	220
2. Dr. J. A. Greene	162
3. Berreshur Mookerjee	97
4. Gopal Chundra Lahuri	81
5. Kadur Nath Chatterjee	65
6. Mr. N. J. Gantzer	57
7. Nundo Lal Banerjee	57
8. Mothora Mohun Sandial	42
9. Thakoor Dass Gossine	42

For Risherah and Mohesh.

1.	Behari Lall Mookerjee ..	...	...	...	223
2.	Ram Chundra Ganguly...	...	...	...	211
3.	Gopal Chunder Daw ...	...	...	...	34

For Konagur.

1.	Judo Gopal Chatterjee ...	...	...	...	201
2.	Shib Chundra Deb ...	...	...	...	99
3.	Shumbhoo Chundra Chatterjee ...	...	...	...	56
*	*	*	*	*	*

No. 3, dated Hooghly, the 9th January 1874.

From—F. H. FELLEW, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to send a copy of the report of the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore of the election of Commissioners for the Municipality of that place.

2. The election appears to have been on the whole a success, and I think the arrangements are very creditable to the Joint-Magistrate.

3. The Commissioners who took so much trouble and rendered so much assistance to the Joint-Magistrate, especially Baboo Shib Chundra Deb, deserve the thanks of Government.

No. 142, dated the 30th December 1873.

From—J. E. B. JEFFERY, Esq., c.s., Joint-Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Serampore Municipality,

To—The Magistrate and Chairman of the Serampore Municipality.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the Municipal election of Serampore:—

1. At a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners on the 13th December 1873, on the proposition of Baboo Shib Chundra Deb, it was resolved to apply to Government for the introduction of the elective system at Serampore.

2. After some demi-official correspondence the Rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of October 1st. They were laid before the Commissioners at their meeting on the 18th October, and an election sub-committee consisting of Dr. Greene, Baboo Shib Chundra Deb, and Baboo Roma Nath Gossine, was appointed under Rule 6 to assist the sub-divisional officer in carrying out the rules.

3. Orders were then given for the preparation of lists of all persons who had paid their rates for 1872-73. Copies of the whole of these lists were hung up for inspection at the sub-divisional office and the office of the Municipal Commissioners; and copies of that part of the list relating to Ward No. 2 (Risherah and Mohesh) were hung up at the Mohesh Municipal outpost, and of that part of the list relating to Ward No. 3 (Konagur and Allinagur) were hung up at the Konagur Municipal outpost.

4. On the 3rd November a proclamation in Bengali was issued, embodying the substance of the rules. The Bengali translation was made by Baboo Shib Chundra Deb. At first 50 copies were issued. It was posted at all the public offices, police stations, the public library, railway stations, post offices, and in all the principal streets and the corners of the lanes. Subsequently 50 copies more were ordered and distributed in like manner. Copies were sent by post to some of the more influential natives, and a copy was given to each of the collecting sarkars, who were directed to explain it when on their round and to specially direct the attention of the more educated natives to it. Twenty-five copies were printed in English and sent to the European and East Indian residents. Finally on the 29th and 30th November a proclamation was made by beat of drum that all nominations must be given in by December 1st (November 30th being Sunday).

5. The result of this was the following nomination (they are arranged for convenience sake in the order of the subsequent poll):—

Ward No. 1,—Serampore, Chattra, and Bullubpore.

1. Roma Nath Gossine, a Zemindar, and present Commissioner.
2. Dr. J. A. Greene, Civil Medical Officer.
3. Birressar Mookerjee, Medical practitioner, a very young man of whom very little known.

4. Gopal Chundra Lahuri, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in private practice, and present Commissioner.
5. Kadur Nath Chatterjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in private practice.
6. Mr. N. J. Gantzer, formerly in the Public Works Department, now a Government pensioner. Has very large property in houses in Serampore.
7. Nundo Lall Banerjee, Head Clerk to the Commissioner of Assam.
8. Mothora Mohun Sandial, dealer in imported wines and stores.
9. Thakur Doss Gossine, Zemindar, and present Commissioner.
10. Dr. George Smith, Editor of the *Friend of India*, present Commissioner.
11. Radha Kāsore Gossine, Zemindar.
12. Thakurdoss Chatterjee, a Clerk in the Delhi Bank, formerly Head Clerk in this Municipality, dismissed for dishonesty, prosecuted for embezzlement, but not convicted.
13. Joygopal Dutto, dealer in gold and silver.
14. Rajkrissan Moitra, Clerk in the Hooghly Judge's Court.
15. Kally Doss Banerjee, formerly Overseer in Public Works Department, now of no profession. Dr Greene has doubts of his sanity.
16. Modun Gopal Dey, Zemindar ; he would not accept his nomination.
17. Rajkrissan Lahury, money-lender ; did not accept his nomination.
18. Narain Chundra Bhattacharjee, a Professor in the Serampore College, disqualified, as his father is alive and is the actual rate-payer.

Ward No. 2,—Risherah and Mohesh.

1. Behary Lall Mookerjee, Clerk in the General Post Office.
 2. Ram Chandra Ganguly, Contractor.
 3. Gopal Chandra Daw, Supervisor, Public Works Department.
 4. Haran Chundra Doss, Scripture-reader.
 5. Chundra Mohen Dey, Scripture-reader.
- (These are the only two candidates throughout the Municipality who do not know English).
6. Khetter Mohen Mookerjee, Pleader of the High Court, disqualified, as his father is the actual rate-payer.

Ward No. 3,—Konagur and Allinagur.

1. Judu Gopal Chatterjee, Editor of the *Saptahik Samachar*.
2. Shib Chundra Deb, Retired Deputy Magistrate, and present Commissioner.
3. Shumbhu Chundra Chatterjee, Talukdar, and present Commissioner.
4. Beni Madhub Daw Sarcar, School-master.
5. Chundra Shekhur Mookerjee, partner in the firm of Lepage and Co., Contractors, Calcutta.
6. Shama Churan Mookerjee, formerly a partner in the *City Press* ; declined his nomination.
7. Trylokho Nath Mittra, Pleader and Professor of law in the Hooghly College, disqualified, his father being the actual rate-payer.

The total number of nominations for 15 vacancies was therefore 31, but by refusals and disqualifications it was reduced to 25.

6. A list of the candidates was then stuck up at the sub-divisional and Municipal offices, and at the railway stations, and the various police outposts, and a proclamation was made by beat of drum that any person having any objection to prefer to any candidate must lodge it on or before the 6th December. No formal objection was made ; I got a few letters, some signed, but most of them anonymous, alleging various objections, but none of them of a nature which entitled me to take any notice of them.

7. On the 11th December a notification was issued giving the names of all the candidates whose names had been approved, and the polling places selected. They were : a tent at the Tantipara police outpost, a tent pitched on the river bank, and Bishop Wilson's Mission School at Chattra for the first ward ; Mohesh School and subsequently, at the request of the inhabitants, Risherah School for the second ward ; and the school at Konagur for the third. 100 copies of this notification were issued in Bengali, and 50 in English, and they were posted as before at all public places and in almost every street.

8. This notification gave the date of the election as the 21st December, Sunday, which had been unanimously fixed upon by the Sub-Committee as being the only day before the 25th on which the educated population of Serampore were likely to be at home. In consequence, however, of a protest from Dr. Smith, the Lieutenant-Governor was communicated

with, and I at first received orders that the election should be held on two days, *vis.*, Saturday the 20th for the convenience of Native Christians, and Sunday the 21st for other people, the election rules being altered accordingly. I however got a second order to hold the elections on the 27th, and an alteration in the rules to that effect was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th December. I very much regret this change in the day, because I had to have three different days notified by beat of drum, and such changes are not favourable to the success of a novel undertaking.

9. From the 11th to the 27th the election was proclaimed by beat of drum almost every day, and when the last change of day took place another printed notification was issued.

10. I had registers made allowing a space of four pages and three columns each to each candidate, making about 250 votes for each.

11. I proposed to allot one Municipal Commissioner to each polling place; but as Baboo Thakurdass Gossine was suffering from diabetes, Father Cavalieri begged to be excused on account of his priestly duties, and Dr. Smith had an engagement in Calcutta, there was no one to take charge of the Mohesh School, but Baboo Shib Chundra Deb very kindly made his grandson, Baboo Aubinash Ghose, take charge of it. For the rest, Baboo Shumboo Chundra Chatterjee took charge at Chattra, Dr. Greene at Nishan Ghât, Baboo Shib Chundra Deb at Tantiparra, Baboo Romanath Gossine at Risherah, and Baboo Gopal Chundra Lahuri at Konagur. To these gentlemen thanks for the trouble they took are due, especially to Baboo Shib Chundra Deb, who assisted me in translating and in getting the notifications printed, and Baboo Shumboo Chundra Chatterjee, who took charge of the Chattra polling-place though he was at the time in ill-health.

12. The total number of rate-payers in each ward, divided according to religion, is as follows:—

Ward.	Europeans and East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Total.
Serampore, Chattra, and Bullubpore ...	22	5	2,721	360	3,108
Risherah, Mohesh and Jaunagur ...	2	35	1,128	24	1,189
Konagur and Allinagur ...	.....	... ..	1,209	63	1,272
Total ...	24	40	5,058	447	5,569

The total number of votes recorded was 1,808, reduced on a scrutiny made to-day (December 30th) to 1,793, so that almost one-third of the electors voted. Amongst the Europeans and East Indians there were only four or five votes, amongst the Native Christians only 12, so it was hardly worth while postponing the election on their account. The Mahomedans within the Municipality are all of them very poor men, and inhabit only one of the outlying quarters of Serampore; it was not to be expected that they should have a candidate of their own or that they should come in any force to the poll.

13. The following is the result of the poll in the various wards:—

Ward No. 1,—Serampore, Chattra, and Bullubpore.

Order.	Candidate.	POLLING PLACE.			Total.	REMARKS.
		Tantiparra.	Nishan Ghât.	Chattra.		
1	Roma Nath Gossine ..	83	36	101	220	Elected.
2	Dr. J. A. Greene ...	16	144	2	162	
3	Birressar Mokerjee ...	.....	.....	97	97
4	Gopal C. Lahuri ...	19	42	20	81	
5	Kadar Nath Chatterjee ...	18	47	.....	65
6	Mr. N. J. Gantzer ...	4	53	.....	57
7	Nundo Lall Banerjee ...	57	.....	.....	57
8	Mothora Mohen Sandial	42	42	Rejected.
9	Thakoor Doss Gossine ...	18	23	1	42	
10	Dr. G. Smith ...	1	32	.....	33
11	Radha Kissore Gossine ...	16	10	.....	26
12	Thakurdoss Chatterjee ...	14	.....	.....	14
13	Rajkrissan Moitra ...	.....	.....	2	2
14	Kally Doss Banerjee ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	426	249	223	898	

Ward No. 2—Risherah and Mohesh.

Order.	Candidates.	POLLING PLACES.		Total.	REMARKS.
		Mohesh.	Risherah.		
1	Behari Lall Mookerjee ..	1	222	223	} Elected.
2	Ram Chundra Ganguly ...	211	....	211	
3	Gopal Chundra Daw ..	... ..	34	34	
4	Haran Chundra Doss ...	12	....	12	} Rejected.
5	Chundra Mohen Dey ...	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	224	256	480	

Ward No. 3, Konagur and Allinagur.

Order.	Candidates.	POLLING PLACE. Konagur.	REMARKS.
1	Judo Gopal Chatterjee	201	} Elected
2	Shib Chundra Deb	99	
3	Shumboo Chundra Chatterjee	56	
4	Beni Madhub Dew Sarcar	36	} Rejected.
5	Chundra Sekur Mookerjee	15	
	Total ...	407	

14. I think on the whole this result is decidedly satisfactory. All the old Commissioners have been re-elected with two exceptions,—Dr. Smith, who appeared 10th in the list for his ward, and Father Cavaleri, who did not offer himself for election, and who had sent in his resignation some months ago. * * * *

On the other hand, some of the new Commissioners, such as Kadar Nath Chatterjee, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Gantzer, Baboo Ram Chundra Ganguly, and Baboo Gopal Chundra Daw, are decided acquisitions.

15. I think it a pity that the Lieutenant-Governor decided to adhere strictly to the rule that the candidates must be actual rate-payers. I think it would have been sufficient if they had been shown to contribute to the rates in any way, even though their names were not in the register. Under the Hindoo joint-family system, the actual rate-payer is sometimes *dead*, sometimes an old man, sometimes an elder brother who has none of the education or the business qualities of his younger brother, and sometimes a woman. Under this ruling, two, if not more, of the best candidates were excluded,—Baboo Khettra Mohun Mookerjee of Risherah, a pleader of the High Court, and Baboo Troylekho Nath Mittra of Konagur, also a pleader and professor of law in the Hooghly College. The father of the latter died on the 20th December; but as his name had not up to that time been notified in the list of candidates I thought it too late to insert it. I hope he may come in next year.

16. As a means of identifying the votes, I had all the collecting sarkars present at the following places to which their division appertained. They were very well able to identify everybody, and there was no confusion, except at one time during a great crush at Nishan Ghat.

17. The system prescribed in the rules of making every voter inscribe the name of the candidate for whom he voted against his name in the list of electors, was tried at all the polling places; but in most of them, when votes began to come in large numbers, it had to be given up as impracticable; it sometimes took as much as five minutes to find out the name of a single voter. However, the residence of each voter was entered in the register which I had drawn out, and the collecting sarkar certified to the voters being actual rate-payers.

18. I spent the day myself in going round to the different polling places, besides visiting each place in the morning to see that all was ready. During the time that the voting was going on I visited Chattra twice, Nishan Ghat, Santiparra, Mohesh, and Risherah three times, and Konagur twice. I satisfied myself that everything was being done rightly and fairly, and I had no complaints made to me.

19. Since the election is over I have had two or three anonymous petitions concerning the way in which it was conducted, especially at Konagur; but as I was present to hear any complaint I see no reason to pay attention to them now when nothing was said

to me at the time. Of course it is very likely that a great many people went to the poll without any very clear idea of what they were about, and also that many of them were subjected to wrong influences. I have heard that one of the candidates (unsuccessful however) promised those who voted for him to get their house tax remitted, and that another practised *treating* on a small scale. What I have heard is doubtless exaggerated, but it is inseparable from electioneering in all countries, and I am inclined to think that here, where the novelty is so great, it is rather a healthy sign, as showing that the election is not, as was to be feared, regarded with universal apathy.

20. I had written a letter to the candidates requesting them to whip up their voters and not to allow the election to be a sham. This letter I understand has been the subject of unfavourable comments in a native newspaper, the *Suptahik Sumachar*. But whatever the editor of that paper may have thought, he appears to have acted upon my letter to the full, and in consequence to have placed himself at the head of the poll in his own ward (Konagur), the one in which party-feeling ran highest.

21. When the election rules were first sent to me for my opinion, I said that I did not think that women should be allowed to vote, and the recent election has confirmed my opinion. In the present state of society in this country a woman can but be the tool of others; no educated or respectable woman could possibly come and vote, and the only ones who can do so are poor starving widows and prostitutes. As a matter of fact 112 women recorded their votes;—I cannot suppose that they had any idea what they were doing. They had heard the polling proclaimed by beat of drum, and some of them thought it their duty to attend, whilst others were dragged to the poll by over-zealous canvassers. The votes of half the male rate-payers are a mockery, but it is necessary to take them in order to educate them into appreciating representative Government; but the general standard of education amongst women must be very much raised before they will be able to understand anything of the kind.

22. I think that it would have been better if Serampore had been divided into three wards with three vacancies in each. Nine is a very large number for one ward, and as it is, one important quarter, Chattra, is complaining that it is only represented by a boy of whom nothing is known. It is true that for this the Chattra people have themselves to blame, for, besides my various proclamations and drum-beatings, I made the elections a constant subject of conversation with natives both in cutcherry and out of it. But such a thing would not have occurred if Chattra had been a ward by itself.

23. Baboo Shib Chundra Deb proposes that next year we should have a limited instead of universal suffrage amongst rate-payers, that is, that voters should be only those who pay over a certain fixed sum. I think that we might have begun in this way, but it is too late to go back to it; and though it may be disheartening to find a good man turned out by an active canvasser bringing up a lot of ignorant coolies, yet if the poorer classes have any opinion of their own, it is of the utmost importance that they should be represented, for it is upon them that the municipal taxes fall heaviest.

24. It may be a question whether those gentlemen who are to retire next year should be selected by lot or whether those lowest on this year's poll should go out. I think, however, that the rule had better stand as it is.

25. Though the election has been a success this year, I am convinced that it will be much more of a success next year, when there will only be one-third the number of vacancies, and the common people, who this year were somewhat puzzled, will understand the meaning better.

26. I may add that, though most of the voters were of the poorer classes, yet there were a large number of votes from clerks or people of that status. The very rich natives did not vote at all. Indeed, three of the wealthiest zemindars have refused to be put in nomination, one of them alleging that the poor people who blessed him now for his charity would curse him every day as the author of their taxes.

No. 243, dated Calcutta, the 31st January 1874.

From—RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 118T, dated 17th inst, giving cover to a report on the municipal election for Serampore, held on the 27th December 1873, and in reply to express the Lieutenant-Governor's gratification at the successful result of this first introduction of the elective system for Municipal Commissioners.

2. I am also to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks to Mr. Jeffrey for the judgment and energy with which he carried out all the arrangements for the election; also to Dr. Greene, Baboo Shib Chundra Deb, Baboo Shumboo Chundra Chatterjee, Baboo Romanath Gossine, Baboo Gopal Chundra Lahuri, and Baboo Aubinash Ghose, for the assistance they gave to the Joint-Magistrate on the occasion.

3. His Honor approves of the nomination of Mr. Jeffrey, Dr. George Smith, and Mr. E. B. Godfrey, as the Municipal Commissioners to be appointed by Government.

4. The names of all the gentlemen elected and appointed will be published in the next issue of the *Gazette*.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF.—LIBERALITY OF KHAJEH ASHUNOOLLAH OF DACCA.

Dated Ahsum Munzil, the 24th January 1874.

From—KHAJEH ASHUNOOLLAH,

To—F. R. COCKERELL, Esq., Commissioner of Dacca.

BEING given to understand that on account of the rivers drying up, great difficulty is found in conveying rice from Kooshtea to Rungpore and other places for the use of the unfortunate sufferers, I therefore beg to inform you that if it be acceptable to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, I shall be very happy to place my Steam Yacht, the "Star of Dacca," at the disposal of the Government for as long as her services may be required.

I think she may be usefully employed in towing up country boats laden with rice from Kooshtea to the famine-stricken towns and villages.

No. 407S.R, dated Calcutta, the 3rd February 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Commissioner of Dacca.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 804, dated the 24th January 1874, reporting for orders Khajeh Ashunoollah's offer of the gratuitous use of his Steam Yacht, the "Star of Dacca," in subserving operations for the relief of famine.

In reply I am to request that, in intimating to Khajeh Ashunoollah the Lieutenant-Governor's acceptance of his liberal offer, you will convey to that gentleman His Honor's warm acknowledgments for the assistance thus rendered to Government in the present crisis.

The Steamer will be employed at Kooshtea under the orders of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
DIST.		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MU AND OTHER																	
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
L.																																					
districts.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	13 0	13 0	11 8	17 0	...	22 0	12 0	12 12	19 8	14 0	14 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 0	12 4	13 8	16 0	16 0	18 12	12 0	12 8	17 8	13 12	13 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	...	12 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 6	12 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11 6	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 4	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
districts.																																					
...	...	11 12	11 12	...	18 8	18 8	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	20 0	8 8	8 14	8 0	12 12	13 5	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 5	12 5	13 5	22 0	22 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 14	20 0	11 4	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	40 0	10 8	9 8	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 10	10 10	22 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	13 4	13 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 4	11 0	22 0	11 12	11 8	23 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11 4	11 4	17 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	19 11	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10 2	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 5	11 4	11 13	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	20 0	13 8	13 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14 4	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	14 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
districts.																																					
...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	18 8	16 8	16 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	17 8	17 8	24 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8 14	8 14	9 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	17 12	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	13 13	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
alt	...	8 0	8 4	11 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	26 6	18 8	18 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

These figures are for the last week of December last, and have been already shown in the previous statements.

Return for week ending 24th January 1874 received after publication of the last Gazette.

Return not received.

The price of best rice in the several sub-divisions ranges from 12 to 14 seers and of common rice from 12-12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Coarse rice is sold at 14-12 seers per rupee.

In the interior.

The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 12-8 seers and of common rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

Rice of common rice in the sub-division ranges from 12-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

ntioned Districts of Bengal on the 31st January 1874.

OF 80 TOLAHS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.*												DISTRICT
INDIAN- IN.		GRAM.		FIRE-WOOD.		SALT.		ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.		WAGE OR HORSE-KEEPER		COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.												
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.							
...	...	14	8	15	0	22	0	110	0	110	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan.
0	37	8	15	12	16	4	19	0	320	0	320	0	...	...	...	...	...	Bancoorah.	
...	...	11	12	13	0	22	0	240	0	240	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Beerbhoom.
...	...	13	0	13	0	17	8	180	0	180	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore.
...	...	13	8	13	8	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly.
...	...	13	8	13	8	20	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah.
BENGA																								
Western Di.																								
Central I																								
4	8	...	14	4	14	8	...	100	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
5	0	25	0	13	8	14	8	17	12	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	24-Pergunna		
...	...	15	4	15	4	24	10	130	0	130	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nuddea.
...	...	12	0	12	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore.
0	0	...	16	0	16	0	27	0	120	0	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	Moorshedab	
...	...	12	8	12	8	17	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagore.
15	0	20	0	13	0	13	8	20	0	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	Maldah.		
...	...	13	8	12	12	...	...	320	0	320	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	11	4	10	2	12	10	133	0	133	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	Rungpore.		
...	...	12	0	12	0	16	0	65	0	65	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	Bogra.		
...	...	11	4	10	8	26	4	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.
20	0	20	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling		
...	...	13	0	13	0	...	...	160	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Julpore.
Cooch Beh																								
Eastern																								
...	...	14	8	13	0	21	0	80	0	80	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
...	...	15	to	16	15	to	16	to	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Furzedpo
...	14	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Backergu					
...	...	13	0	11	4	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mymensu
...	...	11	8	11	8	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet.
...	...	10	0	10	0	15	4	64	0	64	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	Cachar.		
...	...	11	8	9	0	17	0	160	0	180	0	160	0	...	...	...	...	Chittagor		
...	...	9	0	9	0	16	0	200	0	200	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakhall
...	...	12	0	10	10	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah
...	320	0	320	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittago					
...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tip

F. Coarse kind at 15 seers consumed by the poorest class but not generally sold at bazars.

G. The price of best rice ranges in the interior from 10-12 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 22 seers per rupee.

H. The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

I. In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9-8 to 19 seers per rupee, and common rice at 21 seers per rupee.

J. In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 16 to 20, and of common rice from 17 to 22 seers per rupee.

K. The price of common rice at outlying grain marts is from 16 to 26 seers per rupee.

(a.) Agricultural labor is not generally paid in cash. Labor is exchanged for labor. Blacksmiths generally do work in jobs.

(b.) Exclusive of dieting allowance.

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acts of Bengal on the 31st January 1874.—(Continued.)

PER OF 80 TOLAHS.															AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.															DISTRICT.					
OR INDIAN-CORN.					GRAM.					FIRE-WOOD.					SALT.					ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.					SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.						COMMON MASON, CARPENTER OR BLACKSMITH.				
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.							
17	0	34	8	17	0	18	0	34	8	180	0	180	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	3 to 4	...	...	1 to 5	...	...	5 to 7	...	...	Patna
13	0	38	0	12	8	12	8	27	0	160	0	160	0	...	6	12	7	0	7	8	2 to 3	...	...	1 to 2	...	...	1 to 5	...	...	Gya.
16	8	30	0	17	0	17	0	30	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	8	0	8	4	8	0	4 0	5 & 6	7 to 9	Shahabad.				
12	4	...	...	12	0	14	0	24	8	140	0	140	0	...	8	0	7	12	8	0	2 to 3	...	...	2 to 3	...	...	1 to 6	...	...	Tirhoot.
15	4	...	...	16	0	15	0	27	8	160	0	160	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	3 to 4	...	...	1 to 4	...	...	6 to 10	...	...	Sarun.
13	0	38	0	13	0	13	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	7	4	2 13	...	...	1 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	Chumparun
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	...	...	3 0	...	...	5 to 10	...	...	Monghyr.
15	2	35	5	17	11	19	0	27	12	176	12	176	12	164	2	8	3	7	14	8	3	3 12	4 0	5 to 10	Bhaugulpore				
...	11	0	12	0	26	0	200	0	200	0	160	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	4 0	5 0	7 to 11	Purneah.				
20	0	45	0	12	0	13	0	20	0	480	0	480	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	1 to 3	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 8	...	...	Sonthal Per
ORISSA																																			
...	...	...	26	4	24	15	31	8	260	0	260	0	...	9	2	9	2	8	8	5	10	...	...	4 0	...	...	7 8	...	...	Cuttack.
...	...	...	21	0	23	10	18	6	80	0	80	0	...	8	8	8	8	9	0	3	0	...	...	5 0	...	...	6 8	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	13	0	10	8	10	0	280	0	280	0	...	7	0	7	0	9	0	5	0	...	...	3 8	...	...	6 0	...	...	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPUR																																			
18	4	27	0	13	8	14	0	21	8	240	0	240	0	...	7	0	6	12	7	8	4	0	5 0	8 0	Hazareeba				
16	0	26	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	180	0	168	0	...	6	8	6	12	6	4	2	8	3 0	5 to 10	Lohardugg				
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	320	0	320	0	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	3	0	4 8	6 0	Singbhoor				
30	0	75	0	13	0	13	0	18	0	280	0	280	0	280	0	7	8	7	8	7	8	3	12	3 0	9 6	Maunbhoe			
ASSAM & CENTRAL																																			
...	9	0	10	0	13	0	160	0	160	0	...	8	0	8	4	8	0	5 0	6 0	7 8	10 0	Goalpara.			
...	9	0	8	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	Kamroop.			
...	8	0	8	0	8	0	170	0	170	0	...	6	8	6	8	6	8	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 to 27	Durrung.			
...	8	0	8	0	10	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 to 27	Nowgong.			
...	8	0	8	0	8	0	120	0	120	0	...	6	0	6	0	6	0	7 8	7 to 10	7 0	8 to 20	Sebsaungo			
0	8	0	8	0	9	0	200	0	200	0	160	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	9 6	8 0	8 0	15 0	Luckimpe		
...	6	8	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	...	4	0	5	0	5	0	9 6	8 0	8 0	15 0	Naga Hill			
...	6	8	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	...	4	0	5	0	5	0	9 6	8 0	8 0	15 0	Khasi & J			
...	6	8	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	...	4	0	5	0	5	0	9 6	8 0	8 0	15 0	Garo Hill			

—These labourers are paid in grains, the price of which in ordinary seasons has been taken in calculating their pay.

—Price of agricultural labour with 2 meals Rs. 1 to 1-1.

" 1 " 1-8 to 2.
without food " 3-8.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 31st January 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 2nd* Feb. 1874	1.90	Rain fell at Rancegunge on Saturday, and the weather has been damp all over the district. The rainfall on the two last Sundays has enabled the cultivators to plough a large area of land and has improved the prospects of the cold weather crops. Fever decreasing except about Panaghat.
	2 Baneorah, 31st Jan. "	1.45	Rain general on the 25th January. Heavy fogs on mornings of the 27th and 31st idem, the rest of the week fine; but there was a shower with thunder and lightning on the 31st. The rainfall was beneficial in every way, both to the growing crops and for general ploughing. About 4,000 beegahs of indigo have been sown. Prices much the same. Small-pox still very bad. On the 2nd February the Collector reports a considerable fall of rain on the night of the 31st January with heavy hailstones, and on the 1st instant a steady downpour continuing throughout the day and averaging 1.74 inches at 6 p.m. The hail prevented its producing so much advantage as would otherwise have been the case. Still the benefit will be great.
	3 Beerbhoom, 31st " "	.51	Showery, damp, and cloudy; thick fogs in the mornings. Ploughing for early rice crops and teal (oil-seed) commenced; winter crops much benefited by the rain which has been general throughout the district and the accompanying change of atmosphere. Exportation by rail to the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions continues unabated. General prospects of the district more hopeful. Prices show a rising tendency.
	4 Midnapore, 31st " "	.58	Of the .58 of rain, .44 fell on the 25th instant, which has been already reported; .14 in a north-wester, on the evening of the 30th, with thunder and lightning. On the 31st thundering, exceedingly hot and cloudy, and looking like heavy rain. Standing crops improved by rain. Ploughing going on and partial indigo sowings. 1.05 on the 30th January with thunder-storm since reported.
	5 Hooghly, 31st " "	.84	Clear and stormy on the night of the 21st and a part of the 25th January; wind north-east and south-east. The rain of the 25th has done some good to the cold weather crops.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 31st " "	.64	General rain over the district on the 25th instant (already reported), showers on the 30th, and signs of rain on the 31st idem. Cold weather crops have greatly benefited by the rain. The boro rice looking very well.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 3rd† Feb. 1874.	2.06	Cool and clear at the beginning of the week; warmer since Thursday; since when it has been cloudy, with showers on Sunday and Monday mornings—.95 and .16 respectively. The harvest of the late rice is over. Rain has fallen throughout the district. It will do harm to the pulses and tobacco, but will benefit the sugarcane and vegetable crops. Ploughing for the spring sowings has already commenced in some places. Fever decreasing in Bascerhat, Barrackpore, and Dum-Dum. There are no new cases in Barripore. Four deaths from cholera reported at Baraset, and two at each of the sub-divisions of Bascerhat and Barrackpore. A few cases have also occurred in the north suburban town. A fall of about three-fourths of an inch at Baraset on the 25th January.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	7 Nuddea, 31st Jan. "	1.27	Hot and cloudy notwithstanding rain on 25th, there was another fall on the 30th instant. The rain has been beneficial to the crops, and has enabled the cultivators to begin ploughing. It has however caused serious injury to the tobacco grown about Panaghat by soaking the leaves which were in process of drying. 1.58 rainfall on the night of the 31st January and on the 1st and 2nd February since reported; and in the north it rained 15 hours on the 31st January and 1st February.
	8 Jessore, 31st " "	.30	Cold; in the mornings and evenings fogs. Rain over the whole district on the 25th January; the weather at the Sadler has been cloudy and rather warm for the last day or two. The rain was good for the growing crops as far as it went, but there was not much of it. It also softened the ground a little for the spring sowings. There is no change in prices. A fall of 2.11 of rain at Nurrail on the 31st January and 1st and 2nd February since reported.
	9 Moorshedabad, 31st " "	1.40	The rain which fell on the night of the 24th January has been general throughout the district. There was a heavy thunder-storm in the station on the evening of the 30th idem, and an inch of rain fell between 5.50 and 6.20 P.M. The storm travelled from west to east. The mornings have been very foggy. The rain has been of great benefit to the crops now on the ground; grain, wheat, barley, mulberry and indigo have especially benefited. The boro dhan seedlings recently transplanted show great improvement. Mustard is being cut in some places and other crops are flowering. The ryots are ploughing up their lands everywhere for the early rice sowings. This affords some employment to the labouring classes. The rain has induced some mahajuns to make advances of seed to the ryots. Prices show no material change. .26 of rain in Jungypore on the 24th and 25th January since reported, which must have done much good to winter crops and for ploughing lands for aus or early rice sowings.
	10 Dinagepore, 31st " "	...	Showers at Peergunge. At head-quarters a smart shower last Sunday night (25th January). The larger part of the rice crop is cut. In some places the land is being prepared for next sowings. Mustard being cut and sugarcane. General cold

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	11 Maldah, 31st Jan. 1874	1·32	Weather foggy and cloudy; rain on three days, and again cloudy. The cold weather crops continue to look well; the rain of the 25th January has been most beneficial to them. The outturn of khalai, pulse and mustard has been a very average one. Cases of distress owing to scarcity reported from thanmah Khurbah. Small-pox reported from Khurbah and Gazole.
	12 Rajshahye, 31st " "	·30	The rain of the 25th January was general and in some places very heavy. There have been several foggy mornings, cloudy on the 30th and 31st idem. On the night of the 24th rain fell in thanmahs Charchhat, Manda, and Pooteah, and in outpost Wallah in station Belmariah; rain commenced on the night of the 24th and continued till 12 o'clock the following day. It is calculated to have done much good to the cold weather crops, and a good deal facilitated the preparation of paddy lands for next year's sowings. Crops of all kinds have greatly benefited by the rain; a further fall would ensure at least a good average return. Hail fell in twenty-five or thirty villages north of Nattore, and did a good deal of injury to the cold weather crops. Boro paddy is looking well generally, but in Tannore the frost has done this crop some harm. Mangoe trees are beginning to blossom; the foggy mornings are injurious to the blossom, and if they continue will, it is feared, seriously affect the crop. This will be an evil of no small measure, as from experience the Collector says that, in the year of distress in 1866, a flour made from the kernels of the mangoe stone was largely consumed by the poorer classes. This crop was a very heavy one in that year. Public health good; isolated cases of cholera and two or three cases of small-pox.
	13 Rungpore, 31st " "	3·80	Mornings foggy and cold, weather rather warm in the day time. A good fall of rain on the night of the 25th January. Sowings of aus or curly rice are going on. The prospects of other crops are generally favorable. The price of common rice is Rs. 4-8 per maund.
	14 Hograh, 31st " "	2·49	Weather cloudy and cold. Sugarcane and mustard are being cut; the yield may be thirteen annas. Motor, mussoor and khessari pulses are looking fair; they are much benefited by the recent rains. Cheena and kaon-milletts and khirachi are also doing well.
	15 Pubna, 31st " "	0·55	Very cold, though not throughout the week; on the night of the 24th January the sky was cloudy. There was a high wind with little showers of rain which extended up to 10 A.M. the following day. The people are now winnowing maskalai and arahur pulses, and magi sharisa (mustard). The prospects of motor, khessari and mussoori pulses, and wheat, barley, gram and cheena millet, have been improved by the rain. On the 25th January the rain, though not heavy, has still done great good to the jully and boro paddy which the ryots have commenced to sow and transplant. It will moreover assist the cultivators a great deal in preparing their lands for paddy.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 31st " "	Nil	A smart shower of rain fell throughout the district on the 25th January. Weather at sudder station misty and threatening rain or snow. The same as last week. Rice crop gathered in but not yet thrashed, so the exact outturn cannot now be given. Prices the same. No signs of distress apparent.
	17 Julpigoree, 31st " "	1·08	On the 26th and 27th January rain was general throughout the district; since then the weather has been cloudy and apparently more rain expected; the last 2 or 3 days have been warmer. The rain has done much good in every way; the cold weather crops have benefited by it and it has softened the land, and ploughing for the early rice is now busily going on. From latest information the prospects at Boda are on the whole better than was at first anticipated. In many parts the deep lands have yielded a better crop than usual, while in some a fine crop has been got off lands which are usually too marshy to yield much. This has helped in a degree to counterbalance the failure on higher lands. It does not, however, alter the necessity for the steps suggested to give relief in those parts where the failure of crop has been most severely felt. The rain has been most beneficial in enabling lands baked hard by long drought to be ploughed. Price of rice has fallen generally throughout the district.
	Cooch Behar 24th " "	Nil	Cold as usual. Reaping of paddy is nearly over; the outturn will probably come up to the previous estimate of a ten-anna crop all round. Tobacco and mustard seed, the chief cold weather crops, promise well. A rainfall of 1·10 inches on the 25th and 26th January, and of nearly half an inch on the 1st and 2nd instant, since reported, which will be beneficial.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 2nd Feb. 1874	Nil	Regular weather and crop report not received. Special telegrams of the 1st and 2nd February report steady rainfall of ·65 and ·9 respectively.
	19 Farreedpore, 31st Jan. 1874.	0·81	Early on Sunday, the 25th January, a very slight north-wester broke over this place attended with a slight drizzle, which increased as the day advanced, into rain, and continued till nearly sunset; the four following mornings were very foggy, the mist not clearing up till a late hour every day; the days and nights were however bright and clear. On Thursday moderate southerly winds prevailing brought up wind and clouds covering the entire sky and ending in rain. On Friday afternoon and night the weather continuing cloudy till the afternoon of Saturday. On the first occasion 0·70 inches of rain fell, and on the second only 0·11. The above rain was not heavy, but as it was steady, unaccompanied by strong wind, the whole of it has soaked into the soil to a depth of 7 to 9 inches, and following

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL. — (Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts. — (Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Division. — (Contd.)	20 Backergunge, 24th Jan. 1874.	Nil	as it has done so closely on the 0.35 inches which fell on the night of the 12th January, will do much good to the spring crops, wheat, barley, and all the pulses remaining on the ground, the pumpkin, melon, and cucumber tribes, as well as the vegetables and all oil-seeds, and even the plantain will derive great benefit. The soil moreover being now fairly softened will enable agriculturists to plough and prepare the ground for the future rice crops. The price of coarse rice at Bhanga has fallen from 16 to 17 seers; at Furreedpore, Gopalgunge, and Madareepore it has risen from 15.8, 16.8, and 18 to 15, 16, and 17 seers respectively, owing to the fluctuations of trade, and at Goalundo it continues the same as last week. 2.69 rainfall at Goalundo since reported.
	21 Mymensing, 31st	0.81	Fair and sunny. Paddy harvest still going on; harvest very fair. Winter crops promise well. Some rain would do good.
	22 Sylhet, 24th	Nil	Rain on 25th January general throughout the district. A slight shower also fell on the morning of the 31st idem, and there seemed likely to be more rain. The accounts are favorable from all parts of the district; the rain has benefited the spring rice crops, and has enabled the people to plough for aus or early rice sowings. Prices generally have fallen.
	23 Cachar, 24th	Nil	Less cool than last week. About two annas of the boro rice crop remain yet to be transplanted. Nearly 4,000 maunds of rice and 5,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places. Table rice sold at 17.8 and common rice at 21 seers per rupee. Fresh cases of cholera have been reported from Rajnagore, from which 10 deaths have been reported amongst about 30 cases. No fresh cases of small-pox reported. 1.45 of rainfall on the 30th January since reported.
	24 Chittagong, 24th	Nil	Seasonable weather. The reaping of the paddy crop has been finished. Price of rice same as last week (Rs. 2.4 a maund). Winter crops are doing well. 1.12 of rain on 30th January since reported.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	25 Noakhally, 24th	Nil	Weather clear and fine; slightly warmer. Prospects remain much the same as last week.
	26 Tipperah, 24th	Nil	Heavy fogs in mornings. The harvest is over. The khesary, kalai, and moong pulses and chillies and linseed are doing well.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 24th Jan. 1874.	Nil	The weather in the latter half of the week has been any thing but cold. There is a slight rise in prices of all kinds of rice. Beyond this there is nothing to remark since the last report. A fall of 1.54 of rain has since been reported.
	Hill Tipperah, 24th Jan 1874.	Nil	Cold throughout the whole week; slightly cloudy on the 24th instant. The mustard crop is being gathered in small quantities here and there; the prospects are good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 2nd* Feb. 1874	.51	Cold and seasonable. No change in the state of the crops. The quantity of rice in some markets is small and inconvenience is felt consequently.
	29 Gya, 31st Jan.	0.16	Strong easterly wind attended with occasional showers of rain from the night of the 31st January till evening of the 1st instant. Sky still not very clear. The rain is said to have done some injury to pulses and oil-seeds. Health of the district good.
	30 Shahabad, 31st	Nil	Cold and cloudy. There was a very slight rain on the night of the 24th January, which has done some good to the crops. Rain threatening on the 31st idem. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. Health of the district good.
	31 Tirhoot, 31st	Nil	Slight fall of rain in the south of the district amounting at Sassecram .24. Cloudy and threatening rain. There has been a slight hail at Sassecram, but it has not done material damage. The cloudy weather is unfavorable to the crops. Those on the Dearth still look well with the exception of the peas, which have been bitten by the frost. Cattle disease reported in the Rohlas Pergunnah.
			Seasonable, cold, and cloudy. In Durbhangah sub division the late frost has done but little injury to the ratur pulse in the south and south-western parts of the sub-division; in the eastern portion the injury has been more marked: on the whole the crop does not now promise to be less than ten annas. The mustard, which is now in places ripening, will be a good crop; the remainder of the cold weather crop does not seem less healthy than last week; but as the wheat, &c., is now coming to ear, its stunted condition can't be improved. Eastwards of Beharah and Singhia the cold weather crop is least promising. Half an inch of rainfall at Durbhangah on the 1st instant, with prospects of more, since telegraphed.
			In the sub-division of Mudhoobani the cold weather crop is perishing for want of moisture; ratur pulse is the best off, but the late cold has injured even it.
			In the Tajpore sub-division the weather was warmer, no frost; there was a very heavy fog one morning. No change to record as regards Surressah Pergunnah. The ryots are anxiously expecting rain for cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) sowings. The crops in Balugutch Pergunnah are suffering from want of rain, and without it more than a twelve-anna crop is not expected, if as much. The late frosts killed off the cheena (millet) which was sown in this pergunnah on the soothni and alwa lands where cleared, not however a large area.

* Telegram of the 2nd February received on the 3rd. Shows rainfall during the seven days including the 2nd idem.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
EHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	32 Surun, 31st Jan. 1874.	Nil	In the sub-division of Hajeeepore there is no immediate fear for the cold weather crops; they will under any circumstances have a ten-anna crop, and perhaps a better one; it is to be noted that this sub-division depends very much on this crop. In the Sectamurhi sub-division the state of crops continues the same as reported last week. Rain is very much needed to save the cold weather crop which still promises well; clouds have been gathering several mornings, but no rain fell. In the sudder sub-division the state of the crop remains unchanged.
	33 Chumparun, 31st " "	Nil	Cloudy, but no rain; west wind prevailing until the 31st January, when the wind shifted to the east. The prospects of the cold weather crops have greatly altered for the worse owing to frost, which has seriously injured the rahur pulse, peas, masoor pulse, pumkins, and melons, besides castor and cotton. The damage has been greatest in the Dighwarah, Fursa, and Bussampore thanahs, and throughout the Sewan sub-division. It is also feared that the cloudy weather may bring blight and affect the wheat and barley. On the whole, it may now be doubted whether the outturn of the cold weather crops will exceed a four-anna crop. 1,057 beegahs of poppy land in Sewan and 295 beegahs in the sudder sub-division more have been given up to the ryots for the purpose of sowing food-grains after the poppy had failed thereon. Prices have slightly fallen.
	34 Monghyr, 31st " "	Nil	Cold east winds. The state of the cold weather crops is, if anything, worse instead of better. The cultivators have commenced sowing cheena (maize) in the hope of getting rain in February. There are clouds all about. The price of all grain, especially food-grains, is daily rising.
BHAGALPORE DIV.	35 Bhagnulpore, 3rd Feb. 1874.	1.23	Clear up to evening of the 29th January; since then cloudy with an easterly wind, but no rain. In the sudder sub-division and Jannapore everything same as last week. In Bazarrah slight damage by frost. Tobacco and mustard being gathered. Wheat, barley &c., in ear, but not expected to yield much. Rain at Jannapore since reported.
	36 Purneah, 31st Jan. 1874.	.4	Rainfall 1.23. On the 31st January and 1st February rain fell over south of the district; one inch reported from Poonree and Chong and 1.18 from Banka. No report yet received of this fall from Soopole and Mudhupoorah. Duraud reports from twelve miles north of Ganges very heavy storm on Saturday night. This rain must immensely benefit the cold weather crop, though some damage may have been caused here and there. Distress in parts of Soopole and Mudhupoorah sub-divisions. Sub-divisional officers gone to those places.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 31st Jan. 1874.	.11	Rain at Purneah on the 25th January, at Arareah 36, at Kishengunge 64. Cold and more rain threatening. The rainfall at the beginning of the week was very fair in the north, where it has done much good to the late wheat and pulses, and where now a full crop may be expected. A good shower also fell at Kishlah Amour, where it enabled people to plough their fields for the spring sowings. The tori crop is being cut and has yielded quite as much as was anticipated. No rain at Kudbah and but a little in the sudder thannah. A fall of 1.36 of rain since telegraphed.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack	...	Return not received.
	39 Pooree, 24th Jan. 1874	Nil	loudy and threatening rain on the 31st January. About .5 of rain fell at headquarters and was raining till the time of report; it appears to be general. A light rain, which fell at Rajmchal on the 25th January, is said to have improved the prospects of the cold weather crops. A similar rain also fell at Deoghur, but there is not much there to improve.
	40 Balasore, 31st " "	.33	Fine and cool. Nearly 3/4th portion of the late rice crop has been reaped with a very fair outturn. Hirhi and koothi pulses are being gathered with a fair outturn. White moong pulse plants are very well advanced. The result and prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole fair; the sowing of the dalooa rice crop is fast approaching to completion, and the seed sown is germinating well. Nearly the whole of the sugarcane crop has been gathered with a good outturn. Cotton has been sown and is germinating. Mangoe trees are blossoming very slowly and partially, and the crop is expected to be poor owing to the rainy and chilly weather at the end of November and beginning of December, and the absence of frost subsequently. In the Khoordah sub-division slight rain is wanted for the (Chaitai) crops, i.e., moong, koothi, and arahar pulses, which are gathered in Chait or March, and which would be much benefited by one or two showers of rain. Generally speaking, however, rain at the present time will seriously injure the prospects of the mango crop. Purchases of rice for exportation nearly on the same scale as before, but rice has been somewhat cheaper in the interior owing to the abundant supply of new rice. It has been since reported that nearly half an inch of rain fell on the night of the 30th January; if it has been general it has done considerable damage to mangoe cr. p.

* Telegram of the 3rd February received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazareebaugh, 31st Jan. 1874.	0.81	Mild during the whole week with fleecy clouds indicating rain. Rain in various parts of the district sufficient to start the ploughing for the Bysack (April) sowings. The cold weather crop is progressing fairly, but has been affected to a certain extent by the frost. No fear of great distress anywhere except in those pergunnahs which abut on Palamow and Gya. Even then, unless the mohuwa crop is a bad crop, there will be no greater pressure than emigration, and the works to be undertaken will relieve. Clouds are threatening at the time of the report.
42	Lohardugga, 31st „ „	1.36	The rainfall does not appear to have been general over the district, but more rain threatening. The cold weather crops of the sub-division have much benefited by it with the exception of moosoor pulse, and it has enabled the ryots to commence the ploughing and preparing of lands for the next crop. The reports from Palamow show that the rain has done much good to the cold weather crops, and that ploughing is going on there. A few cases of small-pox in different parts of the district.
43	Singbhoom, 24th „ „	Nil	Weather settled, clear, and bright. Days getting warm, but nights still cold. District Superintendent in Dhulbhoom. No reports lately received from him, but works in progress. The Deputy Commissioner in the Colehan. Nothing particular to report. The people at work on most of the reservoirs proposed to be constructed as relief works.
44	Maunbhoom, 31st „ „	2.03	Unseasonably warm; heavy rain fell on Sunday, the 25th January, and slight shower in the afternoon of the 30th idem; clouds are hanging over head as if more were coming. The rain has done a great deal of good to the barley, wheat, and gram, which are in the ground. The price of rice is about stationary since last week. Exportation still going on. Ploughing of land for the next crop has commenced everywhere since the rain of the 25th.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.			
45	Goalparah, 24th „ „	Nil	Unusually high winds during the first part of the week. Mornings as a rule foggy. Cloudy on the 24th instant, when a few drops of rain fell; looks as if rain would fall soon. No change in the prospects of the crops. The sowing of early rice has commenced; ploughing for aus or early rice steadily progressing. General health of the district is good. A double shock of earth-quake on the morning of the 23rd instant, at 7-25 A.M. 50 rainfall since telegraphed.
46	Kamroop, 2nd Feb. 1874	0.57	Weather perceptibly warmer and hazy; wind north-east. Mustard seed still being gathered and sugarcane being cut; ground is being ploughed for aus crops. Public health good.
47	Durrung, 24th Jan. „	Nil	Cold mornings, little or no fog, north-east wind prevailing. No improvement since last week in the state of the weather. The sugarcane crop is being cut.
48	Nowgong, 24th „ „	Nil	Weather cold and seasonable. Prospects of the crops unchanged. General health good.
49	Sebsaugor, 24th „ „	Nil	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. Heavy fog every morning. No rain. Cold weather crops are much in want of rain.
50	Luckimpore, 24th „ „	Nil	No rain during the week. Heavy fogs every morning. Weather very pleasant. The only crop on the ground is mustard, which is doing well. There is a prospect of rain.
51	Naga Hills „ „	.....	Return not received.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 24th Jan. 1874.	Nil	The weather has been cold and frosty, and since 23rd instant there is an appearance of threatening rain. There are crops standing just now, and the cultivators are hoeing their lands for early spring sowing. With regard to food-grain the weekly markets continue to be well supplied. At Shillong common rice sold last market day at 10 seers per rupee and at Cherra 14 seers.
53	Garo Hills, 24th Jan. 1874	Nil	The weather has been hazy and mild during the week. Jooming still continues. A sharp thunder-storm on the 25th January at 5 A.M.; heavy rain afterwards, which seemed to be general; 1 inch of rain fell from 25th to 4 A.M. of the 26th idem, and the weather cleared up.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 3rd February 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rain-fall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 11th to 17th January 1874.	Rain from 18th to 24th January 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.							
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	24th Jan.		
		Cutwa ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Culna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Raneegunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Gurbettia ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ... Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.	Not rec. 1th to 10th Jan.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	24th Jan.		
		Serampore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pargunnas	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Russeerhaut ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Baraset ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Barripore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Satkerah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Barackpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Kishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Bongong ...	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.	
		Melchepore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Choodalangah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Jessore	Kooshteah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Jessore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Nurrail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Khoolnea ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad	Jendah ...	0.80	Nil	0.80	ditto.	
			Bagirhaut ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
			Magoorah ...	0.02	Nil	0.02	ditto.	
			Berhampore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
			Ramporehaut ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Dinagepore		City Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	Not rec. 1th to 10th Jan.	
		Jungipore ...	0.03	Nil	0.03	ditto.		
		Aziungunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Lalgolla ...	0.05	Nil	0.05	ditto.	Received up to 23rd Jan.	
		Dinagepore ...	0.03	Nil	0.03	ditto.		
Maldah		Maldah ...	0.09	Nil	0.09	ditto.		
		Rajshahye	Benuloh ...	0.15	Nil	0.15	ditto.	
			Nattore ...	0.11	Nil	0.11	ditto.	
		Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
			Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Titalya ...	Nil		Nil	Nil	ditto.			
Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
	Serajungunge ...	0.10	0.25	0.35	ditto.			
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ... Hospital ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Fullacotta ...	0.20	Nil	0.20	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 3rd Jan.	
		Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Bhutan Dwars	Buxa ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	17th Jan.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 11th to 17th January 1874.	Rain from 18th to 24th January 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.11	Nil	0.11	24th Jan.	Not rec. 4th to 10th January.	
		Dacca { Hospital ...	0.19	Nil	0.19	ditto.		
		Moonsheegunge ...	0.11	Nil	0.11	ditto.		
		Manickgunge ...	0.13	Nil	0.13	ditto.		
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	0.35	Nil	0.35	ditto.		
		Goalundo ...	0.35	Nil	0.35	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Burrisani ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Patnakhally ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Atteah ...	0.12	Nil	0.12	ditto.		
		Kishoregunge ...	0.23	Nil	0.23	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar ...	1.04	Nil	1.04	ditto.		
		Hylakandy ...	0.04	Not rec.	0.04	17th Jan. ...		Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
Koyah ...		Not rec.	ditto.	Nil	3rd Jan.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	24th Jan.		
		Chittagong { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar ...	0.05	Not rec.	0.05	17th Jan.		
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	24th Jan.		
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	0.02	Nil	0.02	ditto.		
		Brahmanbariah ...	0.10	Nil	0.10	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.04	Nil	0.04	ditto.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.39	0.01	0.42	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Jail ...	0.30	Nil	0.30	ditto.		
			Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0.20	Nil	0.20		ditto.
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.10	17th Jan.		
		Jehanabad ...	0.02	Nil	0.02	24th Jan.		
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	0.10	Nil	0.13	ditto.		
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	0.06	ditto.		
		Buxar ...	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Bhubooh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
		Durbhaugah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
		Hajeeapore ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
		Mudhubani ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
		Seetamaree ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
		Tajpore ...	0.60	Nil	0.60	24th Jan.		
	Sarun	Chuprah ...	0.19	Nil	0.23	ditto.		
		Sewan ...	0.03	Nil	0.03	ditto.		
	Champaran	Moteehari ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
		Bettiah ...	Nil	0.10	0.10	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	0.12	Nil	0.12	ditto.		
		Begooasrai ...	0.03	Nil	0.03	ditto.		
		Jamooie ...	0.15	Nil	0.15	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	0.08	Nil	0.08	ditto.		
		Soopool ...	0.03	Nil	0.03	ditto.		
		Mudheypoorah ...	0.10	Nil	0.10	ditto.		
		Banka ...	0.07	Nil	0.07	ditto.		
Sanborsa ...		0.24	Nil	0.24	ditto.			
Purneah	Purneah ...	0.07	Nil	0.07	ditto.			
	Kishengunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
	Jamtara ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto.			
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
	Malleshpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto.			
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.			
Godda ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.				

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 11th to 17th January 1874.	Rain from 18th to 24th January 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	RISSA.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
		Cuttack ... {	Nil	Nil	Nil	24th Jan.	
		Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Jajipore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Kendrapara ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Jagatsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Kulse Point ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Pooree ... {	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Khurdah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Balasore ... {	Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Jellawore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh .. {	Hazareebaugh .. {	0'01	Nil	0'01	24th Jan.	
		Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	0'03	ditto.	
	Loharduggah ... {	Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
		Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	
Maunbhoom ... {	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	0'03	ditto.		
	Gobindpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Goalparah ... {	Goalparah ...	0'03	Nil	0'03	ditto.		
	Dhoobree ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Kamroop ... {	Gowhatti ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
	Burpettah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Durrung ... {	Tezporo ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	17th Jan. ..	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.	
	Mungledye ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	0'04	ditto	0'04	ditto.		
Sebsaugor ... {	Sebsaugor ...	0'82	ditto	0'00	ditto.		
	Golughat ...	0'16	ditto	0'16	ditto.		
	Jorehaut ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil	10th Jan.		
	Nazcerah ...	0'31	ditto	0'49	17th Jan.		
Luckimpore ... {	Debrooghur ...	0'84	ditto	0'86	ditto.		
	North Luckimpore ...	0'62	ditto	0'73	ditto.		
	Suddya ...	0'11	ditto	1'16	ditto.		
Naga Hills ...	Samsoogoodting ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil	10th Jan.		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ... {	Shillong ...	0'07	ditto	0'67	17th Jan.		
	Jaowai ...	0'34	ditto	0'34	ditto.		
	Cherrapoonjee ...	Not rec.	ditto.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
Garohills ...	Tura ...	0'07	Nil	0'07	24th Jan.		
	Benares ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	4th Jan.		

CALCUTTA.
The 31st January 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 25th to 31st January 1874.

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

H. F. BIANFORD, •
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal. /

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st January 1874.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Jan.	22nd	30.045	80.0	61.0	133.0	69.9	64.6	60.4	0.73	S W & W N W	...	76.4	...	...	Clear. Cirrostrati and cumuli. Foggy at midnight and from 5 to 10 A.M.
	23rd	30.005	82.5	65.5	135.6	72.5	68.7	65.7	.80	S W	...	109.1	...	...	Clear, cumuli and cirri. Foggy from 2 to 9 A.M.
	24th	29.977	82.1	66.0	134.2	72.3	68.7	65.8	.81	S W & S S W	...	149.3	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Slightly foggy from 5 to 8 A.M.
	25th	30.001	68.0	60.2	...	63.6	61.7	69.0	.89	S S W & E by N	1.0	189.0	0.49	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Slight rain from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
	26th	30.062	74.0	58.3	135.0	64.8	61.4	58.7	.82	E by N & Variable	...	96.3	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	27th	30.101	74.2	60.5	129.0	65.4	61.1	57.7	.77	E N E & N E	...	84.5	...	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy at 6 and 7 A.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M.
	28th	30.062	76.3	58.0	125.5	66.9	61.8	57.7	.71	N E, E N E, & W N W	...	92.6	...	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.
	29th	29.994	78.5	61.0	134.8	69.7	65.0	61.2	.76	S W & Variable	...	64.9	...	...	Clear, cumuli and cirri. Slightly foggy from 6 to 8 A.M.
	30th	30.028	80.6	65.8	132.0	71.8	69.0	66.8	.85	S S W & S W	2.4	119.4	0.22	...	Overcast and cumuli. Lightning on south at 10 P.M. Thunder and rain at 5 P.M.
	31st	30.059	81.0	66.6	125.0	73.1	70.7	68.8	.87	S W & W S W	...	115.5	0.23	...	Overcast and cumuloid. Thunder, lightning, and slight rain from 5½ to 10½ P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	26.0
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	82.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	82.0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.80
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	0.94
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.82
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.25
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st January	...	0.94
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.40

GOPEENAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd February 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th January 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. £. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	27,904	24,635 1 3	2,254 4 3	108,984 23	42,419 7 11	3,888 0 1	6,146 13 4
Or per mile of railway ...	177	155 10 9	14 5 5	689 0	268 0 10	24 11 5	38 16 10
For previous 1 week of half-year	11,577	8,744 10 6	801 11 11	26,095 23	18,118 6 9	1,000 17 1	2,462 9 0
Total for 2 weeks ...	39,571	33,379 11 9	3,059 16 2	135,084 6	60,537 14 8	5,549 6 2	8,009 2 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	27,834	23,578 14 3	2,161 8 0	108,386 3	20,859 13 10	1,912 3 1	4,073 11 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	178	150 10 7	13 16 3	605 0	133 4 8	12 4 4	26 0 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	44,142	37,103 10 7	3,401 3 5	162,316 6	32,697 15 6	2,997 6 3	6,398 9 8

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,428	1,060 0 0	106 0 0	6,250 0	511 0 0	54 2 0	160 2 0
Or per mile of railway ...	52	39 0 0	3 18 0	229 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	5 18 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	1,919	1,403 0 0	140 6 0	10,684 0	661 0 0	66 2 0	206 8 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,347	2,463 0 0	246 6 0	16,934 0	1,202 0 0	120 4 0	366 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,635	1,529 10 5	132 19 4	6,122 30	535 12 3	53 11 6	166 10 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	60	48 12 9	4 17 7	224 28	19 10 7	1 19 4	6 18 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,093	3,179 15 10	318 0 0	16,911 0	1,352 5 3	135 4 6	453 4 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1874, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	32,574	20,737 12 0	1,900 18 2	1,14,980 20	41,417 6 10	3,806 11 11	5,707 10 1
Or per mile of railway ...	206	131 0 8	12 0 3	759 0	261 11 7	24 1 1	36 1 4
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	39,571	33,379 11 9	3,059 16 2	1,35,084 6	60,537 14 8	5,549 6 2	8,609 2 4
Total for 3 weeks ...	72,145	54,117 7 9	4,960 14 4	2,50,064 26	1,01,955 5 6	9,355 18 1	14,316 12 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	32,076	23,429 4 7	2,147 13 0	1,26,185 29	24,639 1 9	2,238 11 8	4,406 5 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	205	149 11 4	13 14 5	806 0	157 7 0	14 8 8	28 3 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	76,218	60,532 15 2	5,518 17 2	2,89,501 36	57,337 1 3	5,250 17 11	10,804 15 1

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21th January 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,208	1,173 0 0	117 6 0	3,398 0	293 0 0	29 6 0	146 12 0
Or per mile of railway ...	44	43 0 0	4 6 0	125 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	5 8 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	3,317	2,463 0 0	246 6 0	10,934 0	1,202 0 0	120 4 0	366 10 0
Total for 4 weeks ...	4,555	3,636 0 0	363 12 0	20,332 0	1,495 0 0	149 10 0	513 3 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,559	1,070 14 7	107 1 10	4,668 20	401 12 3	40 3 6	147 5 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	57	39 4 9	3 18 7	171 13	14 11 11	1 9 6	5 8 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	5,652	4,250 14 5	425 1 10	21,579 20	1,754 1 6	175 8 0	600 9 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1874, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	9,656	1,314 0 0	131 8 0	17,972 0	583 0 0	58 6 0	189 14 0	
Or per mile of railway ...	315	47 0 0	4 14 0	642 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	6 16 0	
For previous 3 weeks of half year...	24,829	3,253 0 0	325 6 0	31,917 0	1,993 0 0	199 6 0	434 12 0	
 Total for 4 weeks ...	 31,462	 4,567 0 0	 356 14 0	 49,889 0	 1,676 0 0	 167 12 0	 624 6 0	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,243	1,228 13 0	122 17 9	18,324 0	626 3 0	52 1 4	175 10 1	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	294	43 14 0	4 7 9	655 0	15 12 0	1 17 6	6 5 3	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	34,250	4,832 15 0	483 6 0	88,198 0	2,862 2 0	286 4 3	769 10 3	

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,06,414	1,69,158 8 6	15,793 4 0	13,14,800 20	* 5,51,691 7 0	59,571 14 3	66,077 14 3
Or per mile of railway ...		132 2 6	12 2 4		431 0 2	39 10 2	51 12 6
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	2,78,140	4,11,265 5 9	37,790 19 10	32,28,592 30	13,74,415 5 0	125,988 1 5	163,779 1 3
Total for 3 weeks ...	3,44,554	5,14,423 14 3	53,297 3 10	* 45,73,793 10	19,26,196 12 0	179,559 15 8	229,846 19 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,07,312	1,48,437 10 5	13,583 9 1	8,42,225 0	4,23,804 10 2	38,848 15 2	52,457 4 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		115 12 11	10 12 4		331 1 7	30 7 0	40 19 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	3,70,983	5,34,882 2 7	49,489 4 0	26,32,791 10	13,95,941 5 5	127,961 5 10	177,450 9 10

* Rs. 1,16,331-5 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,687	12,268 5 3	1,124 11 11	92,114 0	† 25,113 4 0	2,302 0 11	3,425 12 10
Or per mile of railway ...		54 14 3	5 0 8		112 5 19	10 6 0	15 6 8
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	14,888	35,611 12 9	3,264 8 4	1,81,556 0	47,697 11 0	4,366 15 9	7,631 4 1
Total for 3 weeks ...	20,575	47,880 2 0	4,389 0 3	2,73,670 0	72,750 15 0	6,668 16 8	11,057 18 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,197	12,054 1 10	1,104 19 3	79,306 20	25,741 4 7	2,359 12 9	3,464 12 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...		53 14 11	4 18 10		115 2 10	10 11 2	15 19 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	16,076	45,867 1 9	4,204 9 8	2,43,852 0	76,896 0 3	7,048 16 0	11,253 5 8

† Rs. 1,930 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLER, CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	22 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	13 8	14 0	22 8	...	...	...			
2	Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	12 8	12 0	17 8	13 12	13 12	20 0	...	...	...			
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	17 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	12 0	12 6	24 0	...	...	...			
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 10	8 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...			
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	72 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...			
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	13 4	13 4	22 0	...	...	...			
Central Districts.																										
	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	14 8	18 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	11 12	12 0	...	...	...				
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	20 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	11 8	12 12	17 4	...	...	...				
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 6	22 0	22 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...			
8	Jessore	...	...	...	...	9 4	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 4	19 4	13 4	14 8	29 0	...	...	...			
9	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	11 12	12 8	22 0	15 0	16 0	30 0		
10	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 0	10 10	10 10	22 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	13 0	13 4	28 0	...	...	...			
11	Maldah	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	20 0	30 0	35 0	11 4	11 4	22 0	12 0	11 12	23 0	15 0	16 0	20 0		
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 8	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	19 11	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...			
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 2	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	16 5	11 8	11 4	30 0	...	...	...			
14	Bograh	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	20 0	12 12	13 8	37 0	...	...	...			
15	Pubna	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 4	14 0	30 0	...	...	...			
16	Darjeeling*	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...			
17	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...		
Cooch Behar.*																										
Eastern Districts.																										
18	Dacca	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...			
19	Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...			
20	Backergunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	18 8	16 0	16 8	29 0	...	...	...			
21	Mymensing	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...			
22	Sylhet*	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	17 8	17 8	24 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	...	...	...			
23	Cachar*	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 2	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	16 0	20 0	17 12	16 10	...	...	...			
24	Chittagong*	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...			
25	Noakhally*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	27 0	...	...	...			
26	Tipperah*	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	32 8	...	...	...			
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 13	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...			
	Hill Tipperah*	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	26 8	18 8	18 8	40 0	...	...	...			

* Return for week ending 31st January received after the publication of the last Gazette.

+ Return not received.

A Price of best rice in the several sub-divisions ranges from 11 to 13-10 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14-2 seers per rupee.

B Coarse rice is sold at 14-6 seers per rupee.

C The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10-8 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

D In the interior.

E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Mentioned Districts of Bengal on the 7th February 1874.

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

AT MILL— LUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, • AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CCEN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	BENGAL.
Western Districts.																		
...	13 8	14 8	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 4	9 4	...	Burdwan.
...	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 8	15 12	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Bancoorah.
...	12 0	11 12	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	12 4	13 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.
...	13 8	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	13 8	13 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
13 8	15 0	14 8	...	13 8	11 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 4	...	Calcutta.
...	13 5	13 8	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 12	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	15 4	15 4	24 10	130 0	130 0	...	8 10	8 10	8 14	Nuddea.
...	12 0	12 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	16 8	...	...	15 8	16 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	9 0	8 12	Moorshedabad.
...	14 8	12 8	17 0	180 0	180 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Dinapore.
...	14 0	11 0	20 0	12 12	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	13 8	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 2	...	Rajshahye.
...	11 2	10 2	14 0	107 0	133 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Rungpore.
...	12 0	12 0	16 0	65 0	65 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bograh.
...	12 0	11 4	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.*
...	12 0	13 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Julpigoree.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	14 8	11 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	Dacca.
...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furzedpore.
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.*
...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing.
...	11 8	11 8	16 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sylhet.*
...	10 0	10 0	15 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Cachar.*
...	11 8	11 8	17 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.*
...	9 0	9 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.*
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 8	8 12	Tipperah.*
...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
...	8 4	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 6	8 0	Hill Tipperah.*

G Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 13-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-8, and of common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

I Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 0-8 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

J The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 10 and of common rice 8 to 16 seers per rupee.

K The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 18 to 20 and of common rice 21 to 22 seers per rupee.

L The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 16-8 to 18 and of common rice 18 to 20-12 seers per rupee.

M The price of common rice at outlying marts ranges from 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																															
			WHEAT.			• BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— COMBOO, BAJRA.																			
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																	
BEHAR.																																		
28	Patna†	...	...	...	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S.	...	...	...	N	0	8	0	14	0	9	12	9	8	20	0	...	...	...								
29	Gya	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	12	8	11	8	15	8	37	8	8	0	8	0	14	0	9	12	9	8	20	0	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	11	8	11	0	15	0	19	0	19	0	30	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	12	4	13	0	10	0	16	8	17	0	...	
31	Tirhoot	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	25	0	9	0	9	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	22	0	...	...	...
32	Saran	...	...	...	14	0	13	4	12	8	18	0	18	0	30	0	8	4	8	4	14	0	12	12	12	12	22	0	...	...	...
33	Chumpanun	...	...	...	11	12	11	12	14	0	18	0	18	0	28	0	9	8	9	8	13	0	11	12	11	12	27	0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	...	...	...	12	6	13	6	14	7	21	0	21	0	37	8	9	6	9	4	12	6	12	6	12	6	21	0	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	12	10	12	10	12	10	17	11	17	12	20	3	9	7	10	1	17	11	12	10	12	10	22	11	...	...	...
36	Purneah	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	12	0	...	...	30	0	8	5	8	5	25	0	9	0	9	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11	0	11	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	35	0	10	8	10	8	16	0	12	0	13	0	23	0	20	0	20	0	30	0
ORISSA.																																		
38	Cuttack*	...	...	...	13	2	13	2	13	2	...	...	...	...	21	0	18	7	26	4	26	4	26	4	31	8	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree*	...	...	...	11	13	10	8	15	12	...	...	...	...	18	6	18	6	21	15	23	10	22	5	20	11	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	...	...	...	10	0	10	8	12	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	25	0	26	0	38	0	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																																		
South-West Frontier Agency.																																		
41	Hazareebadgh†		
42	Lohardugga*	10	0	10	0	10	0	...	16	0	18	0	14	0	11	0	16	0	17	0	15	8	20	0		
43	Singbhoom*	12	0	14	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	22	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	
44	Maunbhoom	10	8	10	8	11	0	21	0	14	8	15	0	24	0	15	0	15	8	25	0	32	0	32	0	40	0
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																																		
45	Goalpara*	10	0	10	0	20	0	11	8	11	0	15	0	12	8	13	0	22	0		
46	Kamroop*	8	0	8	0	13	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	20	0		
47	Durrung*	10	0	10	0	16	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	21	0		
48	Nowgong*	16	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	21	0		
49	Sebsaugor*	6	0	6	0	12	0	16	0	18	0	8	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	
50	Luckimpore*	7	0	8	0	10	0	11	0	11	8	10	0	6	8	6	8	7	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	
51	Naga Hills,†		
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills*	8	0	8	0	14	0	10	0	10	0	15	0		
53	Garo Hills,†		

N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 12, and of common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

O The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 10-8, and of common rice 10-8 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

P The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 14, and of common rice from 9-4 to 14-12 seers per rupee, and of lesser millet from 11-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 7th February 1874.—(Continued.)

HE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
12 8	14 0	21 0	13 to 17	13 to 18	25 to 28	11 8	13 0	...	12 0	12 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	BEHAR.
16 to 17	16 8	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	30 0	17 8	17 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Patna.†
...	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	8 0	7 12	Gya.
16 8	16 8	33 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 4	15 4	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	15 8	16 0	40 0	14 8	15 0	38 0	12 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Tirhoot.
...	14 1	14 1	33 6	15 7	16 2	33 6	147 0	147 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	Sarun.
...	12 8	13 0	31 5½	14 8	14 8	34 1	16 3	17 11	29 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	8 3	8 3	Chumpanun.
...	13 0	14 0	60 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Monghyr.
18 12	18 12	...	18 0	25 0	...	17 0	20 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	480 0	450 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bhaugulpore.
...	Purneah.
...	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	28 14	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	ORISSA.
...	21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Cuttack.*
...	12 8	13 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Pooree.*
...	Balasore.
...	29 8	31 0	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 4	CHOTA NAGPORE.
...	14 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	South-West Frontier & Agency.
...	18 to 30	20 to 30	30 to 75	13 0	13 0	18 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 5	Hazareebaugh.†
...	8 0	9 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	Lohardugga.*
...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kainroop.*
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	170 0	170 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Durrung.*
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong.*
...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Secbsaugor.*
...	4 0	4 0	...	8 8	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Luckimpore.*
...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	Naga Hills.†
...	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.*
...	Garó Hills.†

Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10, and of common rice from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
R In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10 to 13, and of common rice from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.
S In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12-8 to 16, and of common rice from 13 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th February 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 10th* Feb. 1874	2	Weather in the district cold, cloudy, and foggy, with occasional showers of rain. The rain has done good to most of the cold weather crops, besides filling the tanks, softening the ground for ploughing, and causing grass to grow freely. Fever is reported to be prevalent in the Boodbood sub-division and small-pox about Assensole.
	2 Bancoorah, 7th " "	2.71	Cloudy and rainy weather. The heavy rain has benefited the wheat and barley, but damaged the pulses, which are being attacked by worms. Ploughing is going on. Small-pox and cattle disease are abroad.
	3 Beerbhoom, 7th " "	3.61	Weather wet and changeable. Ploughing for early rice crops general. Winter crops much benefited by the rain. Exportation by rail to Patna and Bhagulpore divisions continues. Prices rising.
	4 Midnapore, 7th " "	2.23	Heavy showers almost daily up to the 5th February. The weather seems to have cleared afterwards. Ploughing is going on over the whole district, and indigo sowings are being proceeded with as quickly as possible. The late rain removes any possible apprehension of a scarcity of water, and has benefited nearly all the crops on the ground. Unfortunately the area covered by them is comparatively small this year.
	5 Hooghly, 7th " "	3.59	Cloudy during the week, accompanied by good showers of rain and thunder; wind chiefly from south-east, north, and north-east. By the rain, teal oil-seed, onions, and sugarcane will be planted; the lands are being ploughed for next rice crop. The rain will give drinking water for a time.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 7th " "	3.18	Cloudy, wet, and cold. The rain has done much good to the cold weather crops on the ground, and notably to the sugarcane. But this district does not grow much of cold weather crops. The boro rice is now hardly affected by the rain, which has come too late to admit of a further extension of the boro area. The crop is doing very well. Several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in the town. It is hoped the rain will drive the disease away.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 10th† Feb. 1874.	2.20	Warm at the beginning of the week, cooler since Thursday, when there was a heavy fall of rain on the 5th and 6th February. There was general down pour throughout the district. The rain has rendered possible early sowings of the next aus, or early rice crop, and will do much good to the vegetable crops on the ground. It will cause some injury to tobacco and paddy cut and drying in the fields. Cholera abating in Baraset and Barriepore. Three deaths reported from Diamond Harbour. Fever decreasing in Baserhant and Barriepore.
	7 Nuddea, 7th Feb. 1874.	4.37	Heavy rain throughout the district. Weather fine on the 7th February. The rain has prepared the ground for cultivation and renewed the failing supply of drinking water, and has done good to most of the crops, more especially to indigo; on the other hand it has injured the tobacco, linseed, and some other minor crops. On the whole the cultivators regard it as decidedly beneficial. The coarsest kind of rice procurable in most places at Rs. 2-12 per maund, and is nowhere selling at a higher price than Rs. 3.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	8 Jessore, 7th " "	4.47	Cloudy and rainy. The rain has been more than was good for some of the crops still on the ground, but it has been of great benefit in the way of softening the ground for the cultivation of the early rice. It has also benefited the boro rice, a crop grown in the Nurrail, Khoolna, and Bageerhat sub-divisions, in low lands, on the banks of beels and rivers, and which ripens about March and April. It has been favorable also to cheena (millet), and in some places has done good to peas and mustard; on the other hand it has retarded the yield of date-juice for sugar manufacture. Prices continue to rise, and exportation from the southern part of the district is very active.
	9 Moorshedabad, 7th " "	1.88	Rain fell on the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 6th February in all parts of the district. It has been cloudy and misty all through the week. The cold weather crops continue to improve in consequence of the rain, except in a limited tract where damaged by hail. The water-supply in the tanks has also been benefited; grass is springing up fast and affording more plentiful grazing to cattle. Prices have risen slightly in some places, but the markets are as yet fairly supplied with the exception of Gokura.
	10 Dinagpore, 7th " "	1.6	Cloudy, with rain throughout the district. The rain has done an immense deal of good, enabling the ryots to commence ploughing for their bhadoi, or early rice crop. The standing crops of wheat, &c., have also benefited. The boro paddy has been nearly all planted out. The cold wet weather lately experienced has rather retarded this crop, but no injury has been done to it. This crop has been put in in many places much earlier than usual. Mustard nearly all cut; the outturn has in most places been average.
	11 Maldah, 7th " "	1.19	Cloudy and rainy on three days of the week, strong westerly winds, and weather very cold. The cold weather crops may now be expected to turn out excellent. The rain has done immense good, and the lands can now be ploughed on all sides, for the early rice. The boro paddy crop may also be now expected to be a good one since rain has fallen. Prices had risen to famine rates in Khurbah before the rain, and distress was reported from there. Since the rain prices have fallen, and

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye, 7th Feb. 1874	2.24	There was heavy rain throughout the district on the night of the 31st January and 1st February. (It was very heavy about Goolia, in Nattore sub-division.) It has been followed during the week by plentiful showers, in some places on three and in others on two days. Every appearance of further rain. The cold weather crops are considerably improved by the rain of the 31st and 1st, but the reports from the interior were mostly written before the subsequent rain, the general effect of which is not yet known. About Beaulah the khesaree, and moosoor, and urhur pulses and peas and gram have been somewhat beaten down by rain in the last day or two, and unless they get strong sunshine soon the produce may perhaps be deficient. The boro paddy crop is thriving well, and will profit considerably by the recent rain and by any more that may come. The cultivators are taking early advantage of the recent rain, and are ploughing for the next early rice crop, which is generally not done in this district till the middle of March. In some places prices have fallen, and they range from 12 to 11-8 seers per rupee. There are still a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
	13 Rungpore, 7th " "	1.20	Much rain during the week, and weather cold and stormy. The winter crops are doing well and much ground has been prepared for spring rice; in some parts it has sprung up; generally sowing is delayed on account of the rain. Tobacco has been damaged by hail and excess of rain. Rice Rs. 4 a maund, in some places Rs. 4-8.
	14 Bograh, 7th " "	5.40	Rain has fallen in the district. Fair at the time of the report. Cutting of sugarcane and mustard continues. Expected outturn of the former about twelve or thirteen annas, of the latter about twelve annas. The recent rain has done much good in preparing the ground for the early crop.
	15 Pubna, 7th " "	1.62	Weather cold, sky dim and cloudy on the night of the 2nd, and on the 5th and 6th February pretty good showers of rain fell. Wind north-west. The winnowing of mashkalai pulse and mustard has been stopped to some extent on account of the late rain. The prospects of the peas, wheat, barley, gram, moosuri, and khesari pulses have improved by the rain. The cheena millet promises very well. The ryots who commenced sowing jully paddy will finish it within this month. They are also transplanting boro paddy in the shallow beels. Both of these early rice crops have been much improved by the late rain. The ryots have taken advantage of the rain to commence ploughing and preparing the land for the spring crop. More cheena millet has been sown than usual. The general prospects of the district have been much improved by the rain. No more rain required for the next three weeks. Fever is much diminished; one or two cases of cholera are daily reported.
	16 Darjeeling, 7th " "	0.84	Rainy, cloudy, and very cold. The rain during the week has done good to the cold weather crops, but a little damage to the mustard. There is no change of prices since last week. No signs of distress apparent.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	17 Julpigoree, 7th " "	.76	Cloudy and occasional showers, raw, cold, and foggy; most unusual weather for this time of year. The rain, which was much needed, will do good to the spring crops. Tobacco, which was beginning to suffer from the continued dry weather, has greatly benefited by the rains. No change in the prospect of district. Export still goes on briskly, and the last few days the price of rice has risen; the rise is, however, it is believed, mainly owing to the weather, which has been such as to prevent husking of paddy, and hence less grain came into markets. There is no reason to anticipate any distress in the district except in the parts of Boda before noticed, and even there the prospects are less gloomy than they at first appeared, owing to the general outturn of crop in Boda being better than was at first expected.
	Cooch Behar, 7th " "	0.63	Cloudy and cold. 0.32 inches of rain fell on the 1st, and some very slight showers on the 2nd and 6th February, in addition to the good fall of rain (1.40) in the previous week. The prospects of tobacco have much improved, and lands are being ploughed for the early rice crop under favorable circumstances. The damage done to tobacco by the hoar frost of the 14th January was very great, but only within a limited area. Relief operations are being extended to the southern part of the state.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 10th* Feb. 1874	.58	Rain general throughout the district. Prospects of crops good. Health generally good. Some cholera in Moonsheegunge.
	19 Furreedpore, 7th Feb. 1874.	1.92	The weather during the week has been most unusual for the time of the year. The total rainfall, though not great, has yet been too much for some of the spring crops; on the other hand, it has enabled the ryots to plough their lands for the next rice crops. Sunshine is much wanted, as the weather has been foggy and cloudy, with continuous drizzle. Unless bright weather comes in immediately, the moosoor and khesari pulses, and peas, &c., are rotting, and must suffer seriously. Wheat, barley, sallower, some oil-seeds, gram, vegetables of all kinds, chillies and melons, are still doing well; date trees and sugarcane however yield very thin and inferior juice in such weather, and as molasses are a considerable source of industry in the district, the loss will be much felt. At Goalundo, strong west wind prevailed, and 3.85 inches of rain fell during the week. Some cases of cholera are reported. The price of coarse rice at Furreedpore and Banga remains the same as last week. At Goalundo and Gopalgunge it has risen slightly, as the damp cloudy weather interferes with the preparation of osma (boiled) rice. At Madaripore there has been a considerable rise; coarse rice there, at fourteen seers per rupee, while the price at the end of the preceding week was seventeen seers. No reason is assigned for the increase, and an explanation has been called for. Madaripore is situated at the mouth of the Kumar river and a large trade prevails, so that the rise may depend upon the large purchases which Government and others are making both at Goalundo and Madaripore in this district.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Division.—(Contd.)	20 Backergunge, 31st Jan 1874.	0.96	Cold weather. Prospect of crops good. Though the showers have not been very heavy yet they have done some good.
	21 Mymensing, 7th Feb. 1874	3.37	Rain on three days of the week; the principal fall was on the 1st February, and this was general throughout the district; the sky was cloudy at the time of this report, with signs of more rain. The weather is very cold for the time of the year. Accounts are favorable from all parts of the district, and preparation of lands for early rice sowings is actively going on. The spring rice crop promises to be a good one. The price of food has not altered during the week in the greater part of the district; in the northern parts it is slightly higher than last week, but not to any important extent. The health of the district is generally good.
	22 Sylhet, 31st Jan. 1874	1.18	Weather cloudy; less cool than last week. There were slight showers during the week. The rain on the 25th January appears to have been general all over the district, but more fell in the north than in the south. In Hingujee and Nabigunge there were in some places hailstones. Whole of the late rice crops have been reaped. The transplantation of the boro rice crop is completed. The prospect of cold weather crops is good. Cultivators are now breaking up their lands for another rice crop. The price of rice is the same as last week. Nearly 4,000 maunds of rice and 5,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places. Table rice at 17-8 seers and common rice at 21 seers per rupee. Fresh cases of cholera at Rajnagore and Hingujee. A few cases of small-pox at Gayanghat. Rain has also fallen on the night of the 30th January.
	23 Cachar, 31st " "	1.20	Weather bright and cool for the most part, but cloudy, with rain, on 30th January, and thunder-storm in the same night. All the paddy got in. The trifling weather crop doing well. Price of rice has fallen to Rs. 2 per maund.
	24 Chittagong, 31st " "	Nil	Fine and seasonable weather; a few drops of rain fell on the evening of the 30th January, but not enough to be gauged; and there was also a little rain in the north on the 25th idem. The cold weather crops continue to promise well.
	25 Noakhally, 31st " "	0.22	Cloudy and foggy mornings; slight rainfall during three days of the week; has done good to the cold weather sowings.
	26 Tipperah, 31st " "	.86	The fall of rain has been general throughout the district; the weather was stormy and threatening to the 31st January. The rain has done good to the crops on the ground, and has moreover softened the ground, so that the first ploughing for early rice sowing has commenced. Boro paddy on the chur land has been transplanted and promises well. Prices of rice stationary in the north, but there is a very trifling rise in the neighbourhood of Comillah.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 31st Jan. 1874.	.20	Slight fall of rain on the 25th and 26th January, and cloudy on the 30th idem. About one-fourth of the mustard crop has been gathered. The prospects have been bettered by the rain.
	Hill Tipperah, 31st Jan. 1874.	1.40	Generally bright and cold; occasionally cloudy; some rain on the 25th and 30th January. No change in the state of the crops; the rain which fell during the week will probably do some good to early sowings. Prices stationary.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 9th* Feb. 1874	0.11	Weather seasonable; the rain which has fallen at intervals, and unaccompanied with strong winds, has done much good to the cold weather crops, which may now be considered as secure, if there be no hail or heavy storms. The health of the district continues good.
	29 Gya, 7th " "	1.52	Cold and cloudy; rain fell on the 31st January and 1st and 5th February. The cold weather crops have generally improved by the rain. The peas and moosoor pulse, however, which were in blossom, have suffered slightly. In some places the poppy, which was lanced, has also suffered. The health of the district good.
	30 Shahabad, 7th " "	1.18	The fall of rain on Saturday and Sunday last, was general over the whole district. Tuesday bright, Wednesday and Thursday cloudy, with a slight shower on Thursday evening. The clouds have since cleared off; bright sky and west winds prevailing. The rain has been of much benefit to the crops in general, more especially to the wheat and barley. Some complaints have been made as to its effects on the gram, khesari, and mussoor pulses, which were flowering, but as these were also partly in pod, the evil effects on the flower must be to a certain extent counterbalanced by the good done in filling out the grains. Anxiety was caused by the days, Wednesday and Thursday, which were likely to breed blight, but this has been cleared away by sunshine of the 7th instant.
	31 Tirhoot, 7th " "	0.80	Cloudy; more or less rain has fallen all through the district. Weather on the 7th February clearer, with high west wind. In the Seetamarhee sub-division 0.90 of rain has fallen, which has improved the prospects of the cold weather crops, and enabled cultivators to plough their lands for cheena millet, &c. In Durbhanga sub-division the rainfall has been 0.69 at head-quarters, but heavier in the east and south. The mustard crop will be a good one, and rahur and other pulses fair. The cold weather crops, though improved by the rain, will afford no material aid to the people. In Mudhubani sub-division the rainfall has been 0.55; it is feared that it has come too late for any crops but cheena millet and moong pulse, of which a good deal is now being sown; rahur pulse is not so promising as it was. In Hajepore and Tajpore sub-divisions, the cold weather crops have been greatly benefited by rain, the fall of which has risen from .40 to .80. Cheena millet and moong pulse are being sown largely in the latter sub-division. In the Sudder sub-division some good has been done by the rain, but more is required to enable the cultivators in many parts to sow cheena millet and moong pulse. Nearly half the rahur pulse crops has been destroyed by heavy frost the night of the 10th inst.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
EHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	32 Sarun, 7th Feb. 1874.	·87	Cold and cloudy. East and west winds. The late rain, which has been general throughout the district, has been of immense benefit to the crops on the ground, and there is now a possibility of an eight annas outturn all round. Gram, wheat, barley, indigo, and poppy (which last is flowering), have especially benefited. 528 more beegahs of poppy lands in Sewan have been given up to the ryots for the purpose of sowing food-grains after the poppy has failed therein. Fields will now be fast ploughed for cheena (millet). Prices, which slightly fell on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th February, have again risen to what they were before the rain.
	33 Champaran, 7th " "	1·20	Weather cold. West winds. Rain fell on the night of the 31st January, and on the 1st, 2nd, and 6th February. It has done much good, having been, as far as is at present known, very general throughout the district. That portion of the cold weather crop that survived the drought has been much benefited. A six-anna crop will now, it is hoped, be gathered, where a two-anna would scarcely have been expected. This timely fall of rain has also enabled the ryots to sow "cheena" (millet), early paddy, "moong" (pulse), "samah," and other spring crops.
	34 Monghyr, 7th " "	1·52	Rain on the night of the 1st and on the 5th and morning of the 6th February; a plentiful fall, but so recent that no definite news of its effects have come to hand as yet. It will enable an intermediate crop, "bysackhi" janera (millet), to be sown on the high lands.
	35 Bhaugulpore, 10th " "	·44	Rain throughout the district; most beneficial to all cold weather crops, which are now most promising. General health usually good.
	36 Purneah, 7th " "	1·57	Stormy weather. The late rain has brought forward the gram and pulses, and been of benefit to the wheat. In the north the rainfall has been, it is conjectured, more abundant than at the Sudder station. The recent sowings of kowni and cheena millets will now do well, and the ploughings for spring sowings are everywhere being pushed forward.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 7th Feb. 1874.	1·85	Rainy four days during the week, and cloudy and cold the rest. Altogether very unusual weather for the time of the year. The rain, which has been general throughout the district, has much improved the prospects in every way. Crops on the ground will be much benefited. Ploughing for the bhadoi or early crops is active everywhere. Sugarcane can also be planted out. From Deoghur sub-division, it is reported that the outturn of wheat, barley, and gram will be doubled. All fear of a water famine is over. Grazing for cattle will also be greatly improved. Similar good reports came from Godda and Rajnehal. At the latter place it is reported indeed that frost has done some injury to crops, especially indigo, but it is hoped this is only partial. The only serious exception to the generally good accounts is in the south-west of the Sudder sub-division, where a serious fall of hail is reported, which has done a great deal of damage to trees and crops.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 10th Feb. 1874.	·86	Rain has fallen; weather growing warm. Mangoes in blossom; spring crops doing well. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 31st Jan. "	·66	Cool and cloudy; there was a little rainfall on the 25th January and more expected. The rain which has fallen will injure the mango crop seriously, but is not likely to cause harm to any other crops. Nearly the whole of the late rice crop has been reaped with a very fair outturn. Berhi and koolthi pulses have been gathered to nearly three-fourths extent with a good outturn. Moong-pulse plants are very well advanced. The results and prospects of the cold weather crops on the whole fair. Nearly three-fourths of the dalua crop has been sown, and the seed germinated well. Nearly the whole of the sugarcane crop has been gathered with a good outturn. Cotton seed already sown is germinating. Mango is in blossom, but is expected to be poor on account of the rain. Purchases of rice are being still made though on a small scale and prices are stationary.
	40 Balasore, 7th Feb. "	3·07	Very rainy. Rainfall at Bhadrack 2·97. The rain will be injurious to mango blossom, but otherwise will be very beneficial to the district in every respect. The sugarcane crop is likely to turn out very well. Public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
	41 Hazarobaugb, 31st Jan. 1874.	·...	Return not received.
	42 Lohardugga, 7th Feb. 1874	3·14	Rainy during the greater part of the week; bright weather, with cold wind at the end. There appears to have been more rain in the district than at Ranchee itself. Ploughing is being vigorously carried on in all directions. The fine weather which has set in, and which looks as if it would continue, will do much good. The Palamow reports show that the cereals and the bulk of the gram crops have benefited largely by the rain, but the moosoor, pulse, and peas, which are in pod, have suffered slightly. If no more rain falls, the outturn of the cold weather crops will be good.
	43 Singbhoom, 31st Jan. "	0·75	Damp and cloudy. Since last report there has been general and abundant rain, and it was raining at the time of submitting this report. The rain will do good to such crops as are now on the ground in parts of the district—rahur and moori pulses and gram. All quiet in the Colehan and Dhalbhoom. Relief works in full swing.

* Telegram of the 10th February received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE—(Contd.)			
South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)			
44	Maunbloom, 7th Feb. 1874	1.68	Cooler since the rain. Heavy rain fell on Sunday, and slight showers during the week. Hail fell in pergunnahs Cheleama, Banchas, and Pundra. The rain has further benefited the wheat, barley, and gram, and will be good for the mangoes, though it is feared it will injure the mohwa crop. The hailstones, being unusually large, have injured most of the standing crops of those pergunnahs. Prices still show a tendency to rise.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.			
45	Goalparah, 31st Jan. „	.36	Cloudy and windy throughout the week, with occasional sunshine; a little rain on the 25th and 26th January. Mornings generally foggy. At Dhoobree sub-division 50 inches of rain fell on the 25th idem. The late rain has done much good to the crops now on the ground, and to the land under preparation for the early rice crop. General health of the district good.
46	Kamroop, 9th* Feb. „	0.75	Weather cool, with occasional heavy showers of rain. Barometer at the time of this report very low and falling. The land is being ploughed for the early rice crops. Public health good.
47	Durrung, 31st Jan. „	0.18	Very unsettled weather in the early part of the week. South-west wind prevailing (chiefly so in the upper current, large quantities of clouds going south-west to north-east). Towards the close of the week strong north-east breezes. The sugarcane crop is being cut and is found very inferior.
48	Nowgong, 31st „ „	.20	Heavy rain to the south and light rain in the centre of the district on the 25th January; state of the cold weather crops same as last week. General health good.
49	Secbsaugor, 7th Feb. „	1.32	Weather cold and cloudy. A good shower of rain on the 26th January. The rain that has fallen during the last few days, will do much good to the cold weather crops. Sugarcane has been cut.
50	Luckimpore, 31st Jan. „	.67	The first four days of the week were gloomy and somewhat warmer than usual at this season. Rain fell on three days. 30th January very cold and cloudy. The mustard seed harvest has begun in some places, the crop is generally good. Public health good except in one village in the North Luckimpore sub-division, where a few cases of cholera have occurred.
51	Naga Hills „ „	.....	Return not received.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 31st Jan. 1874.	Nil	The weather has been cold and damp, and slight rain has fallen at intervals. There are no crops standing, and the cultivators are busy in hoeing and tilling their lands. Markets continue to be well supplied with food-grains, and rice, common sort, selling from ten to fourteen seers per rupee.
53	Garohills, 31st Jan. 1874	2.7	Since Monday's rain the weather was bright and cold. A little rain fell on the night of the 30th January, and the weather has been again cloudy. Jooming still continues.

* Telegram of the 9th February received on the 10th. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th February 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rain-fall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 18th to 24th January 1874.	Rain from 25th to 31st January 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BUREDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	1.20	1.20	31st Jan.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.	
		Cutwa ...	Nil	1.83	1.83	ditto.		
		Culina ...	Nil	1.17	1.17	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood ...	Nil	1.14	1.14	ditto.		
		Raneegunge ...	Nil	1.32	1.32	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	0.70	0.70	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah ...	Nil	1.45	1.45	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	Nil	0.53	0.53	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	1.59	1.59	ditto.		
		Tumlook ...	Nil	0.75	0.75	ditto.		
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	1.50	1.50	ditto.		
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ... Exe. Engr.'s Office...	Nil	0.75 0.99	0.75 0.99	ditto.		
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	0.84	0.84	ditto.		
		Seraimpore ...	Nil	0.54	0.54	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	0.55	0.55	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	Nil	1.20	1.20	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th J.	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	0.71	0.71	ditto.		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary Jail ...	Nil	0.95 0.95	0.95 0.95	ditto.		
		Busaeerhaut ...	Nil	0.70	0.70	ditto.		
		Baraset ...	Nil	0.61	0.61	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0.40	0.40	ditto.		
		Barripore ...	Nil	0.41	0.41	ditto.		
		Sattherah ...	Nil	0.34	0.34	ditto.		
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	0.35	0.35	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum ...	Nil	0.63	0.63	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	Nil	1.27	1.27	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th J.	
		Bongong ...	Nil	0.43	0.43	ditto.		
		Meherpore ...	Nil	0.53	0.53	ditto.		
		Choondangah ...	Nil	0.83	0.83	ditto.		
		Kooshateah ...	Nil	1.05	1.05	ditto.		
	Jessore	Ranaghat ...	Nil	2.85	2.85	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th J.	
		Jessore ...	Nil	2.23	2.23	ditto.		
		Nurrail ...	Nil	2.17	2.17	ditto.		
		Khoolnea ...	Nil	1.80	1.80	ditto.		
		Jenadah ...	Nil	0.79	1.59	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Bagirhaut ...	Nil	1.20	1.20	ditto.	Received up to 30th J.	
		Magoorah ...	Nil	0.89	0.91	ditto.		
		Berhampore ...	Nil	1.10	1.10	ditto.		
		Ramporehaut ...	Nil	0.76	0.76	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad ...	Nil	0.88	0.88	ditto.		
	RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore	Junzupore ...	Nil	0.23	0.26	ditto.	Received up to 30th J.
			Azingunge ...	Nil	0.74	0.74	ditto.	
			Lalzolla ...	Nil	0.40	0.45	ditto.	
			Dinagepore ...	Nil	0.10	0.13	ditto.	
			Maldah ...	Nil	0.46	0.55	ditto.	
		Rajshahye	Beaulah ...	Nil	0.30	0.45	ditto.	Received up to 30th J.
Nattore ...			Nil	1.80	1.91	ditto.		
Rungpore		Rungpore ...	Nil	3.80	3.80	ditto.	Received up to 30th J.	
		Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	1.10	1.10	ditto.		
		Titalya ...	Nil	1.20	1.20	ditto.		
Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	2.49	2.49	ditto.			
Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	0.55	0.55	ditto.			
	Serajgunge ...	0.25	1.15	1.60	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ... Hospital ...	Not rec. Nil	Not rec. Nil	Nil	31st Jan.	Not rec. 1st to 3rd J.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	1.18	1.18	ditto.		
		Fallacotta ...	Nil	0.71	0.91	ditto.		
		Bodah ...	Nil	1.30	1.30	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	1.40	1.40	ditto.		
	Bhutan Dware	Buxa ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	24th Jan.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 18th to 24th January 1874.	Rain from 25th to 31st January 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.		
		Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.71	0.82	31st Jan.	
			... { Hospital ...	Nil	0.60	0.88	ditto.	
			Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	0.70	0.81	ditto.	
			Manickgunge ...	Nil	0.76	0.89	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	Nil	0.81	1.16	ditto.	
			Goalundo ...	Nil	0.63	0.98	ditto.	
		Backergunge	Burrisaul ...	Nil	1.01	1.01	ditto.	
			Perozepore ...	Nil	0.70	0.70	ditto.	
			Madaripore ...	Nil	1.14	1.14	ditto.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
	Patuakhally ...		Nil	0.28	0.28	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	0.70	0.70	ditto.		
		Mymensing ...	Nil	1.14	1.14	ditto.		
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	1.00	1.00	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Atteah ...	Nil	0.31	0.43	ditto.		
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	1.80	2.03	ditto.		
	CHITTAGONG.	Sylhet ...	Nil	1.81	1.81	ditto.		
Cachar		Cachar ...	Nil	1.22	1.04	ditto.		
		Hylakandy ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.94	24th Jan. ...	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.	
		Koyah ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil	31rd Jan.		
Chittagong		Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	31st Jan.		
		... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Noakhally		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.05	24th Jan.		
Tipperah		Noakhally ...	Nil	0.24	0.24	31st Jan.		
		Comillah ...	Nil	1.08	1.10	ditto.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	0.87	0.97	ditto.		
BEHAR.	Patna	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	0.20	0.20	ditto.		
		Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	1.40	1.44	ditto.		
		Patna	Patna ...	0.01	0.04	0.46	ditto.	
			Behar ...	Nil	0.45	0.45	ditto.	
	Barh ...		Nil	0.29	0.29	ditto.		
	Dinapore { Jail ...		Nil	Nil	0.30	ditto.		
	Gya	... { Cantonment ...	Nil	0.25	0.45	ditto.		
		Gya ...	Nil	1.27	1.27	ditto.		
		Nowadah ...	Nil	0.60	0.60	ditto.	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.	
		Arungabad ...	Not rec.	1.09	1.19	ditto.		
Shahabad	Jehanabad ...	Nil	0.15	0.17	ditto.			
	Arrah ...	Nil	0.18	0.31	ditto.			
	Sasseram ...	Nil	0.60	0.66	ditto.			
	Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Tirhoot	Bhuboah ...	Nil	0.44	0.44	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.09	24th Jan.		
		Durbhangah ...	Nil	ditto	0.19	ditto.		
		Hajepore ...	Nil	ditto	0.34	ditto.		
	Sarun	Mudhubani ...	Nil	ditto	0.05	ditto.		
		Seetamarree ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
		Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	0.60	31st Jan.		
		Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	0.22	ditto.		
	Champaran	Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	0.03	ditto.		
		Moteehari ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Bettiah ...	0.10	Nil	0.10	ditto.			
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	0.28	0.40	ditto.		
		Begoeserai ...	Nil	0.28	0.31	ditto.		
		Jamooie ...	Nil	2.45	2.60	ditto.		
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	0.25	0.33	ditto.		
		Soopool ...	Nil	0.14	0.17	ditto.		
		Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	0.10	ditto.		
		Banka ...	Nil	0.79	0.86	ditto.		
	Purneah	Sanborsa ...	Nil	0.09	0.33	ditto.		
		Purneah ...	Nil	0.04	0.07	ditto.		
Kishengunge ...		Nil	0.64	0.64	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Arrareah ...	Nil	0.36	0.36	ditto.			
	Deoghur ...	Nil	0.20	0.20	ditto.			
	Jamtara ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	...	...	
	Rajmchal ...	Nil	0.20	0.20	31st Jan.			
	Malheshpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	...	...	
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0.11	0.11	31st Jan.			
	Godda ...	Nil	0.50	0.50	ditto.			

Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 18th to 24th January 1874.	Rain from 25th to 31st January 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	1.83	1.83	31st Jan.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	Nil	1.83	1.82	ditto.	
		Jajipore ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	24th Jan.	
		Kendrapara ...	Nil	ditto	...	ditto.	
		Jagatsinghpore ...	Nil	ditto	...	ditto.	
		False Point ...	Nil	0.70	0.70	31st Jan.	
	Pooree	Pooree ...	Nil	0.66	0.66	ditto.	
		Khurdah ...	Nil	0.45	0.45	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore ...	Nil	0.33	0.33	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	1.77	1.77	ditto.	
		Jellasore ...	Nil	2.90	2.90	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	Nil	0.77	0.77	ditto.	
		Chandbally ...	Nil	0.45	0.45	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sambalpur	Not rec.	Not rec.	...	10th Jan.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail	Nil	0.78	0.78	31st Jan.		
	Hazareebaugh ... { Dispensary	Nil	0.80	0.80	ditto.		
Pachumba	Pachumba ...	Nil	0.35	0.35	ditto.		
	Pachumba ...	Nil	0.35	0.35	ditto.		
Leharduggah	Ranchee ...	Nil	1.36	1.36	ditto.		
	Palanow ...	Nil	1.65	1.65	ditto.		
Singbhoon	Chvebassa	Nil	0.77	0.77	ditto.		
Maunbhoon	Parah ...	Nil	2.04	2.07	ditto.		
	Gohandpur	Nil	0.88	0.88	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Goulparah	Goulparah	Nil	Not rec.	0.03	24th Jan.		
	Dhobree	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
Kamroop	Gowhatte	Nil	0.56	0.56	31st Jan.		
	Bunettah	Nil	1.20	1.20	ditto.		
Durrung	Tezpor	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	24th Jan.	Not rec. 1st to 3rd Jan. near.	
	Mangledye	Nil	ditto	...	ditto.		
Nowgong	Nowgong	Nil	0.20	0.24	31st Jan.		
Sechsangar	Sodstuer	Nil	Not rec.	0.99	24th Jan.		
	Golaghat	Nil	ditto	0.16	ditto.		
	Joriman	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
	Nazeen	Nil	ditto	0.19	ditto.		
Lackumpore	Debrooghur	Nil	ditto	0.83	ditto.		
	North Lackumpore	Nil	ditto	0.73	ditto.		
	Suddya	Nil	ditto.	1.16	ditto.		
Naga Hills	Samoogoodrug	Not rec.	ditto	1.00	17th Jan.		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shilong	Nil	ditto	0.67	24th Jan.		
	Jaowai	Not rec.	ditto	0.34	17th Jan.		
	Cherrapunjee	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
Garo Hills	Tura	Nil	2.07	2.14	31st Jan.		
	Benares	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	24th Jan.		
	Akvab	Nil	Nil	...	31st Jan.		

CALCUTTA.
The 7th February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD.
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 1st to 7th February 1874.

STATION	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather inlook
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb. 1st	10	30.101	30.120	69.5	65.5	70	E	0.2	1.03	CK	
		16	30.014	30.033	72.0	66.3	72	E N E	12.3		CK	
	2nd	10	30.111	30.160	70.0	66.8	84	N N E	5.1	0.15	CS	
		16	29.999	30.017	76.0	69.5	70	W	3.6		K	
	3rd	10	30.103	30.122	70.5	67.8	85	N N E	2.0		S	
		16	30.066	30.024	76.5	68.5	64	N	5.5		K	
	4th	10	30.130	30.149	70.8	63.2	63	E N E	4.8			b
		16	29.961	29.979	77.7	68.9	60	S	4.8		K	
	5th	10	30.071	30.090	66.0	65.0	94	E	4.3	1.50		a
		16	29.920	29.939	69.0	65.7	83	E	9.5	0.03		o
	6th	10	30.015	30.034	64.5	62.5	88	E	10.0	0.55		o
		16	29.896	29.915	69.0	66.0	84	N N W	5.1			o
	7th	10	30.011	30.030	66.5	62.0	76	W N W	2.9		CK	
		16	29.891	29.910	71.6	61.5	53	W N W	8.1			b
SACOR ISLAND.	1st	10	30.123	30.129	67	64	81	N	11.4	0.10	N	v
		16	30.015	30.021	73	68	76	N N E	16.5		CS	b, v
	2nd	10	30.157	30.163	70	68	89	N	8.8			b, v
		16	30.021	30.027	77	71	73	E	1.3		N	b, v
	3rd	10	30.109	30.115	72	69	85	N	5.1		N	t, e scuds.
		16	30.001	30.007	70	72	69	S	10.7		N	b, v
	5th	10	30.116	30.122	75	70	76	N E	3.2		N	b, m
		16	29.995	30.001	78	72	73	S	3.0		N	b, v
	5th	10	30.073	30.079	76	71	77	E	5.4		N	v, u
		16	29.922	29.928	75	70	76	E S E	11.5		N	v, u
	6th	10	30.013	30.019	70	66	79	N	7.3	2.40	N	o, m
		16	29.904	29.910	73	68	76	N	8.1		N	b, v
	7th	10	30.011	30.017	71	65	70	N	7.1		N	b, v, scuds.
		16	29.907	29.913	71	65	59	N N W	9.5			t, v
CHITTAGONG.	1st	10	30.016	30.110	76	68	64	E	4.3		CK	b, v
		16	29.918	30.011	78	68	57	N W	7.7		CK, K	b, v
	2nd	10	30.054	30.119	72	69	71	N	5.1		KS, CK	v, g
		16	29.948	30.041	79	70	61	W	5.2		CK	b, v
	3rd	10	30.026	30.120	77	67	56	N N W	5.0		CK	b, v
		16	29.940	30.033	80	68	51	W	6.8		C, CK	b, v
	4th	10	30.064	30.159	72	63	58	N N E	4.9			t, v
		16	29.942	30.035	79	64	10	W	4.8			b, v
	5th	10	30.026	30.120	75	69	36	N N E	5.5			b, v
		16	29.890	29.983	78	64	42	N N W	5.6		CK, KS	b, v
	6th	10	30.045	30.112	66	59	94	N N W	5.7	0.20	N	d, o, g
		16	29.811	29.940	67	64	84	N N E	7.4		CK	b, v
	7th	10	29.932	30.027	72	66	71	N N E	5.3	0.20	CK	b, v
		16	29.810	29.904	75	61	51	W N W	6.0		CK, K	b, v
MADRAS.	31st	10	30.014	30.071	82	73	63	S E by S	5			b, v
		16	29.895	29.925	81	73	66	S E	11			b
	1st	10	30.058	30.088	82	73	63	S E by S	3			b, c
		16	29.935	29.965	81	73	66	S E	8			b, c
	2nd	10	30.086	30.116	82	72	59	E S E	7			c
		16	29.969	29.999	84	72	53	E N E	9			c
	3rd	10	30.065	30.095	82	73	63	E	6			b
		16	29.953	29.983	82	71	55	E N E	9			b
	4th	10	30.050	30.080	83	71	63	E	8			b
		16	29.934	29.968	83	72	56	S E by E	6			b
	5th	10	30.013	30.073	82	71	55	S E by E	9			b
		16	29.900	29.930	82	74	66	S E by E	9			b, c
	6th	10	29.969	30.029	82	72	59	S by W	8			b
		16	29.872	29.962	82	73	63	S E	10			b
CUTTACK.	31st	10	29.953	30.036	80	70	85	S	2.8		N, CK	
		16	29.898	29.891	80	72	66	S S W	8.5		KS, N, C	
	1st	10	29.920	30.082	77	71	73	S	1.4		C	
		16	29.878	29.969	83	71	52	S S E	4.5		K, CK	b
	2nd	10	30.067	30.151	70	66	79	N N E	4.9	0.60	N	d
		16	29.896	29.979	79	72	69	S S E	3.5	0.20	N, K, C	
	3rd	10	30.001	30.095	75	70	76	N E	0.1		K	b
		16	29.893	29.976	82	71	55	E	2.9		N, K, C	
	4th	10	30.021	30.114	76	75	95	E	2.2	0.60	K, N, C	
		16	29.876	29.959	77	71	73	S S E	3.7		K, N, C	
	5th	10	29.979	30.013	74	72	95	S S W	1.2		N, K, C	
		16	29.888	29.891	82	72	59	S S W	9.7			b
	6th	10	29.92	30.001	78	71	77	E N E	3.0		KS, C	b
		16	29.781	29.873	83	73	69	E N E	2.4		NK	b
KEYLUR.	7th	10	29.909	29.993	75	69	72	N N E	5.5		N, K, C	
		16	29.794	29.877	89	68	51	W N W	2.6		K	
	1st	10	30.005	30.107	77	70	69	N E	2.6			b
		16	29.895	30.018	82	72	59	S W	3.6			b
	2nd	10	30.100	30.122	75	70	76	N E	2.3			b
		16	29.964	29.986	85	72	50	W	5.5			b
	3rd	10	30.060	30.082	77	69	64	E N E	2.3			b
		16	29.972	29.961	78	70	61	W N W	8.3			b
	4th	10	30.088	30.110	78	68	49	N	3.1			b
		16	29.946	29.967	81	67	37	N W	9.0			b
	5th	10	30.056	30.078	76	65	52	N	2.7			b
		16	29.962	29.921	81	69	51	N W	7.0			b
	6th	10	29.963	30.015	77	69	61	E N E	3.3			b
		16	29.862	29.921	81	70	55	W	4.6			b
	7th	10	29.963	29.985	73	70	85	N E	2.3			b
		16	29.867	29.889	78	73	77	S W	4.8			b, g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 7th February 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th February 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND			Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.		
Feb. ...	1st	30.040	72.0	64.5	124.0	68.2	65.6	63.5	68.0	E N E & Variable	1.0	208.9	0.80	Overcast and cirrocumuli. Thunder and lightning at 6½ A.M.; rain from 6 to 7 A.M.
	2nd	30.052	76.5	64.5	132.0	70.0	66.9	64.4	83	E by N & W by S	...	154.2	0.15	Overcast and cumuli. Slightly foggy from 7 to 9 and at 11 P.M. Slight rain from midnight to 5 A.M.
	3rd	30.037	77.2	67.0	109.8	71.0	67.3	64.3	80	W N W & E by N	...	93.6	...	Cirrocumuli, cumuli and clear. Foggy from midnight to 3 A.M.
	4th	30.037	78.4	62.2	133.4	70.5	65.1	60.8	73	E by N & E	...	126.3	...	Clear and bri. Drizzled at 10½ P.M.
	5th	30.000	72.0	63.7	...	67.4	65.5	64.0	89	E & E by S	1.4	102.7	2.01	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Thunder and lightning at 5 and 6 A.M., 6 and 7 P.M. Rain nearly the whole day
	6th	29.945	69.0	61.5	97.0	64.8	63.1	61.7	90	E & E by N	...	223.8	0.16	Overcast and clear. Slightly foggy from 9 to 11 P.M. Slight rain at 3, 5½, and 8 A.M.
	7th	30.032	72.3	62.8	136.0	60.1	61.9	58.5	78	E by N & N W	...	75.2	...	Cirrocumuli and clear. Slightly foggy at midnight and 1 A.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	16.9
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	78.4
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	82.4
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.83
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	3.13
	... { by anemometer gauge	2.65
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.17
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th February	...	4.06
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.57

GOPKÉNAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th February 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 23.—The 9th February 1874.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthy, and Brahmaputra during the month of January 1874.

	RIVER GANGES.										RIVER BHAGIRUTHY.				BRAHMAPUTRA.	
	Benares.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahibganj.	Ra. pore Beaulah.	Goalundo.	Behampore.	Kishnaghar.	Gowhaty.						
		90.	177.	257.	110.	881.	94.	471.	90.	530.	121.	70.				
Distance.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.
Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.
1st	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65	171.65
2nd	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
3rd	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
4th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
5th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
6th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
7th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
8th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
9th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
10th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
11th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
12th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
13th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
14th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
15th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
16th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
17th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
18th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
19th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
20th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
21st	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
22nd	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
23rd	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
24th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
25th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
26th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
27th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
28th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
29th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
30th	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57
31st	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57	171.57

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Col nel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

RAILWAY WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hulpoolee Tidal Canal for the month of December 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats or bullocks.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Total exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.					
				Mds.	Tons.						Mds.	Tons.													
26 Tobacco	...	1,032	5,417	3,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Salt	...	1,135	1,075	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Cotton	...	650	11,000	1,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
285 Paddy	...	28,075	28,210	54,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Mustard seeds	...	636	2,081	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Spices	...	50	1,000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Cloth or piece-goods	...	157	21,000	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Straw	...	400	24	6,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Earthen pots	...	1,880	39	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Miscellaneous	...	870	5,975	2,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Sugar	...	9	92	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Net	...	2	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Oilcake	...	50	50	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Coal	...	625	175	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Nuts	...	4	20	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Cocoanuts	...	1,330	2-6	1,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Straw	...	1,150	162	2,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Fuel	...	750	168	1,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
531 Rice	...	23,557	49,404	51,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Beans, &c	...	134	559	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
910 Empty boats	(15,118)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	71	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Passenger boats.	...	457	...	(3,220)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Hemp	...	450	1,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Mats	...	600	4,000	1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Fruits, &c.	...	50	20	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Furniture	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Stone	...	50	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Charcoal	...	20	20	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,909		64,214	1,40,366	1,35,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
300	Total of corresponding month of last year.	8,922	18,326	22,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									

N.B.—Tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminnee Division, High Level Canal, for the month of December 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of Boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approxi- mate weight of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.	Total Exclusive of Tonnage of Empty Boats.		Tollage.	Nature of cargo.	Approxi- mate weight of cargo.	Rs.	Total Exclusive of Tonnage of Empty Boats.		Tollage.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total ex- clusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.					
					Mds.	Tons.					Mds.	Tons.												
3	Salt	440	440	2,200	680	24 1/2	1,105	1 Lime	110	21	210	7 1/2	90	Local	1,091	5,388 0 0	118 5/8	3,101 2 3	40 10 5					
6	Rice	371	371	742	513	13 1/2	481	6 Firewood	2,206	220	4,254	151 1/2	1,823 1/2	Irrigation works	2,310	241 0 0	272 1/2	4,241 1/2	50 2 3					
4	Jaggery	403	403	2,015	686	21 1/2	398 1/2	2 Empty	...	...	936	3 1/2	1,136 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Furniture	33	33	33	83	2 1/4	68 1/2	11 Empty	...	...	2,239	79 3/4	1,191 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Large	36	36	36	96	3 3/4	116 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Paddy	168	168	168	288	10 1/2	46 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Provision	10	10	10	26	1 1/4	31 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Straw	140	140	63	355	12 1/2	36 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Yams	40	40	80	81	2 1/4	34 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Empty	...	...	...	1,313	46 1/2	782 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboos, 2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Passenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Total of corres- ponding month.	1,601	1,601	5,308	4,171	14 1/2	3,101 2 3	...	2,310	241	7,639	272 1/2	4,241 1/2	...	4,007	5,600 0 0	421 1/2	7,345 5 7	90 12 8					
15	of last year.	63	134	208	134	5	87	...	1,150	350	2,061	95	401	...	1,213	583 0 0	100	578	58 6 6					

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal for the month of December 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Tonnage of empty boats.	Tollage.	REMARKS.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.				Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.											
6	Tundy grass	...	Rs. A. P. 68 0 0	2,185	78	930	Rs. A. P. 5 7 5	21 Rubble	...	Rs. A. P. 224 0 0	11,923	425½	6,386½	29 12 10	17 Local Traffic...	...	252 0 0	140½	1,734½	23 0 8			
2	Bamboos	...	25 0 0	630½	22½	270	1 9 2	2 Bricks	...	57 0 0	2,100	75	600	5 4 0	50 Irrigation Traffic	...	301 0 0	773½	10,358½	54 2 4			
1	Charcoal	...	15 0 0	118½	4½	63½	0 4 9	2 Sootkey	...	110 0 0	2,068½	73½	500	5 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Timbers	...	33 0 0	...	...	...	4 11 0	25 Empty	...	...	5,557	19½	2,782½	13 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	Bamboos	...	111 0 0	...	...	...	8 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Empty	...	...	1,000	35½	4½	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Total of corresponding month of last year.	...	252 0 0	3,934½	140½	1,734½	23 0 8	50	...	301 0 0	21,658½	77½	10,388½	51 2 4	67	...	643 0 0	913½	12,003½	77 3 0			
...				

The 14th February 1874.

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	28,842	24,091 4 6	2,203 7 4	1,15,850 21	42,042 12 4	3,853 13 5	6,117 5 9
Or per mile of railway	182	156 0 5	11 6 1	732 0	265 10 7	24 7 1	38 13 2
To previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	72,115	54,117 7 9	4,060 14 4	2,50,064 28	1,01,955 5 6	9,355 18 1	14,316 12 5
Total for 4 weeks	1,00,987	78,808 12 3	7,324 1 8	3,65,915 7	1,43,908 1 10	13,209 16 6	20,433 18 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,179	28,507 3 1	2,613 3 2	1,24,819 33	23,323 3 9	2,137 19 3	4,751 2 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	198	182 2 0	16 13 11	798 0	140 0 5	13 13 3	30 7 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	106,397	89,040 2 3	8,102 0 4	4,13,321 28	80,660 5 0	7,393 17 2	15,555 17 6

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,625	1,290 0 0	120 0 0	17,342 0	603 0 0	60 6 0	189 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	344	46 0 0	4 12 0	619 0	21 8 0	2 3 0	6 15 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	34,462	4,507 0 0	460 11 0	49,889 0	1,076 0 0	167 12 0	624 6 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	44,087	5,837 0 0	585 14 0	67,231 0	2,279 0 0	227 18 0	613 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,701	1,295 15 0	129 11 10	22,050 0	658 6 0	65 16 9	195 7 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	311	46 4 0	4 12 6	787 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	6 19 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	42,951	6,123 14 0	612 17 10	1,10,248 0	3,520 8 0	353 1 0	964 18 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	98,483	1,44,011 0 6	13,567 13 6	13,72,771 0	* 5,89,518 4 0	54,039 3 6	67,606 17 0
Or per mile of railway ...	76 9	115 10 1	10 12 0	10 12 0	460 9 0	42 4 5	52 16 4
For previous 3 weeks of half-year...	3,44,554	5,81,423 14 3	53,297 3 10	45,73,793 10	19,26,106 12 0	176,559 15 8	220,856 19 6
Total for 4 weeks ...	4,43,037	7,25,434 14 9	66,864 17 4	59,46,564 10	25,15,625 0 0	230,598 19 2	297,463 16 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,20,010	1,74,547 7 8	16,000 3 9	8,11,491 20	3,68,643 2 4	33,792 5 9	49,792 9 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	93 8	136 5 10	12 10 0	6 34 0	289 0 1	26 8 0	38 18 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,91,893	7,14,429 10 3	65,489 7 9	34,44,283 0	17,64,584 7 9	161,753 11 7	227,442 19 4

* Rs. 1,44,373-4 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,751	11,589 1 6	1,062 6 8	84,016 20	123,487 6 0	2,153 0 3	3,215 6 11
Or per mile of railway ...	21 2	51 13 8	4 15 1	376 0	551 1 5	9 12 8	14 7 9
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	20,575	47,880 2 0	4,380 0 3	2,73,670 0	72,750 15 0	6,068 16 8	11,057 16 11
Total for 4 weeks ...	25,326	59,469 3 6	5,451 6 11	3,58,286 20	96,238 5 0	8,821 16 11	14,273 3 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,306	13,374 1 6	1,226 6 6	71,829 20	23,353 0 6	2,140 13 11	3,367 0 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	23 8	59 13 8	5 9 9	322 0	104 7 10	10 11 2	15 1 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	22,282	59,245 3 3	5,430 16 2	3,15,681 20	1,00,249 0 9	9,189 9 11	14,620 6 1

† Rs. 2,278 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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BENEVOLENCE.

No. 647—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 12th February 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 186, dated the 31st January 1874, submitting copy of papers regarding the measures adopted by Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore for assisting his tenantry in Midnapore during the present scarcity.

2. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor highly appreciates the Rajah's conduct.

3. The papers will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 186, dated Burdwan, the 31st January, 1874.

Memo. by.—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan.

Copy forwarded to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department, for information.

No. 455, dated Midnapore, the 17th January 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

With reference to your Circular No. 157 of the 19th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore's letter of the 8th instant, and to say that Kootubpore pergunnah, owing to the joint pressure of epidemic fever and drought, is one of the most distressed pergunnahs in the district. Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore's consideration for his ryots and assistance to them will therefore be most beneficial.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th January 1874.

From—RAJAH JOTKENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, ROY BAHADOOR,
To—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Collector of Midnapore.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2014, dated the 3rd instant, and in reply to state that some time ago I ordered the officers of my zemindary to inspect the crops of the ryots and to remit their rent in proportion to the loss sustained by them; and from the rough estimate received from the mofussil it appears that the remission of rent will amount to somewhat above Rs. 40,000. The collection of the major portion of the balance, I am afraid, I will have to suspend for a considerable period. I may mention here that I have paid about two-thirds of the present *kist* of the Government revenue of Pergunnah Kootubpore from my own pocket. In addition to the remission of rent above adverted to, I have issued instructions for making advances, partly in money and partly in grain, to those cultivators who may stand in need of such help, in order to enable them to carry on cultivation in the next season. The above, I trust, will show that I am endeavouring to do what I can for the relief of my tenantry. I do not therefore feel the necessity of availing myself of the kind offer, made in your letter under acknowledgment, for advances on the terms proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy for the purpose of assisting the ryots of my estates.

MORTALITY IN JAILS DURING 1873.

No. 642, dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1874.

From—RIVERS THOMPSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Inspector-General of Jails.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 884, dated the 5th instant, submitting with your remarks a statement showing the mortality that has occurred in the several jails under your control during the year 1873.

2. In reply I am to thank you for your early report on the subject, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is extremely glad to see the reduced mortality that has taken place during the year in question as compared with the previous year, and trusts by vigilant care that it may be yet further reduced. Unfortunately we are still liable to have the average mortality increased by the outburst of fatal epidemics. That of cholera at Bhaugulpore was most sad and unfortunate, and resulted in a large number of deaths. The mortality in the small jail at Singbhoom seems to have been due to a similar cause. The mortality at Gya may to some extent be due to a bad jail. A new jail on a new site has already been ordered, as will be seen from paragraphs 13 and 16 of the Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on your Jail Administration Report for 1872, and His Honor now awaits the submission of definite proposals for its construction. These should be sent as speedily as possible. The jail at Chumparun is an unfortunate one, though it looks as if it ought to be healthy. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive any suggestions regarding it. Fortunately the excessive rate of mortality in the Khasi Hills Jail is on an extremely small scale. The necessity for a new jail at this place has been already acknowledged. The attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam will be drawn to the high rate of mortality in this jail and in the jails at Goalparah and Kamroop.

3. On the other hand the Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to see great improvement in some jails which had much suffered previously. It is a comfort to know that the Midnapore Jail, which so suffered, has been very healthy, and Julpigoree tolerably so. Tirhoot, though still unhealthy, is much less so than before, and Backergunge, Dehri, and Baraset, have much improved. His Honor is also glad to observe that there have been no deaths at all among the European prisoners in the Presidency Jail and in the Hazareebaugh Penitentiary.

No. 643.

COPY of the correspondence forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information, with reference to the remarks made regarding the high rate of mortality in the jails at Kamroop and Goalparah and in the Khasi Hills.

No. 884, dated Alipore, the 5th February 1874.

From—W. L. HERLEY, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and in anticipation of my annual report for 1873, a table showing the mortality for 1873 in the jails under my control.

2. The death-rate for 1872 was 5·19, or rather higher than in 1870 and 1871, though not higher than in previous years, and I was at pains to show in my report for that year that the increase could not be ascribed to the reforms in jail management introduced under the present Government, partly because some of these reforms had not had time to produce an effect, partly because in many jails where the reforms were most unsparingly carried out there was a diminution instead of an increase of mortality, but to the circumstances of an unhealthy season. This is confirmed by the statistics of the present year, which show a reduction in jail mortality of about half per cent., from 5·34 to 4·78, although the evil effects of change of system, if they existed at all, must have been greater in 1873 than in 1872.

3. The death-rate all round was, as I have just said, 4·78. This was largely exceeded in the following jails:—

Khasi Hills	21·50	} Always unhealthy.
Chumparun	..	..	14·81
Bhaugulpore District	..	..	14·34
Gya	..	..	13·79
Bhaugulpore Central	..	..	12·08
Goalparah	..	..	11·64
Singbhoom	10·69	

The mortality of Bhaugulpore and Singbhoom was largely due to epidemics of cholera, which have already attracted notice; that of Gya was mainly caused by dysentery, and was probably to some extent the result of overcrowding.

4. No European deaths are reported during the year either at the Presidency or Hazareebaugh.

5. Compared with 1872, the jails which show a considerable increase of mortality are—

			1873.		1872.
Khasi Hills	..	..	21·50	against	11·11
Bhaugulpore Central	..	..	12·08	„	1·93
Goalparah	..	..	11·64	„	4·08
Bhaugulpore District	..	..	14·34	„	7·23
Gya	..	..	13·79	„	7·03
Singbhoom	..	..	10·69	„	4·44
Kamroop	..	..	6·59	„	1·32
Rungpore	..	..	7·70	„	3·59

Those which show a decided decrease are—

Julpigoree	..	..	5·71	against	42·62
Tirhoot	..	..	8·33	„	20·89
Baraset	..	..	7·04	„	13·06
Presidency, European	..	..	.....	„	8·99
Backergunge	..	..	7·50	„	15·59
Midnapore Central	..	..	2·21	„	8·90
Sebsaugor	..	..	2·00	„	8·60
Russa	..	..	3·05	„	8·33
Pooree	..	..	1·48	„	6·52
Dehri	..	..	3·06	„	7·75
Moorsheadabad	..	..	0·63	„	5·10
Hazareebaugh Penitentiary	..	..	.....	„	4·06

Statement showing the Ratio per cent. of Deaths on average number, and number of Deaths from Cholera during the year 1873.

Jails.	Daily average number of all classes of prisoners confined during the year 1-73.	Total number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths on average number.	Number of deaths from cholera.	Percentage for 1872.
Burdwan ..	310.13	28	9.02	4	7.18
Bancoorah ..	240.71	7	2.90	....	....
Beerbhoom ..	318.66	24	7.53	....	4.43
Midnapore District ..	419.35	26	6.20	....	8.53
Ditto Central ..	766.34	17	2.21	....	8.90
Hooghly ..	488.27	30	6.14	2	9.03
Presidency, Europeans ..	64.80	....	....	....	8.99
Ditto, Natives ..	942.45	27	2.86	5	4.69
Alipore ..	2,186.93	66	3.01	8	2.78
Russa Female Prison ..	262.00	8	3.05	1	8.33
Barasot ..	227.30	16	7.04	....	18.06
Nuddoa ..	358.71	5	1.39	....	2.04
Jessore ..	465.00	11	2.36	....	5.64
Moorsshedabad ..	291.91	2	0.68	1	5.10
Dinagapore ..	499.51	15	3.00	....	3.62
Maldah ..	57.96	3	5.17	....	4.88
Rajshahye ..	627.00	18	2.87	....	2.33
Rungpore ..	402.12	31	7.70	....	3.59
Bograh ..	124.28	6	4.82	4	1.85
Pulna ..	152.00	2	1.31	....	3.31
Darjeeling ..	35.42	1	2.82	....	3.85
Julpigoree, for 8 months* ..	*87.50	5	5.71	1	42.62
Dacca ..	631.00	23	3.64	5	1.40
Furreedpore ..	412.36	3	0.72	....	0.55
Backergunge ..	519.99	39	7.50	4	15.59
Mymensingh ..	500.00	29	5.80	....	3.79
Sylhet ..	341.17	17	4.98	....	5.61
Cachar ..	90.93	1	1.09	....	2.63
Chittagong ..	240.00	5	2.08	....	2.61
Noakhally ..	162.35	2	1.23	....	1.22
Tipperah ..	282.33	13	4.60	....	1.29
Meetapore ..	421.52	23	5.45	8	3.67
Dohri Convict Camp ..	653.00	20	3.06	2	7.75
Gya ..	492.97	68	13.79	1	7.03
Shahabad ..	416.00	36	8.50	17	3.31
Tirhoot ..	468.00	39	8.83	3	20.89
Sarun ..	329.27	10	3.03	1	5.74
Chumparun ..	216.00	32	14.81	8	13.75
Monghyr ..	373.81	10	2.67	....	3.01
Bhaugulpore District ..	306.75	44	14.34	4	7.23
Ditto Central ..	910.10	110	12.08	44	1.93
Purneah ..	346.23	10	2.88	....	6.58
Rajmchal ..	79.19	2	2.52	....	3.68
Nya Doomka ..	23.25	....	....	....	3.13
Cuttack ..	263.70	4	1.48	1	4.15
Poorce ..	67.15	1	1.48	1	6.52
Balasore ..	175.90	2	1.13	....	1.23
Hazareebaugh European Penty ..	81.17	....	....	....	4.06
Ditto, Natives ..	1,106.72	28	2.53	....	4.41
Lohardugga ..	240.00	5	2.08	1	1.97
Singbhoom ..	74.85	8	10.69	6	4.44
Maunbhoom ..	201.00	7	3.48	3	2.22
Goalparah ..	94.45	11	11.64	6	4.08
Kamroop ..	106.19	7	6.59	1	1.32
Durrung ..	158.47	6	3.78	1	3.03
Nowgong ..	84.63	2	2.36	....	2.08
Sebsaugor ..	100.00	2	2.00	....	8.60
Luckimpore ..	69.49	1	1.43	....	3.08
Khasi Hills ..	37.20	8	21.50	1	11.11
Total ..	204.11	976	4.78	144	5.34

W. L. HEELLEY,
Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

**PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED DISTRICTS
OF BENGAL ON THE 14TH FEBRUARY 1874.**

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan	12 0	12 8	10 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	11 4	11 8	18 0	13 0	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	12 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	16 0	18 0	12 4	12 8	17 8	13 4	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	10 0	10 8 to 11 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	21 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 8	10 8	18 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 26 0	8 0 and 8 8	8 8 and 9 8	12 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 8 and 11 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0 and 10 0	10 0	17 8	11 4	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	11 0	11 8	...	14 0	14 8	...	9 0	9 8	...	10 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	10 8 to 12 4	10 8 to 11 4	13 2 to 13 5	16 0	16 0 to 17 12	20 0 to 21 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	11 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	12 5	12 5	11 14	10 0	22 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	11 0	9 4	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	14 8	13 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	12 8	13 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	9 8	10 0	18 0	11 8	11 12	22 0	14 8	15 0	30 0	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	10 0	10 8	11 8	10 8	10 10	22 8	12 8	12 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	12 0	11 4	23 0	12 8	12 0	24 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	12 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	10 14 to 11 4	11 4	19 11	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 4	9 7	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 5	11 4	11 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	20 0	13 8	12 12	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	14 4	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling*	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	13 3	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
18	Dacca	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	12 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 4	18 8	13 8	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	22 8	19 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sylhet*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cachar*	8 14	8 14	9 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong*	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Noakhally*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tipperah*	9 8	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	20 0	16 0 to 17 0	18 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 13	16 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah*	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	12 3	24 6	16 8	18 8	35 5	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for week ending 31st January received after the publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

A Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 10-8 to 12-4 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 13 seers per rupee.

B Coarse rice is sold at 14 seers per rupee.

C The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-4 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

F Old rice at 8 seers, and new rice at 10 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 14th February 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	18 0	20 0	35 0	14 4	14 8	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Burdwan.
...	11 12	12 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bancoorah.
...	12 0	12 4	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	12 0	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore.
...	12 0	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hoochly.
...	13 0	13 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	9 0	9 8	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		Eastern Districts.
12 3	13 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	12 8	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	
D	D	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	Calcutta.
11 4	16 0	13 0	25 0	14 9	15 4	26 10	120 0	130 0	...	8 7	8 10	8 10	24-Pergunnahs.
...	14 9	15 4	26 10	120 0	130 0	...	8 7	8 10	8 10	Nuddea.
...	12 0	12 0	20 0	120 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	D	16 8	...	15 8	15 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Moorshedabad.
...	14 8	14 8	16 0	160 0	180 0	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	Dinapore.
...	14 0	14 0	20 0	12 8	12 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	13 8	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	8 0	...	Rajshahye.
...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 4	to to
...	11 4	11 2	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	14 4
...	9 12	12 0	16 0	67 8	65 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 2
...	12 0	12 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	12 0
...	7 0	7 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	20 0
...	12 0	12 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0
Eastern Districts.																		Hill
...	14 0	14 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0		Dacca.
...	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...
...	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Furzedpore.
...	140 0	140 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.*
...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing.
...	Sylhet.*
...	10 0	10 0	15 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 4	7 9	8 0	Cachar.*
...	11 8	11 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.*
...	10 0	9 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhully.*
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.*
...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Tracts.*
...	8 0	8 4	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	8 0	Hill Tipperah.*

G Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

H The price of best rice in the several sub-divisions ranges from 12-4 to 1-4 seers, and of common rice from 12-7 to 17 seers per rupee.

I The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 6 to 10 seers and of common rice from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. At Kurseong lesser millet and maize at 12 and 14 seers respectively, and at Kalempong maize at 40 seers per rupee.

J The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 17 to 20 seers and of common rice from 19 to 22 seers per rupee.

K The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 17-4 seers and of common rice from 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

L The price of common rice at the principal grain marts ranges from 16 to 24 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																										
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			KULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.														
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.												
BEHAR.																													
28	Patna	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	24 0	19 0	16 8	31 4	12 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Gya	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	14 0	14 8	37 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	9 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	11 12	12 4	19 0	16 8	16 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Tirhoot	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Sarun	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	30 0	8 4	8 4	14 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Chhimparrun	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	11 4	11 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	...	...	...	13 6	12 6	14 7	19 9	21 0	37 8	8 4	8 4	12 6	11 5	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	13 4	12 10	12 10	15 2	17 11	20 8	8 13	9 7	17 11	11 6	12 10	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Purneah	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	30 0	7 0	8 5	25 0	8 0	9 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	35 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																													
38	Cuttack*	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 15	26 4	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree*	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	27 0	23 10	23 10	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																													
South-West Frontier Agency.																													
41	Hazareebaugh*	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 6	...	16 0	19 5	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga*	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singhbhoom*	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Mannbhoom	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	11 8	20 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																													
45	Goalpara*	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	12 0	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kamroop*	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Durrung*	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Nowgong*	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Sebsaugor*	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Luckimpoor*	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Garo Hills.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9-4 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers per rupee, and of lesser millets from 13 to 17 seers.

N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8-8 to 10-8 seers, and of common rice from 10-8 to 12 seers per rupee.

O The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13-8, and common rice from 9 to 14 seers per rupee, and lesser millets from 11 to 17 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th February 1874

Districts of Bengal on the 14th February 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.						LASSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MERWA, AND CHEENA.						MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.						GRAM.						FIREWOOD.						SALT.						DISTRICTS.
Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.								
1. Ch.	S. Ch.	2. Ch.	S. Ch.	3. Ch.	S. Ch.	4. Ch.	S. Ch.	5. Ch.	S. Ch.	6. Ch.	S. Ch.	7. Ch.	S. Ch.	8. Ch.	S. Ch.	9. Ch.	S. Ch.	10. Ch.	S. Ch.	11. Ch.	S. Ch.	12. Ch.	S. Ch.	13. Ch.	S. Ch.	14. Ch.	S. Ch.	15. Ch.	S. Ch.							
9 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	34 8	19 0	16 0	34 8	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.														
12 8	12 8	28 0 to 15 to 150	14 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya.																
7 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	30 0	17 8	17 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.															
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	...	13 0	12 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	...	8 0	7 12	7 12	Tirhoot.													
6 8	16 8	33 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 4	...	15 4	16 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.																		
...	...	...	15 8	15 8	40 0	14 8	14 8	38 0	12 8	12 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.													
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 1	33 6	15 7	15 7	3 6	147 0	147 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	Monghyr.													
...	...	...	13 0	12 0 to 13 0	31 5 to 60 0	14 8	14 8	34 1	15 12	16 7	29 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.																
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Parneah.										
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	17 0	17 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.																
BEHAR.																																				
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	30 3	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.*												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	21 0	23 10	60 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.										
CHOTA NAGPORE.																																				
South-West Frontier Agency.																																				
...	...	...	17 0	20 0	...	15 0	18 8	24 5	12 8	13 8	21 4	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 6	Hazarceebangh.*																
...	...	...	30 0	29 8	...	...	16 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 4	Lohardugga.*														
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.*										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 5	Maunbhoom.										
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS																																				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	128 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Golpara.*										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamroop.*							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Durrung.*										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong.*							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Sebsaugor.*										
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Luckimpore.*													
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Naga Hills.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	8 0	6 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 0	1 0	5 0	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.*											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garó Hills.†	

P In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10, and of common rice from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7 to 11-8, and of common rice from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10 to 13, and of common rice from 11 to 15 seers, and maize from 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

S In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12-8 to 16, and of common rice from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th February 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 16th* Feb. 1874	11	Nearly two inches of rain fell at Cutwa over one inch at Boodhood, 15 inches at Culna, but none at Jehanabad or Raneegunge. The cold weather crops are doing well. Prices rising. Small-pox still prevalent in the Raneegunge sub-division. Fever as before.
	2 Bancoorah, 14th " "	Nil	Mornings foggy; fine in the day. An earthquake passed south-westwards at 7-30 P.M. of the 13th February. The late rain injured the standing sugarcane and the crops lying out, but has done good in moistening the earth for ploughing, and the burnt-up grass looks green again. A few cases of cholera reported.
	3 Beerbhoom, 14th " "	Nil	Fine; mornings frequently foggy; slight shock of earthquake on Friday evening at Soory. Prospects of coming season and of winter crops, wheat, pulses, and vegetables good; grazing lands, sugarcane, and mulberry benefited by the recent rains; ploughing, manuring, and top-dressing busily proceeding; indigo sowings advanced. Tanks being dug in many places. No danger of any serious distress in the district if the weather continues favorable. Exportation by rail up-country 5,776 maunds. Prices show a tendency to fall.
	4 Midnapore, 14th " "	0.21	Changeable weather. Partial showers of rain of frequent occurrence. Prospects greatly improved owing to the rain. Standing crops are on the whole somewhat improved, but the prospects of the future crops of mulberry, indigo, and aus or early rice crop are so much improved as greatly to better the general condition of the people and make the landlords and mahajuns much more willing to assist them. Sunshine is now wanted.
	5 Hooghly, 14th " "	0.53	Three days cloudy in the week; nearly half an inch of rain fell. Wind variable, west, north-west, south, and easterly. The occasional rain will give drinking water for some time; lands are being ploughed for next rice crop.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 14th " "	...	Weather much warmer. A thunder-storm with rain on the night of the 13th February. All crops in the ground (including boro rice) reported to be doing unusually well, and to have benefited greatly by the rain. Cholera still in the town.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 17th† Feb. 1874.	0.89	Warm at the beginning of the week; sky overcast on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; on that night some rain fell throughout the district. The sugarcane and vegetable crops have been improved by the rain. Peas and pulses are being gathered. Land is being fast prepared for the next early rice crop. Fever abating in Basirhat, Bariepore, and Barrackpore. A few cases of cholera reported from Thannahs Hasnabad, Bhargor, Arcada, Kaligunge, Bankipore, and Muthoorapore. It has disappeared from or abated in Nylatty, Barrackpore, and Bariepore. Some small-pox reported from Nowabgunge and north suburban town.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	7 Nudden, 14th Feb. 1874.	0.23	Warm and damp. Unusually cloudy. Rain has generally fallen. Damage was done by hail in a few places on the 1st February. In other respects the crops, with the exception of those which had ripened or had been cut, but not thrashed when the rain fell, have greatly improved. Clear and dry weather is now required. Price of commonest rice is generally a little less than it was before the rain.
	8 Jessore, 14th " "	0.05	Cloudy and rather warm with a south-westerly wind. The rain has somewhat injured part of the Baron amun*late rice, that is the portion of the late rice crop which grows on the low grounds which is still heaped on the fields unthrashed. The boro rice is doing well; land is being prepared for teel (oil-seed) and for the early rice. The prices of food-grains fluctuate with an upward tendency. The fluctuations are in part due to the difficulty of unhusking and bringing to market in consequence of the unseasonable weather, and partly to the demand for exportation.
	9 Moorshedabad, 14th " "	0.10	A very slight rainfall in the station on the night of the 13th February and was cloudy on the 14th. The weather has been somewhat close. The cold weather crops continue to improve, and ploughing still affords employment to many of the labouring classes. From Nowada it is reported that holders of paddy are opening their stores and lending grain to the people. Prices have accordingly fallen slightly in that place. The district is free from cholera at present, but small-pox is on the increase. The latest reports show that 386 persons are suffering from the disease.
	10 Dinagopore, 14th " "	0.22	There have been some showers of rain throughout the district. Mustard has been nearly all gathered; there has been a fair crop on the whole. Planting out of boro paddy nearly completed; the crop will be earlier than usual. Preparations for bhadoi (early) sowings being pushed on. Cholera, which had appeared in a few places, disappeared since the rain.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	11 Maldah, 14th " "	0.03	Cloudy and sunny alternately; slight rain, with thunder and lightning, on the night of the 13th February, and threatening rain at the close of the week. Cold weather crops and boro paddy flourishing. Mustard reaped and yielded a fair average crop. The numbers seeking employment in relief works in the north-west tract (Khurbah) daily increasing. Prices easier this week.

* Telegram of the 16th February received on the same day. † Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

‡ Report of the 17th February received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts.—(Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye, 14th Feb. 1874.	·36.	There was slight rain all over the district on one day, and at Singra, Pootea and Nattore it rained on two days. On the night of the 13th there was a sharp storm at Benuleah—wind and rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. The cold weather crops have been generally much improved by the rain, but some little injury has been caused to khesaree and urhar pulses and peas. Boro paddy is doing well and is being transplanted; ploughing is going on vigorously. Prices of rice are falling in several parts of the district.
	13 Rungpore, 14th Feb. 1874	0·35	Weather much warmer, but continues cloudy and storms threatening. Winter crops are generally favorable. Pulses and wheat are getting on, but more rain will probably damage them, and the wheat, it is feared, will be eaten by insects. The tobacco has in some places been cut up by hail, but is generally good. A large breadth of ground has been prepared for spring rice, but sowing is delayed on account of the wetness of the soil.
	14 Bograh, 14th " "	·26	Rain fell on the night of the 13th February and cloudy afterwards. The rain that has already fallen has done great good to mulberry. It has also benefited the spring crops, but no more rain is wanted for some time. Sugarcane is being cut still. Yield may be 13 annas. Motor, khesaree, and moosoor pulses and gram getting on fairly well. Hemp in Satiakandy is being reaped.
	15 Pabna, 14th " "	"	The weather is warm for the time of the year, but is very favorable for the crops and for agriculture. Heavy rain fell at Pabna on the morning of the 14th February. The cold weather crops have been much improved by the previous rain and are doing well. The karn and cheena (millets) cultivation is also looking well, and has been largely extended to meet the demand for cheap coarse food. The jally paddy is being planted, and will be all in the ground by the end of this month (Falgun). The boro paddy is still being transplanted, but the transplanting is almost finished. The general prospects of the district are improved.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Dudgeeling, 11th " "	0·16	Rainy during the first part of the week, latterly sunshiny and windy. The rains have done much good to the spring crops; slight damage, however, has been done to the kalai (pulse) and mustard. The prices are nearly the same as last week. No actual distress yet apparent.
	17 Jaijigoree, 11th " "	·02	Early part of the week cold and cloudy; last few days much milder, still cloudy; in fact it has been and still is unusually cloudy for the time of the year. Ploughing for early paddy crop going on; much more land than usual is being prepared. Tobacco promises very well. Potatoes and other vegetables very good. Sugarcane very good. Land being prepared for jate and sugarcane. The late rain has been most beneficial, and everything looks well for the next rice crop. Prices of rice vary, at some places very dearer, at others cheaper, but all round much the same as last week. No distress in the district. General health good.
	Cooch Behar, 11th " "	Nil	Cloudy up to Wednesday; there was a drizzling on that day. Fair from Thursday. No change since last week; some crops will be injured if more rain falls during this month. Wheat has been already injured a little.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 17th* Feb. 1874	0·2	Rain on two days, rest fine. Prospects of crops good. The alternate rain and sunshine has been very beneficial.
	19 Furreedpore, 11th Feb. 1874.	0·75	The weather throughout the week was unsettled; there were heavy fogs on Tuesday and Wednesday, which lasted up to a late hour in the forenoon of the latter day, it was very cloudy during both these days, and on Friday forenoon the weather was heavy and threatening, but the clouds dispersed in the afternoon after a slight drizzle. On Saturday morning a slight thunder storm passed over Furreedpore accompanied by the smart shower of rain which lasted for upwards of an hour; three fourths of an inch fell, but the rain does not seem to have been general. The cloudy weather during the week has seriously damaged the pulses generally. Wheat and barley remain as last week, but the melon tribes have improved, and ploughing is steadily getting on all over the country. Price of coarse rice has risen everywhere in consequence of the large purchases made by private persons, managers of estates and others. There were a few cases of cholera at Goalundo among coolies passing to tea districts.
	20 Backergunge, 7th Feb. 1874.	1·19	Weather variable, sometimes cold and sometimes damp and depressing. Prospects fair. The rain has done good to the kalai pulse, &c., but has injured the teel (oil-seed) and pepper crops. Except in Daklin Shibzapore, there is not much cold weather crop in this district.
	21 Mymensing, 14th Feb. 1874.	0·32	The weather generally throughout the week has been stormy and cloudy; heavy fogs in the mornings and an unusually low temperature. On the morning of the 11th there was a storm with high wind and heavy rain. There are signs of more rain in the sky. In the north-west of the district the rain of the 11th February was accompanied by a severe hail storm. The rain of the past week has done as much harm as good in the district. The hail has injured the tobacco and vegetables, and rain is not now wanted for the boro rice crop. In the fields which have been ploughed for the ans or early rice sowings a crop of weeds is springing up in consequence of the rain. Prices of food-grains are very nearly the same as last week, but show rather a tendency to rise. If more rain should fall, the price of food may be expected to be higher next week. The district is generally healthy.

* Telegram of the 17th February received on the same day. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL. — (Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts — (Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Divn.	22 Sylhet .. .. .	.....	Return not received.
	23 Cachar, 7th Feb. 1874	1.35	Very pleasant weather. No change in the prospects of the unimportant cold weather crops. Rice is still at Rs. 2 per maund in the station and less at Hylakandy.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Chittagong, 7th .. ..	.46	Getting warmer. Rain fell in the station on the 6th February, and looks like more rain. The fall was not enough to have much effect. Cold weather crops continue to promise well.
	25 Noakhully, 7th .. ..	.88	Cloudy and rainy. Frequent showers of rain have facilitated opening up the ground for the spring crops. Reports of the growing crops are favorable. Subsequent report shows a further rainfall of 0.71 inches.
	26 Tipperah, 7th .. ..	.83	It has rained six days out of the seven, the temperature fell considerably in consequence. The rain has done good to the cold weather crops and to the boro paddy; the cultivation of the latter having much increased in consequence of the stimulus given by high prices. The price of rice has risen since the last report. Further rainfall of .88 inches till the 14th instant since reported.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 7th Feb. 1874.	.38	Slight fall of rain on the 6th February, afterwards cloudy. The mustard has been nearly gathered. The yield is about the average. The hillmen have begun to clear lands for their joom-cultivation.
	Hill Tipperah, 7th Feb 1874.	.48	Slight showers of rain on the 1st, 2nd, and 5th February. Weather cloudy with occasional breaks of sunshine. Ploughing in the plains for the early sowings has commenced here and there. Prices unchanged.
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 16th* Feb. 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable. The rain of last week has done much good to the crops, especially to wheat, barley, and oats; some of the crops, such as mussoor (pulse), peas and gram are being harvested, which affords labor to the poor. Health of the district good.
	29 Gya, 14th	Nil	Cool. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. The late rain has done much good to them. In some parts, the mussoor (pulse) is being gathered. Report from the Jehanabad sub-division shows that, from the 31st January till 6th February, about an inch of rain fell at Jehanabad and the same at Arwal, but at Kinjar and some five miles on each side of the Poonpooon the fall was heavy and must have reached some four inches at least. At Wahedad and the neighbourhood (in Arwal) and also in the direction of Barabar Hills rain has also fallen to the extent of some three inches. In these tracts the ryots are actively engaged in breaking up the land and in sowing cheena (millet).
	30 Shahabad, 14th	Nil	A slight fall of rain in Sasseeram, .34 inches. The weather generally during the week has been clear, and there is now a strong west wind blowing. Further reports show that, as a whole, the cold weather crops have been much benefited by the rain of the week before last. On the low dearah lands, close to the Ganges, the gram has been injured, having run to leaf and stalk without the grain forming. The boro paddy in some places was flooded. No further cases of cattle diseases reported from the Rhotas and Sasseeram Pergunnahs.
	31 Tirhoot, 14th	Nil	Clear with westerly wind prevailing. In the Madhubani sub-division, cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) were reported to have been sown in considerable quantities, but the sub-divisional officer reports that he has just returned from a tour in the north and west, and saw very little cultivation of any kind. The recent rain is reported to have done little good, it came too late and the rahur (pulse) did not profit by it. In Seetamarhi there was on the 6th instant a rainfall of 1.10 inches which has benefited the spring crops. On the 11th there was a passing shower in some villages to the north of Seetamarhi, and people have been seen emigrating in small numbers from the northern pergunnahs, Kunowli, Mohind, and Parcurpur, to places lower down where there was a better crop, and party from Kunowli pergunnah said "we are leaving 'akal-ka mooduck,' the famine tract." In Hujepore sub-division the late rains, as already reported, have materially benefited the crops. If there be no frost now, the cold weather crops will be safe for at least a ten-anna crop. In the Durbhanga sub-division the mustard has ripened in some places and is ripening in others. The state of the rahur (pulse) is the same as in last week. People are sowing cheena (millet). In the Tajpur sub-division everything looks much fresher for the recent rains, especially the late-sown wheat and barley. The early wheat and barley, which having got into ear before the rain, has not been so much benefited, so far as grain is concerned, will, by reason of the rain, yield more fodder for cattle which is an important consideration. First cuttings of tobacco commenced. The ryots complain that buyers are not coming in as in ordinary years. Much land has been sown with moong (pulse), cheena, and kowni (millets) and everywhere cultivation has been going on. The rain has benefited the cold weather crops in the sudder sub-division, but by the frost of the previous week, the rahur (pulse) was unfortunately much damaged in certain tracts, especially round about Turki, some twelve miles from Mozufferpur on the Seetamarhi road.

* Telegram of the 16th February received on the 17th. Shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
PATNA DIVISION.—(Contd.)	32 Sarna, 14th Feb. 1874	Nil	Cold and dry weather, east and west winds. The recent rain has been of immense benefit to the crops, which have improved so wonderfully that an outturn of eight annas all round or even more may possibly now be obtained; while sowing of cheena (millet) are also being largely undertaken. On unirrigated land however, without more rain the cheena crop cannot come to anything. The prospects of the crops are best in the Darowlie and Dighwarah thanmahs, and worst in the Bassantpore, Mashruk, Barowlee, and Baragaori thanmahs. The damage by frost is now believed to have been exaggerated in many parts of the district. Peas and mustard are being harvested in places. Poppy in flower. Wheat, barley, and gram doing well. Bahur (pulse) in some places has reached maturity, and in some is in full blossom or giving out pods. Indigo seed in some of the factories is being put in the ground. Prices of barley, Indian-corn, and gram have slightly risen.
	33 Chumpanan, 14th " "	Nil	West winds. No material change to report; the late rain has, as was anticipated, been of much benefit to the cold weather crops. The average outturn will, it is anticipated, be about a six-anna crop. The ryots are busy for the spring crop. The bahur (pulse) has suffered considerably from the frost.
	34 Monghyr, 14th " "	Nil	Slight showers on Friday night. Generally strong westerly winds by day, and weather sensibly warmer. The rain noticed in last return has done a great deal of good. The prospects of the cold weather crops are now very favorable.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	35 Bhagulpore, 17th*, " "	Nil	Weather unusually warm. Prospects of the cold weather crops very favorable. Price of rice in Mudhupurah rising. A few cases of small-pox reported from Fanka; health otherwise good.
	36 Purneah, 14th " "	Nil	Weather fair. The prospects of the cold weather crops are excellent everywhere; the gram is looking particularly well. The late rain has enabled people to plough and sow cheena and kowni (millets) and early rice (jamira). In the south near Munihari prices have kept much the same, but everywhere else they have risen fast.
	37 Southal Pergunnahs, 14th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Cloudy and threatening rain during part of the week, latter part clear and cold again. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 17th* Feb. 1874.	40	Weather cool. Spring crops promising well. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 7th Feb. 1874	1	Cool and cloudy, with occasional showers of rain and strong wind. The harvest of the late rice crop has been nearly completed. The outturn is very fair. Biri and koolthi (pulses) have been gathered to an extent of nearly seven-eighths of the whole with a good outturn. White moong (pulse) plants are growing very well. The result and prospect of the cold weather crops are on the whole fair. The sowings of the dalma rice crop are well advanced and growing up well. Nearly fifteen-sixteenths of the sugarcane crop has been gathered with a good outturn. Cotton plants are growing up well. Mango is in blossom, but indifferent owing to the rain. Jack fruits are promising. The rain which has fallen has not injured any grain crops, and has accelerated the tilling of the lands preparatory to cultivation of the ensuing paddy crops, besides being beneficial to the cold weather and dalma crops. Purchases of grain for export continue on a moderate scale and prices are stationary. Public health on the whole good, except that fever has prevailed to some degree.
	40 Balasore, 11th " "	40	Weather warmer; rain with thunder on the night of the 13th February. The pulses have yielded well; castor-oil and other oil-seed crops are excellent. The amount however of spring crops in this district is quite insignificant. The prospects in the Pergunnah Soso are improved. Except two cases of cholera and some small-pox cases, public health otherwise good.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazareebaugh, 7th Feb. 1874.	3-14	Heavy rain during the first half of the week. The cold weather crops have been undoubtedly benefited by the rain. The wheat, barley, and gram on the west of the district have been saved from destruction. The rain however came so late that the crops lost much of the beneficial effect that would have been expected if it had fallen a fortnight earlier. The rain has however been general, and has enabled the cultivators to plough the whole of their lands. The prices are however very high, higher even than last week, being under 13 seers for the commonest rice. In some parts of the district however rice was before the rain selling at 11 seers, and it fell, immediately the rain burst, to 13 seers. The same rain however, which has benefited the wheat and gram, has undoubtedly increased the jungle produce and food for the cattle. Tanks too are filled, and the country can now last, until the ordinary lesser rains, as regards water. Hail has done some damage to the poppy crop, but nothing has been reported as affecting the mowah and mango prospects for harm. Altogether, though prices are very high, the prospects of the district have improved since last report.

Telegram of the 17th February received on the same day. Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE—(Contd.)			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.—(Contd.)</i>			
42	Lohardugga, 14th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Weather bright with high winds. What crops there are in the sudder sub-division have been much benefited by the rain of last week; the lands are everywhere being prepared for the next crop. There was heavy rain at Palamow on the 4th and 5th February, since which the weather has been fine; a small portion of the more advanced crops have suffered to some extent, but the less advanced, which form the greater area, will benefit largely, provided there is no more rain. A few cases of small-pox have been reported, principally from the Palamow sub-division.
43	Singhbhum, 7th Feb. 1874	3.66	Up to the 6th February the weather was heavy, damp, and cloudy; bright and clear on the 7th. There has been abundant rain all over the district. This rain will do a world of good to such crops as ratur and moosoori (pulses and gram) which are now on the ground. It will also prove of the utmost benefit in enabling the people to plough and prepare their lands.
44	Maunbhoom, 14th " "	Nil.	Warm during the week, with fogs in the mornings, but cooler on the 14th February after the slight shower of rain which fell on the night of the 13th with high wind. Good fall of rain reported from Gobindpore sub-division. No change in the prospects since last week; bright and sunny weather is wanted for the mohwa crop, which much more rain would seriously injure. Some cases of small-pox reported from Gobindpore sub-division.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.			
45	Goalparah, 7th Feb. 1874	1.06	Cloudy throughout the week with occasional sunshine; heavy rain on the 1st and 6th February. In Dhoobree 6.3 inches of rain during the week. The rain will do much good to the cold weather crops and to the land under preparation for the aus or early rice crops. Public health good.
46	Kamroop ...	.....	Return not received.
47	Durrung, 7th " "	0.55	Very unsettled, chilly days, direction of wind constantly changing. Prospects of the spring crops good.
48	Nowgong, 7th " "	0.49	Weather cloudy and damp during the past week. Rain fell last Sunday all day and again last night; it has been general all over the district, and has done immense good and prepared the hard ground for the plough.
49	Sebsaugor, 7th " "	1.66	Weather cold and cloudy. There was rain almost every day in the week. The crops now on the ground have benefited much by the late rain, which has also enabled preparations to be made for the forthcoming aus or early rice crop. The weather has also been favorable for tea.
50	Luckimpore, 7th " "	0.74	The whole week was gloomy and cold. Several showers. The mustard seed crop is a good one on the churs and middling on the main land. Preparation of the land for the aus or early rice crop commenced. No further report of cholera received. Public health good.
51	Naga Hills ...	.....	Return not received.
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills, 7th Feb 1874.	1.81	The weather has been rainy throughout the week, and rain has fallen every day more or less. The cultivators are busy preparing their lands for spring sowings. There are no crops standing. The food-grains at the markets continue to be plentiful. Rice, common sort, selling from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.
53	Garohills, 7th Feb. 1874	3.47	Cloudy and cold with frequent showers of rain throughout the week. Hailstones fell on the 3rd instant. The rain is unseasonable and interferes with ploughing operations.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 17th February 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rain-fall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 26th to 31st January 1874.	Rain from 1st to 7th February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1.20	3.04	5.14	7th Feb.		
		Cutwa ...	1.83	4.10	5.93	ditto.		
		Culina ...	1.17	3.98	5.15	ditto.		
		Bood-Hood ...	1.14	3.19	4.33	ditto.		
		Rancegunge ...	1.32	3.12	4.44	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	0.70	5.21	5.91	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah ...	1.45	2.71	4.16	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	0.53	3.59	4.12	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	1.59	2.23	3.82	ditto.		
		Tumlook ...	0.75	5.12	0.17	ditto.		
		Gurbetta ...	1.50	4.00	5.50	ditto.		
		Contai ...	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	0.75	5.48	6.23	ditto.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office...	0.99	5.19	6.18	ditto.		
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	0.84	3.59	4.43	ditto.		
		Seraimpore ...	0.54	3.85	4.39	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah ...	0.55	3.26	3.81	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	1.20	2.50	3.70	ditto.		
		Calcutta ...	0.71	3.35	4.06	ditto.		
		Alipore ..	{ Dispensary ...	0.95	3.31	4.26	ditto.	
			{ Jail ...	0.95	3.27	4.22	ditto.	
		Buseerhaut ...	0.70	1.24	1.96	ditto.		
		Baraset ...	0.61	3.46	4.07	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.40	2.72	3.12	ditto.		
		Barriopore ...	0.41	1.70	2.11	ditto.		
		Satkhherah ...	0.34	2.17	2.51	ditto.		
		Barrackpore ...	0.35	4.32	4.67	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum ...	0.63	2.27	2.90	ditto.		
		Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	1.27	4.37	5.64	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.
	Bongong ...		0.42	1.88	2.31	ditto.		
	Meherpore ...		0.53	3.27	3.80	ditto.		
	Choodangah ...		0.83	3.98	4.81	ditto.		
	Koohateah ...		1.05	2.46	3.51	ditto.		
		Ranaghat ...	2.55	2.53	5.38	ditto.		
	Jessore	Jessore ...	2.23	2.25	4.47	ditto.		
		Nurrail ...	2.17	2.06	4.23	ditto.		
		Khoolna ...	1.80	2.82	4.62	ditto.		
		Jenadah ...	0.79	3.09	4.64	ditto.		
		Bagirhaut ...	1.20	1.87	3.07	ditto.		
		Magoorah ...	0.69	2.82	3.73	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	1.10	1.88	2.98	ditto.		
		Ramporehaut ...	0.76	2.37	3.13	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad ...	0.88	1.91	2.82	ditto.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.	
		Jungipore ...	0.23	1.47	1.73	ditto.		
		Azingunge ...	0.74	1.90	2.64	ditto.		
		Lalgolla ...	0.40	1.64	2.09	ditto.	Received up to 6th Feb.	
	Dinagopore	Dinagopore ...	0.10	1.80	1.73	ditto.		
	Maldah	Maldah ...	0.40	1.19	1.74	ditto.		
	Rajahahye	Beauleah ...	0.30	2.24	2.60	ditto.		
		Nattore ...	1.80	1.80	3.71	ditto.		
	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	3.80	1.20	5.00	ditto.		
		Bhowanigunge ...	1.10	0.94	2.08	ditto.		
		Titallya ...	1.20	0.85	2.05	ditto.		
Bograh	Bograh ...	2.49	5.40	7.89	ditto.			
Pubna	Pubna ...	0.65	1.02	2.17	ditto.			
	Serajgunge ...	1.15	0. .	2.02	ditto.			
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.84	ditto.		
		{ Ho-pital ...	Nil	0.84				
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	1.18	0.76	1.94	ditto.		
		Fallacotta ...	0.71	1.19	2.10	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 3rd Jan.	
		Bodah ...	1.30	0.82	2.12	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	1.40	0.63	2.03	ditto.		
	Bhutan Doocars	Buza ...	0.46	Not rec.	0.46	31st Jan.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 25th to 31st January 1874.	Rain from 1st to 7th February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.71	1.38	2.20	7th Feb.		
		... { Hospital ...	0.69	1.33	2.21	ditto.		
		Moonsheegunge ...	0.70	0.94	1.75	ditto.		
		Manickgunge ...	0.76	1.83	2.72	ditto.		
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	0.81	1.02	3.08	ditto.		
		Goulundo ...	0.63	3.70	4.68	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Burrisaul ...	1.01	1.14	2.15	ditto.		
		Perozepore ...	0.70	0.61	1.31	ditto.		
		Maduripore ...	1.14	1.16	2.39	ditto.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.	
		Patnakhally ...	0.28	0.29	0.57	ditto.		
		Dowlatkhan ...	0.70	1.15	1.85	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	1.14	3.03	4.17	ditto.		
		Jamulpore ...	1.00	2.52	3.52	ditto.		
		Atteah ...	0.31	2.05	2.18	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Kishoregunge ...	1.80	2.15	4.48	ditto.		
		Sylhet ...	1.81	1.34	3.15	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar ...	1.22	1.35	2.39	ditto.		
		Hylakandy ...	1.75	Not rec.	2.69	31st Jan. ...	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.	
Koyah ...		Not rec.	ditto	Nil	ditto.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.10	0.40	7th Feb.		
		... { Jail ...	ditto	0.46	0.46	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	Not rec.	0.05	31st Jan.		
	Nonkhally	Nonkhally ...	0.24	0.86	1.10	7th Feb.		
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	1.08	0.66	1.76	ditto.		
		Brahmanbariah ...	0.87	0.67	1.64	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	0.20	0.33	0.58	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	1.10	0.18	1.92	ditto.			
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.04	0.58	1.04	ditto.		
		Behar ...	0.45	1.82	2.27	ditto.		
		Bah ...	0.29	1.05	1.34	ditto.		
		Dinapore	... { Jail ...	Nil	0.50	0.80	ditto.	
			... { Cantonment ...	0.25	0.32	0.77	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya ...	1.27	1.25	2.52	ditto.		
		Nowadah ...	0.60	1.86	2.46	ditto.		
		Arungabad ...	1.09	0.17	1.36	ditto.	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.	
		Jehanabad ...	0.15	0.89	1.06	ditto.		
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	0.18	1.09	1.31	ditto.		
		Sasseram ...	0.60	1.04	1.70	ditto.		
		Buxar ...	Nil	1.00	1.00	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.	
		Blubooah ...	0.14	0.57	1.01	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.49	31st Jan.		
		Duabhangah ...	ditto	ditto	0.19	ditto.		
		Hajepore ...	0.01	ditto	0.38	ditto.		
		Mudhubani ...	0.03	ditto	0.04	ditto.		
		Seetamarce ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.		
	Sarun	Tajpore ...	ditto	0.10	1.00	7th Feb.		
		Chuprah ...	Nil	0.87	1.09	ditto.		
	Champarun	Sewan ...	ditto	0.77	0.80	ditto.		
		Motechari ...	Nil	1.10	1.10	ditto.		
	Bettiah	Bettiah ...	Nil	1.06	1.10	ditto.		
Monghyr		Monghyr ...	0.28	1.24	1.64	ditto.		
	Begoo-seeni ...	0.28	0.96	1.27	ditto.			
	Jamoeie ...	2.45	1.02	3.62	ditto.			
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	0.25	1.39	1.72	ditto.		
		Soopool ...	0.14	0.83	1.00	ditto.		
Mudheypoorah ...		Nil	0.94	1.04	ditto.			
Banka ...		0.79	1.10	2.28	ditto.			
Sanborsa ...		0.09	1.09	1.42	ditto.			
Purneah	Purneah ...	0.04	1.57	1.64	ditto.			
	Kishengunge ...	0.64	1.20	1.84	ditto.			
	Arrareah ...	0.36	1.95	2.31	ditto.			
BHAUGULPORE.	Sonthal Pergumnahs...	Deoghur ...	0.20	2.11	2.31	ditto.		
		Jaintara ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	...	...
		Rajnehal ...	0.20	ditto	0.20	31st Jan.		
		Malheshpore ...	Not rec.	ditto	...	...
		Nya-Doomika ...	0.11	1.85	1.96	7th Feb.		
		Godda ...	0.50	2.10	2.60	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 25th to 31st January 1874.	Rain from 1st to 7th February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	1.83	1.40	3.23	7th Feb.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	1.83	1.83	3.65	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jajipore ...	0.90	1.00	2.80	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Kendrapara ...	1.30	Nil	1.30	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jugatungpore ...	0.50	0.60	0.75	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	0.76	0.90	1.66	ditto.	
		Pooree ... { Pooree ...	0.66	1.00	1.66	ditto.	
		Pooree ... { Khurdah ...	0.45	1.54	1.99	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Balasore ...	0.33	3.07	3.40	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Bhuddruck ...	1.77	3.68	5.45	ditto.	
	BALASORE.	Balasore ... { Jellasore ...	2.00	2.71	5.61	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Sorah ...	0.77	0.83	1.59	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Chandbally ...	0.45	1.19	1.64	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sambalpure ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	HAZAREEBAUGH.	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail ...	0.78	2.01	3.70	7th Feb.	
		Hazareebaugh ... { Dispensary ...	0.86	3.09	3.95	ditto.	
	LOHARDUGGAH.	Pachumba ...	0.35	2.95	3.33	ditto.	
		Ranchee ...	1.36	3.11	4.50	ditto.	
	SINGBHOO.	Palamow ...	1.45	1.75	3.40	ditto.	
		Chyebassa ...	0.77	3.64	4.41	ditto.	
	MAUBHOO.	Purnia ...	2.04	2.67	4.74	ditto.	
		Gobindpore ...	0.88	4.10	4.98	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	GOALPARAH.	Goalparah ...	0.36	Not rec.	0.39	31st Jan.	
		Dhoobree ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	KAMROOP.	Gowhatty ...	0.56	ditto	0.56	ditto.	
		Burpettah ...	1.20	1.27	2.47	7th Feb.	
	DURRUNG.	Tezporo ...	0.16	Not rec.	0.18	31st Jan.	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Mungledye ...	0.16	ditto	0.16	ditto.	
	NOWGONG.	Nowgong ...	0.20	ditto	0.24	ditto.	
		Seebsaugor ...	1.32	ditto	2.32	ditto.	
	SEEBSAUGOR.	Golaghat ...	1.63	ditto	1.79	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	1.34	ditto	1.47	ditto.	
		Nazeorah ...	1.34	ditto.	1.83	ditto.	
		Debrooghur ...	0.67	ditto	1.53	ditto.	
	LUCKIMPORE.	North Luckimpore ...	0.62	ditto	1.35	ditto.	
		Suddya ...	1.74	ditto	2.90	ditto.	
	NAGA HILLS.	Samoogoodting ...	Not rec.	ditto	1.00	24th Jan.	
	KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS.	Shillong ...	Nil	ditto	0.67	31st Jan.	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.
		Jaowai ...	0.34	ditto	0.68	ditto	
		Cherrapoonjee ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil	24th Jan.	
	GARO HILLS.	Tura ...	2.07	3.47	5.61	7 h Feb.	
		Bennares ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	24th Jan.	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	7 h Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 8th to 14th February 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	W. in inch.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb. 8th	10	30.055	30.074	60.0	61.8	61	NW	2.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.936	29.955	75.0	61.4	41	W	4.0	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.963	29.982	70.3	62.0	60	SSW	2.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.789	29.807	77.7	60.5	52	SW	7.8	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.833	29.852	72.0	60.5	87	SW	4.0	...	.....	o
		16	29.713	29.721	82.5	76.1	72	S	6.8	...	K	scuds.
	11th	10	29.837	29.855	77.5	74.0	84	SW	7.0	...	K	scuds.
		16	29.742	29.760	80.9	76.2	79	SSW	14.8	...	.....	o
	12th	10	29.910	29.928	74.3	74.0	80	W	6.5	...	K	o
		16	29.809	29.827	83.2	75.5	68	W	5.1	...	K	o
	13th	10	29.993	30.015	71.0	62.2	57	NE	4.9	...	.....	o
		16	29.875	29.894	74.4	65.2	59	E	11.3	...	.....	o
	14th	10	29.982	30.01	72.0	60.5	87	ENE	6.2	0.63	CS, C	o
		16	29.907	29.925	77.7	68.0	60	N	9.1	...	K	o
SAGOR ISLAND.	8th	10	30.044	30.050	72	68	80	S	5.8	...	N	b, m
		16	29.953	29.959	70	63	65	NW	6.1	...	KS	b, o
	9th	10	29.972	29.978	73	67	71	WNW	2.7	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.823	29.829	78	71	69	S	9.1	...	KS	b, o
	10th	10	29.853	29.859	78	75	86	SW	14.4	...	N	b, scud
		16	29.744	29.750	81	71	59	S	10.3	...	N	b, scud
	11th	10	29.879	29.885	79	76	80	S	8.4	...	N	b, m
		16	29.781	29.787	80	71	62	S	17.9	...	.....	b, m
	12th	10	29.934	29.940	79	76	86	WSW	9.9	...	N	o, m
		16	29.827	29.833	82	77	78	SW	12.3	...	CS	b, o
	13th	10	29.980	29.982	78	64	48	E	3.5	0.50	N	b, o
		16	29.895	29.901	70	73	73	ENE	9.0	...	N	b, o
	14th	10	29.993	29.999	74	70	81	NNW	13.0	0.00	N	m, o, i
		16	29.919	29.925	78	69	61	N	14.4	...	.....	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	8th	10	29.992	30.087	69	60	56	NNE	3.8	...	.....	b, o
		16	29.876	29.970	75	71	81	WSW	8.1	...	.....	b, o
	9th	10	29.904	29.999	69	62	65	N	3.9	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.774	29.868	75	62	44	WSW	7.5	...	.....	b, m
	10th	10	29.816	29.930	73	64	58	E	4.9	...	K, KS	b, o
		16	29.744	29.838	76	70	72	SE	13.3	...	K, KS	u
	11th	10	29.870	29.963	80	72	66	ESE	5.5	...	K, KS	b, o
		16	29.766	29.859	78	73	77	SW	19.7	...	.....	b, o
	12th	10	29.900	29.993	79	73	73	SW	8.0	...	K, CK, KS	o
		16	29.815	29.908	79	73	73	SSW	13.5	...	K, KS	b, o
	13th	10	29.918	30.011	80	75	78	SSW	6.7	0.40	K, KS	b, m
		16	29.820	29.914	76	70	72	S	11.2	...	CK	b, m
	14th	10	29.926	30.021	72	68	80	S	4.8	0.00	CK, K	b, m
		16	29.855	29.950	70	67	84	ENE	7.1	1.00	N	b, u, g
MADRAS.	7th	10	29.974	30.004	84	74	60	S	5	...	.....	b, o
		16	29.878	29.906	82	74	66	ESE	7	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.902	30.032	84	74	60	E	3	...	.....	b
		16	29.901	29.931	83	74	63	SE by E	9	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.916	30.046	83	73	60	SE	4	...	.....	b, o
		16	29.845	29.875	83	72	56	SE by E	9	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.944	29.974	81	72	62	S by W	11	...	.....	b
		16	29.784	29.814	83	74	63	SE	10	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29.945	29.965	83	73	60	S	9	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.832	29.862	84	70	44	SE by E	9	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29.992	30.022	82	73	63	S by W	11	...	.....	b
		16	29.838	29.868	83	74	63	SE	12	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29.977	30.007	84	75	64	S by W	10	...	.....	b, o
		16	29.846	29.876	83	75	67	SE	11	...	.....	b
CUTTACK.	8th	10	29.974	30.058	74	70	81	NE	0.4	...	CK	b
		16	29.777	29.859	83	64	30	WSW	3.0	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.894	29.978	76	69	72	SW	0.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.704	29.786	86	70	41	WNW	4.1	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.700	29.843	79	73	73	SW	0.4	...	.....	b
		16	29.619	29.700	91	74	70	SW	8.7	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29.783	29.865	84	75	61	SW	5.7	...	K	b
		16	29.640	29.768	85	76	64	SSW	1.2	...	C, N, K	b
	12th	10	29.851	29.934	82	75	70	WSW	4.1	...	C	b
		16	29.716	29.797	91	73	39	W	4.4	...	K, N	b
	13th	10	29.808	29.931	80	73	70	NNE	2.0	...	CK, C	b
		16	29.765	29.847	84	73	56	ENE	4.4	...	N, C	b
	14th	10	29.936	30.019	77	72	77	W	3.1	0.30	K, N, C	b
		16	29.830	29.915	65	60	73	WNW	5.1	...	.....	b
AKYAB.	8th	10	30.020	30.042	77	66	53	N	2.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.904	29.926	78	68	57	NW	9.1	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.961	29.983	74	65	59	E	4.4	...	.....	b
		16	29.832	29.854	75	65	55	WNW	8.6	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.921	29.943	72	65	66	NNE	4.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.850	29.872	78	70	65	SW	5.3	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29.980	30.002	77	70	68	ENE	1.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.872	29.894	81	73	66	SW	4.8	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30.003	30.030	76	71	77	E	1.7	...	.....	b
		16	29.886	29.908	82	72	59	SW	5.0	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30.010	30.032	80	73	70	E	2.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.912	29.934	79	73	73	W	6.1	...	.....	b
	14th	10	30.005	30.027	78	70	65	E	3.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.899	29.921	82	72	59	W	6.0	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th February 1874.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
			°	°		°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	8th	29.973	75.5	58.5	130.7	60.4	60.7	58.1	0.71	W & W by N	...	86.3	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 7 A.M. and from 9 to 11 P.M.
	9th	.880	78.5	58.3	136.2	68.2	62.8	58.5	.72	W N W & S S W	...	55.8	...	☾	Clear.
	10th	.765	83.7	65.4	138.8	73.4	70.5	68.2	.85	S S W	...	90.1	...	...	Clear and cumuli. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	11th	.785	82.0	73.0	132.8	76.5	73.7	71.7	.86	S S W & S W	3.5	109.8	...	...	Overcast and cumuli. Brisk wind from 12 A.M. to 7 P.M.
	12th	.844	83.2	73.2	131.0	77.3	73.1	70.2	.80	S W & N by W	...	105.2	...	...	Overcast, cumuli and clear.
	13th	.915	75.4	67.5	123.4	71.1	65.2	60.5	.71	N E & E by N	...	128.4	...	...	Clear cirrocumuli and overcast. Lightning at 11½ P.M. Drizzled at 11½ P.M.
	14th	.924	77.7	67.0	129.5	71.2	66.6	62.9	.76	S E & N W	3.0	158.4	0.63	...	Overcast, cumuli and clear. Thunder and hail stones at 1 A.M., lightning from midnight to 5 A.M. Rain from midnight to 1 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	25.4
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	83.7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	86.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.77
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.60
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	0.63
	... { by anemometer gauge	0.52
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.43
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th February	...	4.69
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	1.00

GOPEKNAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 17th February 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,327	993 0 0	99 6 0	4,706 0	350 0 0	35 0 0	134 6 0
Or per mile of railway	49	36 0 0	3 12 0	173 0	13 0 0	1 6 0	4 18 0
*For previous 4 weeks of half-year .	4,553	3,616 0 0	363 12 0	20,332 0	1,495 0 0	149 10 0	513 2 0
Total for 5 weeks	5,882	4,629 0 0	462 18 0	25,038 0	1,845 0 0	184 10 0	647 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,697	1,260 1 5	126 0 2	6,940 30	601 1 9	60 2 3	186 2 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	62	46 3 10	4 12 6	254 28	22 0 11	2 4 1	6 16 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,319	5,510 15 10	551 2 0	28,520 10	2,355 3 3	235 10 3	786 12 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1874, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	40,617	27,228 0 0	2,493 18 0	120,500 0	45,360 1 11	4,158 0 3	6,653 18 3
Or per mile of railway ...	260	172 0 11	15 15 4	752 0	286 10 2	26 5 6	43 0 10
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	100,977	78,508 12 3	7,224 1 8	363,915 7	1,13,993 1 10	13,209 18 6	20,433 18 2
Total for 5 weeks ...	141,604	1,06,936 12 3	9,719 10 8	486,415 7	1,89,358 3 9	17,367 16 9	27,087 16 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	40,553	31,731 2 5	2,908 13 9	185,662 12	24,076 8 10	2,207 0 4	5,115 14 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	259	202 12 1	18 11 9	1,186 0	153 13 6	14 2 1	32 13 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	146,940	1,20,771 4 8	11,070 14 1	598,984 0	1,04,736 13 10	9,600 17 6	20,671 11 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,622	1,276 0 0	127 13 6	21,205 0	705 0 0	70 10 0	198 2 0
Or per mile of railway ...	344	45 8 0	4 11 0	757 0	25 0 0	2 10 0	7 1 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	44,087	5,857 0 0	585 14 0	67,231 0	2,279 0 0	227 18 0	813 12 0
Total for 6 weeks ...	53,709	7,133 0 0	713 6 0	88,436 0	2,984 0 0	298 8 0	1,011 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,706	1,292 10 0	129 5 3	19,652 0	619 12 0	61 19 6	191 4 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	311	46 3 0	4 12 4	702 0	22 2 0	2 4 3	6 16 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,627	7,421 8 0	742 3 1	120,900 0	4,140 4 0	414 0 6	1,156 3 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	97,218	1,67,336 4 3	16,339 3 2	1,416,270 30	6,10,615 15 9	55,975 17 6	71,315 0 8
Or per mile of railway ...	759	130 11 8	11 19 8	1,104 0	477 1 1	43 14 8	55 14 4
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	443,037	7,20,134 15 9	66,964 17 4	5,946,561 10	25,15,625 0 0	230,593 19 2	297,463 18 6
Total for 5 weeks ...	540,255	8,96,771 3 0	82,204 0 6	7,362,835 0	31,26,270 14 9	286,574 16 8	368,778 17 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	110,370	1,58,788 4 8	14,555 11 10	772,977 20	3,85,204 6 9	35,310 7 5	49,865 19 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	85	124 0 10	11 7 5	627 0	300 15 1	27 11 9	38 19 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	602,203	8,73,217 14 11	80,044 19 7	4,217,200 20	21,40,788 8 6	197,063 19 0	277,106 18 7

* Rs. 1,45,341-8 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1874, on 223½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC				CARGO AND MINERAL TRAFFIC				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts			Weight carried.	Receipts			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	47*1	1371 8 0	1 60 2 9		97 403 20	25 123 14 8	2 303 0 6		3,563 4 8
per mile of railway		(1 3 2)				112 6 7	10 6 1		15 18 10
or previous 4 weeks of half year	53 326	1343 3 0	5 11 0 11		54,386 2)	96, 39 5 0	8 821 10 11		14,273 8 10
Total for 5 weeks	30 077	71 16 11 6	6 711 10 8		155 660 0	1 21,362 3 6	11,124 17 8		17,836 8 1
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5 015	1 3 9 7	140 4 9		70,413 0	21,797 15 4	1,998 2 11		3 406 7 8
per mile of railway or per half year		68 11 1	6 6 0			97 8 6	8 18 10		15 4 10
Total for corresponding date of previous year	27 7	71 07 12 10	6 83 0 11		84 433 20	1 22 047 0 1	11 187 12 10		18,026 15 9

* Rs. 2,500 added to account of estimated proportion of freight on food grains due by Government for this week

NAGPUR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1874, on 27½ miles open

	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried.	Receipts		Total traffic receipts.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	1 38	9 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0	70 0 0	70 19 0	63 10 0
per mile of railway			3 5 0		26 0 0	2 13 0	6 0 0
or previous 4 weeks of half year	18	10 0 0	16 18 0	25 0 0	1845 0 0	184 10 0	647 8 0
Total for 6 weeks	7 180	5 00 0 0	55 10 0	34,931 0	2,554 0 0	285 8 0	810 18
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 063	1 04 8 1	104 19 0	5 308 10	437 7 9	43 15 0	148 14 0
per mile of railway or per half year	50	3 5 2	3 17 0	198 4	16 0 10	1 12 1	5 9 1
Total for corresponding date of previous year	1 712	6 50 7 11	656 1 0	33,918 20	2,792 11 0	279 5 3	935 6 3



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RELIEF WORKS IN PART OF THE SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the correspondence noted below for the information of local officers, and their attention is invited thereto.

No. 1035, dated Fort William, the 19th February 1874.

Memo. from—COLONEL J. E. T. NICOLLS, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

THE undersigned has the honor to forward for information the annexed extract (paragraphs 7, 8, 13 to 17, and 22) from a

No. 801, dated the 14th instant. report of an inspection made by the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Circle, between the 7th and 13th instant, on relief works in part of the Shahabad District.

Extract from an Inspection Report No. 801, dated 14th February 1874, from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, on Relief Works in part of the Shahabad District, between the 7th and 13th of February 1874.

PARA. 7. I remarked in driving along the line the good effects of the measures taken by Baboo Teeluck Sing, a Rajpoot of Barji, in October last; the rubber crops, as far as the eye

could reach on each side of the road, seemed, in splendid condition; water was still flowing into the excavations all along the road-side, and is being utilized in irrigation channels.

8. Mr. McNamara, the Executive Engineer, informs me that the zemindar, at a cost of about Rs. 400, had banked up the Durgowty River, and, with the aid of Rajputahs succeeded in irrigating a tract of land which Mr. McNamara estimates at 30,000 beegahs extending over twenty-six villages. I do not enter into details of the great benefit conferred on the people by Baboo Teeluck Sing, as I conclude the matter has been brought to the notice of Government by the civil authorities; but I am surprised that similar steps were not taken in other parts of the district to utilize running streams of a similar nature to the Durgowty. The benefit to the country would have been enormous.

13. This very useful village road has been repaired by Mr. Newland, of Mussahya; From Bhabooa to Bhugwanpore, five miles Factory, from district funds, at a cost of Rs. 10 a mile. It requires raising here and there; and if it is considered necessary hereafter that it should form a relief work, it should be continued from Bhugwanpore through Rajghat to open out the traffic from the plateau on the hills where a tract already exists.

14. This is a country road eight miles in length, skirting the foot of the hills and run almost parallel to the line of the Main Western Canal about From Bhugwanpore to Chynepore. to be carried out; it has been repaired by Mr. Newland, o Mussahya, and culverts have been constructed.

15. The road is in very good order, and appears to be a useful line of communication from the hills to Durgowty on the Grand Trunk Road; much traffic in lime, stone, hides ~~spices~~ rice, &c., passes along the line.

16. The above line ceases near Chynepore, through which runs the road from Bhabooa From Chynepore to Hatta and on to Durgowty on the Grand Trunk Road, fourteen miles I would recommend that the Bhugwanpore road should be raised and re-aligned so as to meet the Bhabooa road which runs on to Hatta; this might be a relief work if required but I imagine the canal works will absorb all the labor in the neighbourhood when it is once started.

17. I found about 450 men, women, and children, at work on the road between Hatta and Durgowty. This appeared to be the only spot where want had induced the people to come and work, and the look of the country round showed how the rice crops had failed. I however remarked, with regard to the returns sent in of the different classes of people employed on these relief works, that it does not follow that because the returns show that artisans and handicraftsmen seek work on the roads, that these are men who have actually left their several trade for road-making; but that though they are weavers, &c., by caste or families, many of them have never even learnt their trade, but have been from their infancy employed in agricultural labor, and are used to earthwork.

22. Near Matianee, in the 375th mile, I observed that the water from the Durgowty was still flowing into the ditches and tanks along the road-side, and was carried away over the country by artificial irrigation channels. The embankment across the river, noticed in my 7th paragraph, is near Matianee; the crops for miles on each side of the road were magnificent

LIBERALITY OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN

No. 896—S R., dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 185T dated 15th February, reporting that the Maharajah of Burdwan has at his own cost organised a charitable relief department for his estates, with centres at Burdwan, Culna, and Ohinsurah.

2. In reply, I am to request you to convey to His Highness an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgment of this fresh instance of the Maharajah's liberality to the poor and suffering. The Lieutenant-Governor felt sure that he was warranted in informing the Government of India, as he did a few weeks back, that in Burdwan our having the Maharajah to rely upon was a great consolation under the present circumstances of that district. The facts reported by you have quite justified His Honor's expectations.

No. 185T., dated Burdwan, the 15th February 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of the memorandum dated 11th instant, from His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan regarding the formation of a relief department at His Highness' own cost in the district of Burdwan. The relief centres will be at Burdwan and at Culna, with a branch at Chinsurah in Hooghly. The Maharajah has made this arrangement in compliance with my suggestion that he should undertake the care of the poor of the district as he did in 1866; and in addition to this, he has written to me to say that he is prepared to do anything else that is necessary for charitable purposes. His Highness' present action is only a continuation of numerous deeds of charity and liberality for which he has always been distinguished, and I have no doubt that it will meet with the suitable acknowledgment of Government.

MEMORANDUM.

I HAVE formed a relief department for the purpose of more efficiently alleviating the distress which is likely to ensue to the poor of the Burdwan Raj during the time of scarcity. This department will be known as the Maharajah's relief department. I have placed it under the direct control and superintendence of my nephew, Lala Bena Beharee Burmah, and my Secretary, Mr. Miller, at Burdwan, until my arrival at that place. The relief will be under the charge of my debutter member, Baboo Bungsee Gopal, and at Culna after my departure the relief works will be supervised by Lala Mancek Chand Kapoor and Dr. Baboo Mohendro Lall Goopto, medical officer in charge of my dispensary. At Chinsurah the relief work will be under the darogah of the rajbarce. All reports; however, will be made to Lala Bena Behary Burmah and Mr. Miller, who will submit weekly general statements through me to the Commissioner.

Rice is now being purchased at places where cheaper rates prevail, and orders for further importation have been given. The department will be guided by circumstances as to the manner in which the relief may be most effectively administered. At the present time it is intended to make two depôts for the relief of the very poor, one at Culna and one at Burdwan, as was done in 1866. The gift of food will be limited to the old and infirm men and the women and children. All persons fit for labor will be provided with work on the relief works, and the overseer of the latter will receive orders to admit all able-bodied people and give them work. It is also intended to keep as many skilled workmen as possible off the relief works, by providing them with work in their own trade. By these means I hope that if the department works energetically and heartily much suffering may be alleviated.

MAHTAB CHUNDER,

RAJBAREE, CULNA, the 11th February 1874.

Burdwan Maharaj Udheeraj.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																		
<i>Western Districts.</i>																		
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	A 11 8	11 4	18 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	12 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	12 4	12 4	17 8	13 8	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 6	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 8 to 22 0	18 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 28 0	E 8 8 and 9 0	8 0 and 8 8	10 0	11 0 and 11 8	10 0 and 10 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	F 8 0 and 10 0	8 0 and 10 0	17 8	11 4	11 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central Districts.</i>																		
Calcutta	D 12 0	11 0	...	D 14 0	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pargunnahs	10 8	10 8 to 12 4	13 2 to 13 5	13 4	16 0	20 0 to 21 8	8 5	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	12 5	12 5	12 4	19 0	19 0	26 10	11 7	11 0	13 15	11 10	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	11 8	11 4	22 0	15 0	14 8	30 0	...	...	...
Dinapore	9 8	10 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	24 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	12 0	23 0	12 4	12 8	24 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	...	...	...
Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 4	10 14 to 11 4	21 0	13 8	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	11 4	11 4	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 5	16 5	11 4	11 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	19 0	13 8	13 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	15 0	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	15 0	14 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling*	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 0	...	11 4	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
Dacca	12 8	13 0	12 0	21 0	25 0	40 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzedpore	D 12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge* ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	13 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	22 8	17 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet*	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	L 16 10	17 8	25 0	19 4	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong*	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	M 13 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally* ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	N 11 0	13 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah*	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah*	7 1	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 6	16 0	16 8	35 5	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for week ending 31st January received after the publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

A Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 11 to 12-4 seers, and of common rice from 12-10 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

B Coarse rice sold at 14-6 seers per rupee.

C Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E Coarse rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12 seers per rupee.

F 10 0 and 10 0 seers, and many rice at 10 seers per rupee.

Unmentioned Districts of Bengal on the 21st February 1874.

PER SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

WHEAT MILLET— HOLM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Th.	S.	Ch.	Th.	S.	Ch.	Th.	S.	Ch.	Th.	S.	Ch.	Th.	S.	Ch.	Th.	S.	Ch.	
BENGAL.																		
Western Districts																		
...	13 0	13 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 1	Burdwan.
...	18 0	18 0	35 0	13 12	14 4	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 8	Bancoorah.
...	12 0	11 12	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 1	8 1	8 12	Mitnapore.
...	12 0	12 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly
...	13 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	Howrah.
Central Districts																		
0 12 3	13 8	13 0	...	13 8	12 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
D	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 4	13 1	16 0	25 0	13 5	13 5	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 5	8 4	8 12	21-Pergunnahs.
...	13 10	14 9	26 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nudda.
...	11 8	12 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	D	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	13 12	14 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinapore.
...	15 0	14 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	13 8	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 1	7 1	...	Rajshahye.
...	14 1	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 13	11 4	11 0	128 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Rungpore.
...	9 12	9 12	14 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bozrah.
...	12 0	12 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	Pubna.
...	7 0	7 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	Dageehing.*
...	12 0	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Julpore.
Cooh Behar.†																		
Eastern District																		
...	14 0	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	7 10	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 8	...	...	130 0	140 0	...	8 1	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.*
...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing.
...	11 8	11 8	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 1	8 1	8 0	Sylhet.*
...	Cachar.†
...	11 8	11 8	17 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.*
...	9 0	10 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Naakhali.*
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.*
...	20 0	320 0	...	7 1	7 1	8 0	Chittagong II Tracts.*
...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.*

G Price of common rice at the sub-divisions range, from 11-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

H Coarse rice at 15-4 seers per rupee.

I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10-12 seers to 13 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 16-8 seers per rupee.

J Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-4 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

K Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 6 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 17-8 to 21 seers per rupee.

M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 16-4 to 22 seers per rupee.

N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 18 seers per rupee.

O Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 14-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																
			WHEAT.						BARLEY.						RICE, BEST SORT.						RICE, COMMON.						PULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.								
			Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.				
			S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.			
28	Patna	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	24	0	19	0	19	0	31	4	11	0	12	0	...	13	0	13	0	21	0	...	18	0	...	
29	Gya	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	12	8	14	8	14	0	34	8	8	4	8	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	19	8	...	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	14	0	14	8	16	0	17	8	18	0	30	0	11	0	11	8	14	0	11	8	11	12	19	0	16	0	16	8	...	
31	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	12	0	11	0	11	0	17	8	9	8	9	0	21	0	10	8	10	0	22	0	...	...	...	...
32	Sarun	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	0	14	0	17	0	30	0	8	4	8	4	14	0	13	0	12	12	22	0	...	...	...	...
33	Chumpan	...	...	...	...	11	12	11	12	14	0	13	12	13	0	25	0	9	8	9	8	13	0	11	0	11	4	27	0	...	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	13	6	13	6	13	6	21	0	19	9	34	6	9	4	8	4	13	6	12	6	11	5	21	0	...	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	...	13	4	13	4	12	0	...	15	2	...	...	8	13	8	13	17	11	12	0	11	0	25	4	...	...	...	...
36	Purneah	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	12	0	...	...	30	0	7	0	7	0	25	0	9	0	8	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...
37	Southal Pergunnahs	11	0	11	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	35	0	10	0	10	8	16	0	11	0	12	0	23	0	17	0	20	0	30	0
ORISSA.																																			
38	Cuttack*	...	...	...	...	13	2	13	2	15	12	...	...	...	...	21	0	21	0	24	15	26	4	26	4	30	3	...	...	...	...	...
39	Poorce*	...	...	...	...	13	2	11	13	13	2	...	...	...	...	18	6	18	6	27	9	23	10	23	10	34	2	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	25	0	33	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																																			
South-West Frontier Agency.																																			
41	Hazareebaugh*	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	15	0	...	12	0	24	0	7	8	8	0	11	0	12	8	12	8	18	0	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga*	11	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	15	0	14	0	16	0	17	0	16	0	18	0	
43	Singbhoom*	12	0	12	0	14	0	22	0	12	0	16	0	24	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	
44	Maunbhoom	10	0	10	0	11	8	20	0	20	0	20	0	14	0	14	0	24	0	14	8	14	8	26	0	32	0	32	0	40	0
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																																			
45	Goalpara†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Kamroop†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Darrung*	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Nowgong†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Sebsaugor*	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Luckimpore*	7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	6	8	6	8	7	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	
51	Naga Hills.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Garohills.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for week ending 31st January received after the publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

D In the interior only.

P The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millets 13 to 17, and maize 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Q Price of best rice in the interior is 9-8 seers, and of common rice ranges from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee; peas 17, mussoor, pulse, jowar, and millet, 18-8 seers.

R The price of best rice 8-5 to 12-8 seers and of common rice from 8-12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st February 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BARDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 21th* Feb. 1874	Nil	There have been slight showers at Cutwa and Boodhood: the weather has been warmer all over the district. The cold weather crops, especially potatoes, are doing extremely well. Fever as before.
	2 Bancoorah, 21st " "	Nil	Dry and rapidly becoming hot; several mornings foggy. Sugarcane being cut, as also some other of the cold weather crops; boro paddy being sown in a few places. Small-pox showing a tendency to decrease.
	3 Beerbhoom, 21st " "	Nil	Clear and hot; mornings occasionally foggy. No change in the state of the crops since last report. Export by rail, chiefly to Bhargulpore and Patna Divisions, 6,319 maunds. Price of rice slightly fallen.
	4 Midnapore, 21st " "	.....	Cold in the early part of the week, but the hot weather seems now to have set in. State of crops unchanged since last report. Sporadic cholera in almost every police station.
	5 Hooghly, 21st " "	Nil	Clear; wind chiefly from north and south. Potato crop is almost gathered, sugarcane nearly half cut, it was a fair outturn. Lands are being ploughed for next year's crops. Sporadic cholera about.
	Howrah, 21st " "	23	Warm and fair. The boro paddy has now been almost all planted out from the nurseries and continues to do very well. The late rain has benefited all crops, and has allowed of the fields being prepared for the next large rice crop.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
RESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 21th† Feb. 1874.	Nil	Warmer. The sky has been clear, with the exception of Monday when it was overcast. Few crops on the ground. Tobacco injured by the late rains. Barley looks flourishing. Ploughing going on for the next early rice crop, which will this year be sown on a larger scale than usual. Fever abating at Basirhat and Barrackpore. Cholera appears to have disappeared from Nybatty and Kalighuge; a few cases reported from Hasnabad, Badmia, and Dighanga.
	7 Nuddea, 21st " "	Nil	Seasonable, but perhaps a little warmer than usual. Date-sugar, linseed and tobacco (and in some parts pulses) are said to have been injured by the rain. Upon the whole, however, great good was done by it. In most parts of the district coarse rice can be had for less than Rs. 3 per maund. There have been outbreaks of cholera in a few villages. Medicines have been sent, and an extra native doctor applied for.
	8 Jessore, 21st " "	05	Clear, but occasionally misty in the mornings. Wind westerly; a little rain in the beginning of the week. Indigo spring sowings have commenced. The newly-sown teel (oil-seed) and boro rice getting on well. The baran annam (late rice) has been gathered, and has given in the south of the district a 12-anna crop, and in some places more. Prices continue much the same.
ANUPSHAHAR DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad, 21st " "	Nil	No rain fell during the week; occasionally misty; getting much warmer. There is no change as regards the crops; they are progressing favorably. The outturn of mulberry is expected to be very good. Cultivators of the plant will derive much assistance from the sales for the next silk <i>harvest</i> . Prices have fallen slightly in some places and risen in others. There is a slight diminution in small-pox cases.
	10 Dinagpore, 21st " "	Nil	A little rain in one or two places the early part of the week; otherwise bright sunshining weather; wind generally from west. Planting out of the boro rice is being carried on in places; some of the earlier planted rice has suffered from the cold, but should recover now that the weather is warmer. Preparations for the bhadoi (early rice) sowings being pushed on everywhere.
	11 Maldah, 21st " "	Nil	Fair weather, favorable to the growing of the cold weather crops and to the transplanting of the boro paddy, all of which promise a favorable yield, if nothing unforeseen occurs to injure them. Prices stationary. Relief works affording occupation in distressed tracts.
	12 Rajshahye, 21st Feb. 1874	Nil	Mornings generally foggy; slight rain reported from all thannahs; a little hail fell in Baraigon, Nattore, and Pooten, most at the latter place, where it did some damage. The cold weather crops, wheat, barley, millet, &c., have improved; mhar and kharsa (pulses) and grata and peas have suffered from the rain, but the extent of the injury is not great. Transplanting of boro rice continues favorably. Ploughing for the next early and late rice sowings are going on. Prices of rice continue stationary. In Singra and in some parts of Tannore rice has been sold at 15 seers per rupee. Nine deaths out of 12 cases of cholera reported from Manik.

* Telegram of the 24th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 24th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
13	Rangpore, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Rather warm for the time of the year. Slight showers at Bhowaniganje. All the winter crops are doing well; wheat in the south of the district is particularly flourishing. No more rain is needed at present. Aus or early rice is being sown much more extensively than usual. The price of rice varies from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 5 per maund in different parts of the district.
14	Bograh, 21st " "	Nil	Fine and favorable weather. Sugarcane and mustard are being cut; a good yield of both is expected. Favorable reports of other cold weather crops.
15	Pabna, 21st " "	0-27	Weather warm. Heavy fogs in the morning, favorable for crops and for agriculture. Sugarcane still being cut and manufactured. It is considered to be a 16-anna yield. The report as to the cold weather crops and the jully and boro paddy is the same as last week. Ploughing is going on vigorously to get the land in order for the principal sowings of the early and late rice. Prices are inclined to fall. General health better.
16	Darjeeling, 21st " "	Nil	Bright and clear days. There are no crops of any importance on the ground; the fields are now cleared. Prices are about the same as last week.
17	Julpigoree, 21st " "	Nil	Fine weather. The last few days have been much warmer, and promise early hot weather. There is no change in the prospect of crops; great activity has been and is being shown in the preparation of land for the coming early rice crop, and larger quantities of land than usual are being brought under cultivation for this purpose. There is a slight rise in price of rice, but it varies daily, and on the whole prices may be said to be tolerably steady. Less grain is now brought into the market. This is, it is believed, in part due to the fact that the people begin to feel they have parted with all the grain they can afford. Exportation less brisk, but in parts still going on. Average price of common rice 13-8 seers per rupee. Apprehension is expressed by some of the inhabitants that the stock of grain in the district will not supply the wants of the people. If so, it will be the result of improvidence on part of the people themselves.
	CoochBehar, 21st " "	Nil	Fine. Wheat and pulses very promising, and millets coming up well. Aus or early rice is being sown extensively under favorable circumstances. Tobacco promises well in most parts. In the extreme south the poor are pinched by the high price of rice, and there are more than a thousand labourers on the relief works.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
18	Dacca, 24th* Feb. 1874	Nil	Cloudy and foggy three days; remaining days of the week fair; weather hot. Prospects of crops same as before.
19	Furzedpore, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Excepting on Thursday, bright and clear throughout the week. At Goalundo on that day there was a drizzle, and 0.1 inches of rain fell. Wind variable. Little change since last week in the prospects of the winter crops; the bright sunny and dry weather has proved beneficial. Coarse rice has risen in price slightly at Furzedpore and Gopalgunge. It is also dearer at Bhanga owing to exportation. At Goalundo it remains the same, but it has fallen at Madareepore on account of the dealers and purchasers having left the place in consequence of the prices of last week not tempting them to purchase for exportation.
20	Backergunge, 14th Feb. 1874.	83	Weather close and oppressive. Prospects of crops not good; the rain has done harm to the cold weather crops.
21	Mymensing, 21st Feb. 1874.	0-19	Heavy rain on the 14th February; the weather since then has been variable, generally fine, but on some days cloudy, with a few drops of rain. Temperature low for the time of the year. The spring rice crop promises to be a good one, and an unusually large area is being prepared for aus or early sowings. The price of food has risen during the week, owing to unfavorable reports of the amount of stocks in hand.
22	Sylhet, 14th " "	2-56	Cloudy nearly the whole of the week. There have been rains since Tuesday last. The rain has done some good to the cultivation of the autumn or late rice crop. The cultivation of the aus or early rice crop is stopped for the rain. The price of rice is rising. In the sudder station table rice sold at 16-10 seers and common rice at 19-4 seers per rupee. Nearly 1,000 maunds of rice and 2,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places. No further information about cholera, but small-pox has appeared in the station.
23	Cachar,		Return not received.
24	Chittagong, 14th " "	1-32	Heavy rain on the 14th February. The weather remaining threatening. The mustard, as a whole, will be a 12-anna crop. The heavy rain will do more harm than good to tobacco and chillies, though it will soften the ground for ploughing.
25	Noakhully, 14th " "	0-78	The weather during the week has been cloudy and rainy. High winds from south and south-east prevailed. It is reported that the cold weather crops are suffering from want of sun and too much rain. The price of both kinds of rice has risen again.
26	Tipperah, 14th " "	41	Generally cloudy; it has rained four days out of seven. The rain has done no harm to any crops. It has done good to the cold weather crops and to the boro rice, cheena and kawni (millets). The price of rice is increasing daily. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported from the sub-division.

* Telegram of the 24th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 14th Feb. 1874.	1.53	Fall of rain on the 13th and 14th February: cloudy throughout the week. The mustard has nearly been gathered. The outturn is said to be a 12-anna one. The hill men are engaged in joom cutting.
	Hill Tipperah, 11th Feb 1874.	2.05	Pretty heavy rain on the 11th and 12th February; strong gusts of wind from the south-west. No change in the state of the crops. Coarse rice selling at Rs. 2-3 per maund.
BEHAR:			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 23rd* " "	Rainfall not perceptible in the gauge.	On the 23rd February a very slight shower of rain; weather cloudy, with occasional breaks of sunshine. Prospects of the cold weather crops continue to be good. A few cases of small-pox in the sudder sub-division.
	29 Gya, 21st " "	Nil	Weather cool. A very slight fall of rain on the 21st February at the sudder station. The prospects of the cold weather crops are good. The mussoor (pulse) and peas are being harvested. Prices show a tendency to fall. Health of the district good.
	30 Shahabad, 21st " "	Nil	No rain; weather clear and bright; prevailing wind west; cloudy on the 21st February. Prospects good. Wheat, peas and khesaree pulse are being gathered. The peas, rahur and mus-soor (pulses) have suffered both from the frost and rain; and will not give such a full outturn as was expected. Cheena (millet) is being sown in different directions. General health good.
	31 Tirhoot, 21st " "	Nil	Cloudy, westerly wind prevailing. In the Hajipore sub-division there is no change since last report. The rahur pulse and other crops in the Mohowah Elaka which the sub-divisional officer has just seen are remarkably fine. That officer reports that he sees no reason to alter the opinion which he wrote last week. In the Tajpore sub-division, the late rains are said to have done more good than it was expected they would to the crops on the ground. Mustard is being cut, as also tobacco. It is impossible yet to estimate the extent of the recent sowings of mung and kawoi, and cheena (millet), some of which have germinated. Prices have fallen slightly. In the Madhubani sub-division, some mung (pulse) and cheena (millet) have been sown, the police even report in large quantities, but the Collector does not think such is the case. Rahur (pulse) and other crops do not promise any better. In the Durbhangah sub-division the mustard is being gathered in places and is a good crop, being nowhere less than ten annas and in some localities fully twelve annas. The rahur (pulse) continues to give every promise of being a 10-anna crop. Peas and wheat, except in isolated localities, are very poor, and oats still worse. There has been a good deal of cheena (millet) sown during the week; on the whole it is evident that, with the exception of rahur (pulse), no great aid will be derived from the year's cold weather crop. Tobacco looks fair, but it will be under an average crop. In the Sectamarhee sub-division, the reports received from all sides show that the barley and wheat, rahur (pulse) and gram are coming on well after the rain that fell in the previous week. The timely fall of rain on the 6th February has enabled the ryots to sow cheena (millet), moong (pulse), sama and kawoi (millet). Rahur (pulse) crop will be cut within a fortnight. The public health is good. The cattle are in good condition. In the sudder sub-division the prospects remain pretty much the same.
	32 Sarun, 21st " "	Nil	Weather fair and seasonable till the 20th; cloudy on the 21st; west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. Peas, mustard, and mussoor pulse are being harvested. Wheat and barley ripening; rahur pulse doing well. Poppy in flower and giving out pods. Ryots are actively engaged in sowing cheena (millet) and planting sugarcane. Indigo seed in some of the factories is being put in the ground. Mango is in blossom. New peas and mussoor pulse are coming into the market. Prices have fallen.
	33 Chumparun, 21st " "	Nil	East and west winds. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue for the most part good, but blight is reported from some parts of the district and hail from the neighbourhood of Bagana, but no great damage is stated to have taken place. Prices of food much the same as last week.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	34 Monghyr, 21st " "	Nil	Set fair. Cold weather crops generally looking very well. The wheat is an average crop; if no unforeseen calamity occurs a 12-anna crop will be cut.
	35 Bhagulpore, 21st " "	1	No report yet received from the interior. Prospect of crops in all sub-divisions favorable. Health good.
	36 Patnaeh, 21st " "	Nil	Getting very hot. The toori (mustard) crop is nearly all cut and in the south being exchanged for rice. Wheat is in ear. Kawoi (millet) and early rice (jamira and julli) are being sown.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Getting warm, the end of the week saw a great increase in temperature. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week in Rajmehal. Cheena (millet) seems to be getting on well. Ploughing still active.

* Telegram of the 23rd February, received on the 24th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 23rd.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
SSA.			
38	Cuttack, 24th* Feb. 1874	Nil	Weather cloudy and warm. Dalua paddy thriving well. Cold weather crops in very good condition. Public health good.
39	Pooree, 14th " "	Nil	Warm and occasionally cloudy, with strong winds. The harvest of the late rice crop has been completed and the outturn is very fair. Berhi and koolthi pulses have been very nearly completely gathered with a good outturn. White moong is flowering. The result and prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole fair. The sowings of the dalua rice crop are approaching completion and are doing well. The sugarcane crop has been fully gathered in with a good outturn. Cotton is thriving well. The mango trees are beginning to bear fruit, but it is indifferent owing to the late rain. The tillage of the soil for the cultivation of the ensuing paddy crop is going on busily owing to the moisture left on the ground by the late rains. Purchases of grain for export continue on a moderate scale, and prices are generally almost stationary. Public health on the whole good.
40	Balasore, 21st " "	Nil	Getting warmer. Ploughing going on actively; general prospects improved in Bhadruck, especially in pergunnah Sosoh. Price of rice unaltered in the district. Two outbreaks of small-pox and a few deaths from cholera reported. Some cattle disease in the Bhadruck and Jellasore portions of the district.
IOA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazareebaugh, 14th Feb. 1874.	.....	The weather had been fine till the 13th February, when it became overcast and a little rain fell; it has again cleared off. Strong westerly wind. The rain of the last week has in every way improved the prospects. The crops in the ground have benefited, and cultivators are actively engaged in tilling lands. Prices stationary. Public health good.
42	Lohardugga, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Bright and warm, with high wind. The reports of the crops, especially from Palamow, are more cheering. The sub-divisional officer reports that the prospects are doubled owing to the late rain, and that a 10 to 12-anna outturn may be expected, but unfortunately the area under cultivation is very small. Ploughing and cultivation are still going on.
43	Singbhoom, 14th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Fine weather during the week, but since the last two days there have been indications of more rain. Nothing on the ground save a little rahur and mussoorie (pulses) and gram; these looking well. Cattle disease reported from several parts of the district. Public health good.
44	Maunbhoom, 21st " "	Nil	Clouds gathering again. Weather growing steadily warmer day by day. Crops still on the ground (wheat, barley and gram) are doing well. Of mohwa, most important crop, a good yield is expected.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.			
45	Goalparah " "	.....	Return not received.
46	Kamroop " "	.....	Return not received.
47	Durrung, 14th " "	0.73	Unsettled temperature and direction of wind very changeable; large amount of clouds going south-west to north-east. Spring crops are being sown in many parts of the district and preparations for sowing are going on in the other parts. The mustard crop comes out well. Much sickness among the cattle reported from extreme east of the district.
48	Nowgong " "	.....	Return not received.
49	Secbsaugor, 14th " "	0.47	Weather cloudy for the most part of the week. The last two evenings were tolerably warm. There was a little rain on the 8th February. No change since last report.
50	Luckimpore, 14th " "	0.83	The weather is getting perceptibly hotter; days generally cloudy; rain on two days, and on the night of the 12th February a heavy squall of wind. The mustard crop is a good one on the churs, and middling on the main land. Preparation of land for the aus or early rice crop has been commenced. Public health good.
51	Naga Hills " "	.....	Return not received.
52	Khaai & Jynteah Hills " "	.....	Return not received.
53	Garo Hills " "	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 24th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 24th February 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 7th February 1874.	Rain from 8th to 14th February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	3 04	0 08	5 22	14th Feb.		
		Catwa ...	4 10	0 60	6 53	ditto.		
		Culia ...	3 08	0 32	5 47	ditto.		
		Bood-Bood ...	3 19	0 43	4 76	ditto.		
		Rancegunga ...	3 12	0 03	4 17	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	5 21	0 47	6 38	ditto.		
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah ...	2 71	Nil	4 16	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	3 59	Nil	4 12	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	2 23	0 24	4 06	ditto.		
		Turelook ...	5 12	0 22	6 39	ditto.		
		Gumbetta ...	1 00	Nil	5 50	ditto.		
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office	5 48	0 78	7 01	ditto.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.	
			5 19	0 89	6 98	ditto.		
		Hooghly ...	3 59	0 47	4 90	ditto.		
	Serampore ...	3 85	0 12	4 51	ditto.			
Howrah	Howrah ...	3 26	0 23	4 04	ditto.			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	2 50	1 10	4 80	ditto.		
		Calcutta ...	3 35	0 03	4 09	ditto.		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	3 31	0 89	6 15	ditto.		
			Jail ...	3 27	0 80	5 02	ditto.	
		Russeerhaut ...	1 21	0 23	2 19	ditto.		
		Baraset ...	3 40	0 22	4 29	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour ...	2 72	0 63	3 74	ditto.		
		Barriore ...	1 70	0 22	2 13	ditto.		
		Satkhurah ...	2 17	0 61	3 15	ditto.		
		Barackpore ...	4 2	0 10	4 77	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum ...	2 27	0 10	3 00	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	1 37	0 26	5 90	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.	
		Bongong ...	1 52	Nil	1 52	ditto.		
		Mehermore ...	3 27	0 55	4 15	ditto.		
		Choodangah ...	3 08	0 36	5 17	ditto.		
		Kooshteah ...	2 16	0 26	3 77	ditto.		
		Ranaghat ...	2 53	0 75	6 13	ditto.		
	Jessore	Jessore ...	2 25	0 10	4 77	ditto.		
		Nurail ...	2 06	0 20	4 43	ditto.		
		Khoolea ...	2 52	1 30	5 92	ditto.		
		Jenadah ...	3 09	0 95	5 63	ditto.		
		Bagirhaut ...	1 87	1 37	4 14	ditto.		
		Magoorah ...	2 82	0 70	4 13	ditto.		
	MOORSHEDABAD.	Berhampore ...	1 80	0 13	3 03	ditto.		
Ramporehaut ...		2 37	Nil	3 13	ditto.			
City Moorshedabad ...		1 94	0 12	2 94	ditto.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.		
Jangipore ...		1 17	0 30	2 03	ditto.			
Azimgunge ...		1 90	Nil	2 64	ditto.			
	Lalgolla ...	1 64	Nil	2 09	ditto.	Received up to 13th Feb.		
Dinapore	Dinapore ...	1 60	0 22	1 95	ditto.			
Maldah	Maldah ...	1 19	0 03	1 77	ditto.			
RAJSHAHYE.	Rajshahye ... { Beaulah ...	2 24	0 30	2 99	ditto.			
		Nattore ...	1 80	0 56	4 27	ditto.		
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	1 20	0 25	5 35	ditto.			
	Rhowanigunge ...	0 98	Nil	2 08	ditto.			
	Titalya ...	0 85	0 10	2 15	ditto.			
Bograh	Bograh ...	5 10	0 26	8 15	ditto.			
Pubna	Pubna ...	1 62	0 27	2 44	ditto.			
	Serajgunge ...	0 52	0 25	2 27	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	15th Jan.			
		{ Hospital ...	0 84	0 16	1 00	14th Feb.		
Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	0 76	0 02	1 91	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 3rd Jan.		
	Fallacotta ...	1 19	0 19	2 29	ditto.			
	Bodah ...	0 82	0 16	2 28	ditto.			
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	0 63	Nil	2 03	ditto.			
Bhutan Dooars	Buxa ...	0 85	Not rec.	1 31	7th Feb.			

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 25, 1874.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 7th February 1874.	Rain from 8th to 14th February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	1.38	0.20	2.40	14th Feb.	
		{ Hospital ...	1.33	0.20	2.41	ditto.	
		{ Mousheegunge ...	0.94	0.02	2.37	ditto.	
		{ Manickganj ...	1.83	0.23	2.05	ditto.	
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore ...	1.92	0.75	3.83	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	3.70	0.34	4.98	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul ...	1.14	2.53	4.64	ditto.	
		Perazepore ...	0.61	1.01	2.32	ditto.	
		Madairpore ...	1.16	0.42	2.72	ditto.	Not rec. 4th to 10th.
		Patuakhally ...	0.29	1.70	2.27	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Dowlatkhan ...	1.15	2.10	3.95	ditto.	
		Mymensing ...	3.03	0.81	4.98	ditto.	
		Jamulpore ...	2.52	1.26	4.74	ditto.	
		Attnah ...	2.05	0.50	2.98	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Kishoregunge ...	2.45	1.09	5.57	ditto.	
		Sylhet ...	1.34	2.91	6.06	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	1.35	Not rec.	2.39	7th Feb.	
		Hylakandy ...	1.34	ditto	4.3	ditto	Not rec. 4th to 10th
		Koyah ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.40	2.30	2.70	11th Feb.	
		{ Jail ...	0.43	2.31	2.77	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.05	7th Feb.	
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	0.86	1.78	2.88	14th Feb.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	0.66	0.94	2.70	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	0.67	3.70	5.34	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	0.38	1.53	2.11	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.48	2.05	3.97	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.58	Nil	1.04	ditto.	
		Behar ...	1.82	Nil	2.27	ditto.	
		Barh ...	1.05	Nil	1.34	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	0.60	Nil	0.80	ditto.	
	Gya	{ Cantonment	0.32	Nil	0.77	ditto.	
		Gya ...	1.25	Nil	2.52	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	1.86	Nil	2.46	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	0.17	Nil	1.36	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad ...	0.89	Nil	1.06	ditto.	
		Arrah ...	1.09	Nil	1.31	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	1.04	Nil	1.70	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 14th
		Buxar ...	1.00	Nil	1.00	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Blubooah ...	0.57	Nil	1.01	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore ...	0.80	Not rec.	0.89	7th Feb.	
		Dublaingah ...	0.89	ditto	1.08	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	0.63	ditto	1.01	ditto.	
	Sarun	Mudhubani ...	0.76	ditto	0.84	ditto.	
		Seetamarree ...	0.70	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
		Tajpore ...	0.40	Nil	1.00	14th Feb.	
		Chuprah ...	0.87	Not rec.	1.09	7th Feb.	
	Chumparun	Sewan ...	0.77	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
		Moteehari ...	1.10	Nil	1.10	14th Feb.	
	Monghyr	Bettiah ...	1.00	Nil	1.10	ditto.	
		Monghyr ...	1.24	Nil	1.44	ditto.	
		Beroosera ...	0.96	Nil	1.27	ditto.	
		Jamouie ...	1.02	0.10	4.02	ditto.	
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	1.39	Nil	1.72	ditto.	
		Soopool ...	0.83	Nil	1.00	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah ...	0.94	Nil	1.04	ditto.	
		Banka ...	1.40	Nil	2.28	ditto.	
	Purneah	Sunborsa ...	1.09	Nil	1.42	ditto.	
Purneah ...		1.57	Nil	1.64	ditto.		
Sontal Pergunnahs.	Kishengunge ...	1.20	0.21	2.05	ditto.		
	Arrareah ...	1.95	Nil	2.31	ditto.		
	Deoghur ...	2.11	Nil	2.31	ditto.		
	Jamtara ...	Not rec.	Not rec.				
	Rajmehal ...	0.20	Nil	0.80	14th Feb.		
	Muheshpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.				
	Nya-Doomka ...	0.11	Nil	1.96	14th Feb.		
	Godda ...	0.60	0.15	2.75	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 7th February 1874.	Rain from 8th to 14th February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	RISSA.	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	1'10	0'30	3'55	14th Feb.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	1'83	0'40	4'05	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jajipore ...	1'90	Nil	2'80	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Kendrapara ...	Nil	0'30	1'00	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jugatsingapore ...	0'60	Nil	0'75	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	0'90	Nil	1'00	ditto.	
		Pooree ... { Pooree ...	1'00	Nil	1'00	ditto.	
		Pooree ... { Khurdah ...	1'54	0'04	2'03	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Balasore ...	3'07	Not rec.	3'40	7th Feb.	
		Balasore ... { Bhuddruck ...	3'68	ditto	5'45	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Jellapore ...	2'71	ditto	5'01	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Sorah ...	0'82	ditto	1'50	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Chandbally ...	1'19	ditto	1'64	ditto.	
		Cuttack Tributary Mehals Sambalpure ...	Not rec.	ditto	Nil	10th Jan.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail ...	2'91	0'01	3'71	14th Feb.	
		Hazareebaugh ... { Dispensary ...	3'09	Nil	3'95	ditto.	
		Pachumba ...	2'95	Nil	3'33	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Ranchee ...	3'14	Nil	4'50	ditto.	
		Palamow ...	1'75	Nil	3'40	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	3'64	Nil	4'41	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom	Purulia ...	2'67	0'20	4'94	ditto.	
		Gobindpore ...	4'10	Nil	4'98	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah ...	1'06	Not rec.	1'45	7th Feb.	
		Dhoobree ...	0'63	ditto	0'63	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatti ...	1'36	0'48	2'40	14th Feb.	
		Burpetlah ...	1'27	1'63	4'09	ditto.	
	Durrung	Tezporo ...	0'91	Not rec.	1'09	7th Feb. ...	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Mungledye ...	1'84	ditto	2'00	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong ...	0'78	ditto	1'02	ditto.	
	Soebsaugor	Seebsaugor ...	1'76	ditto	4'08	ditto.	
		Golaghat ...	2'47	ditto	4'26	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	1'81	ditto	3'31	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	2'55	ditto	4'38	ditto.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur ...	0'74	ditto	2'27	ditto.	
		North Luckimpore ...	1'09	ditto	2'44	ditto.	
		Suddya ...	1'25	ditto	4'15	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting ...	Not rec.	ditto	1'20	31st Jan.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ...	1'81	ditto	2'48	7th Feb.	
		Jaowai ...	Not rec.	ditto	0'68	31st Jan. ...	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.
		Cherrapoonjee ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Garo Hills	Tura ...	3'47	0'33	5'94	14th Feb.	
		Benares	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	24th Jan.	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 15th to 21st February 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb. 15th	10	30.146	30.165	68.4	65.0	36	N W	...	...	...	b
		16	30.035	30.054	74.6	69.6	35	N W	...	...	...	b
	16th	10	30.183	30.202	68.5	65.5	47	W	2.6	...	...	b
		16	30.060	30.078	76.7	60.7	34	N W	6.1	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.176	30.194	70.3	60.3	53	W	2.5	...	...	b
		16	30.043	30.061	70.5	64.7	40	W S W	4.3	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.076	30.094	72.5	65.7	60	S W	2.6	...	...	b
		16	29.910	29.928	83.2	73.0	60	S S W	9.8	...	...	b
	19th	10	30.037	30.055	76.0	71.5	79	W	6.1	...	...	b
		16	29.919	29.937	84.4	72.2	53	S W	6.0	...	...	b
	20th	10	30.052	30.070	75.4	71.3	81	W S W	3.5	...	...	b
		16	29.925	29.943	84.7	71.3	48	W S W	4.1	...	...	b
SAUGOR ISLAND.	21st	10	29.977	29.995	80.0	74.5	76	S W	5.9	...	...	b
		16	29.851	29.869	85.2	76.5	60	E S S W	8.0	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.152	30.158	70	58	44	N N W	13.3	...	...	b, m
		16	30.041	30.047	74	58	32	N	13.9	...	...	b, m
	16th	10	30.206	30.212	74	62	53	N N W	6.8	...	...	b, m
		16	30.081	30.087	78	60	34	N N E	5.9	...	...	b, v
	17th	10	30.196	30.202	73	64	58	N N W	4.6	...	...	b
		16	30.058	30.064	77	65	49	W S W	8.7	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.088	30.094	77	71	73	S S W	8.0	...	...	b
		16	29.956	29.962	78	72	73	S	12.6	...	...	b, v
	19th	10	30.058	30.064	78	74	81	S W	8.3	...	...	b
		16	29.940	29.946	80	75	78	S	10.3	...	...	b
CHITTAGONG.	20th	10	30.003	30.009	79	76	86	W	3.3	...	...	b, f
		16	29.916	29.922	80	75	74	S S W	7.4	...	...	b, v
	21st	10	29.980	29.986	79	75	82	S S W	9.5	...	K	b, clouds.
		16	29.876	29.882	80	76	82	S S E	11.1	...	N	b, clouds.
	15th	10	30.059	30.155	67	67	100	N E	4.4	0.20	K	b, f
		16	29.940	30.034	77	67	56	W N W	4.4	...	...	b, v
	16th	10	30.084	30.179	60	61	60	N E	7.1	...	...	b, m
		16	30.000	30.091	76	63	44	N W	11.9	...	...	b, m
	17th	10	30.104	30.190	69	60	56	N E	5.9	...	...	b, m
		16	29.970	30.064	77	65	49	N W	6.9	...	...	b, m
	18th	10	30.029	30.124	72	64	62	N E	5.2	...	...	b, m
		16	29.928	30.022	77	65	49	W N W	7.0	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	19th	10	30.019	30.114	72	61	49	E N E	4.4	...	...	b, v
		16	29.915	30.008	80	67	47	W N W	6.6	...	...	b, m
	20th	10	29.919	30.014	72	67	75	N E	4.3	...	...	b, v
		16	29.892	29.985	79	72	69	W	4.9	...	...	b, m
	21st	10	29.968	30.061	76	64	64	N	2.0	...	...	b, f
		16	29.850	29.943	82	70	62	W	4.9	...	...	b, v
	14th	10	29.909	30.029	85	75	60	S by W	5	...	...	b, e
		16	29.896	29.926	84	74	60	E by S	10	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.064	30.094	82	73	63	S by W	5	...	...	c
		16	29.953	29.983	83	72	56	E by N	15	...	...	b, e
	16th	10	30.119	30.149	85	74	57	N E by E	13	...	...	b, e
		16	29.986	30.016	83	73	60	N E	15	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	17th	10	30.112	30.142	82	72	50	N N E	16	...	...	b, c
		16	30.003	30.033	82	72	59	N by E	17	...	...	cloudy.
	18th	10	30.069	30.099	81	74	70	N	11	...	...	cloudy.
		16	29.953	29.983	83	75	67	N E by N	12	...	...	cloudy.
	19th	10	30.070	30.100	84	76	67	N E by E	12	...	...	c
		16	29.929	29.959	84	76	67	N E by E	12	...	...	b, c
	20th	10	30.044	30.074	83	74	63	E N E	3	...	...	b, c
		16	29.925	29.955	84	75	64	E by S	8	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.069	30.153	72	60	45	W N W	0.3	...	...	b
		16	29.921	30.004	81	62	28	W N W	2.5	...	...	b
	16th	10	30.117	30.201	74	64	55	E N E	0.8	...	...	b
		16	29.976	30.059	82	65	35	E	1.0	...	...	b
AYYER.	17th	10	30.119	30.203	74	64	55	N N E	0.7	...	...	b
		16	29.953	30.035	85	66	32	W S W	2.5	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.999	30.082	78	69	61	S W	0.9	...	...	b
		16	29.837	29.919	80	73	35	S	3.3	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.969	30.052	78	71	69	W S W	1.9	...	...	b
		16	29.925	30.006	92	69	24	W	3.0	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.971	30.054	76	71	77	N N E	0.9	...	...	b
		16	29.805	29.886	92	72	34	W S W	2.6	...	C	b
	21st	10	29.905	29.987	83	72	56	S W	1.9	...	...	b
		16	29.770	29.860	91	68	25	S W	1.1	...	...	b
	15th	10	30.060	30.082	79	72	60	N W	2.1	...	...	b
		16	29.916	29.967	84	62	23	N W	11.1	...	...	b
AYYER.	16th	10	30.103	30.125	75	66	59	N	3.7	...	...	b
		16	30.007	30.029	79	62	33	W N W	6.1	...	...	b
	17th	10	30.136	30.158	75	67	63	E	3.8	...	...	b
		16	30.004	30.026	79	66	47	S W	7.1	...	...	b
	18th	10	30.076	30.098	74	66	63	N E	3.6	...	...	b
		16	29.944	29.966	80	65	40	W	5.0	...	...	b
	19th	10	30.050	30.072	75	67	63	E	3.5	...	...	b
		16	29.922	29.944	81	72	62	N N E	6.6	...	...	b
	20th	10	30.050	30.072	78	68	57	E N E	3.8	...	...	b
		16	29.920	29.951	82	66	38	W	7.3	...	...	b
	21st	10	30.013	30.035	77	67	50	W	2.8	...	...	b
		16	29.876	29.898	83	74	60	W	8.3	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

A's tract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of November 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

DAYS.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.	
	MEAN OF				GROSS NOCTURNAL				MEAN OF				MEAN OF					
	4 hours	10 hours	16 hours	24 hours	Max.	Min.	Day.	Mean.	4 hours	10 hours	16 hours	24 hours	4 hours	10 hours	16 hours	24 hours	Inches	No. of days.
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Day.	Day.	Day.	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	
	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	Height above sea-level.	
1	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	61	59.862	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA—NOVEMBER 1873.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ... 29.866
 Ditto ditto of 1873 ... 30.009
 Excess in 1873 ... 0.143

Mean temperature of 16 years ... 74.7
 Ditto ditto of 1873 ... 76.0
 Excess in 1873 ... 1.3

Mean humidity of 16 years ... 73
 Actual fall of 1873 ... 68
 Defect in 1873 ... 5

Mean rainfall of 16 years ... 1.09
 Actual fall of 1873 ... 0.14
 Defect in 1873 ... 0.95

CALCUTTA,

the 23rd February 1874.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.									Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.923	81.2	..	39	3	3	9	6	..	..	..	52° N, 67° E	215.8	7.33
Madras	29.987	77.8	18	9	3	9	1	4	2	14	..	40° N, 1° E	216.2	..
Vizagapatam	30.016	77.6	9	17	6	5	1	3	13	12	..	47° N, 67° E	73.3	6.36
Akyab	29.999	77.2	22	33	13	2	7	9	19	15	..	34° N, 3° E	61.6	6.77
False Point	30.044	74.2	34	26	14	6	..	..	1	26	9	61° N, 14° E	..	..
Cuttack	30.031	74.8	20	17	6	3	3	3	17	12	39	28° N, 13° W	29.4	7.47
Saugor Island	30.035	74.8	52	22	6	1	4	14	4	17	..	54° N, 4° W	130.3	6.30
Chittagong	30.036	75.1	51	..	..	1	1	3	29	39	5	74° N, 34° W	104.6	7.86
Calcutta	30.028	76.0	30	40	27	1	7	6	2	7	..	57° N, 42° E	99.2	..
Bardwan	30.049	72.7	37	8	2	..	..	..	7	6	..	78° N, 5° W	31.9	7.27
Jessore	30.020	73.5	6	11	4	5	3	2	4	11	..	30° N, 9° E	45.1	8.00
Dacca	30.017	75.0	29	12	3	..	4	8	7	17	34	37° N, 19° W	37.8	7.42
Silchar	30.101	72.7	9	41	25	10	5	7	5	3	15	45° N, 65° E	67.5	7.14
Hazareebaugh	30.059	72.8	8	11	3	2	..	..	7	29	..	63° N, 24° W	85.3	7.33
Berhampore	30.027	71.4	49	20	3	..	1	1	5	22	28	57° N, 4° W	43.1	7.84
Gya	30.013	72.8	20	8	4	..	1	..	13	7	7	51° N, 16° W	3.1	8.33
Patna	30.067	70.4	2	1	7	3	5	11	16	4	11	32° S, 61° W	53.8	8.18
Monghyr	30.039	72.8	9	9	5	1	1	39	23	17	19	39° N, 85° W	33.0	7.85
Darjeeling	..	..	3	5	16	19	8	18	26	16	9	20° S, 47° W	..	6.58
Gowalparah	30.015	71.4	2	10	36	3	4	1	2	..	2	71° N, 87° E	124.6	7.97
Benares	..	69.3	5	1	23	5	5	18	42	10	7	31° S, 77° W	20.1	..
Roorkee	30.057	67.0	..	..	2	13	..	2	1	10	92	3° S, 26° E	29.1	9.42

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD.
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st February 1874.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	L. wet reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Feb. ...	15th	30.058	74.6	58.6	130.0	66.3	57.3	50.1	0.58	N & N E	0.5	198.9	...	...	Clear.
	16th	103	77.0	57.0	131.2	66.7	58.9	52.7	.63	N E & N W	...	86.2	...	...	Clear.
	17th	.092	79.7	58.5	128.5	68.8	61.0	54.8	.63	N W, N N W & W	...	81.9	...	●	Clear. Slightly foggy from 8 to 10 P.M.
	18th	29.988	83.2	61.3	135.5	71.1	65.4	60.8	.71	W S W, S W & S S W	...	81.1	...	...	Clear.
	19th	.061	84.4	67.3	138.0	74.6	69.9	66.6	.77	S S W & W by S	...	153.8	...	...	Clear.
	20th	.062	84.7	69.2	135.5	75.5	70.7	67.3	.77	S S W & S W	...	73.1	...	...	Clear and overcast. Foggy from 1 to 5 A.M.
	21st	.907	86.2	71.8	138.0	78.0	73.3	70.0	.77	S W	3.0	130.3	...	...	Overcast and clear. Slightly foggy at midnight.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days			...	29.2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days			...	86.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year			...	89.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days			...	0.66
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year			...	0.62
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st			... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
			... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.17
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 21st February	...	4.69
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	1.17

GOPEENAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd February 1874.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of January 1874.

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North, Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	30·047
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 19th	30·249
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 30th	29·836
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·413
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·124
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·983
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·141
<hr/>	
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	66·4
Max. temperature occurred at 3 P.M. on the 12th	84·5
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 9th	51·4
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	33·1
Mean of the daily max. temperature	76·5
Ditto ditto min. ditto	58·1
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	18·4
<hr/>	
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	60·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	5·7
Computed mean dew-point for the month	56·1
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	10·3
<hr/>	
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·459
<hr/>	
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·10
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·07
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·71
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	130·1
<hr/>	
Rained 3 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·49
Total amount of rain during the month	0·94
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	0·82
Prevailing direction of the wind	N. E. & S. W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 20th February 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of January 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				DALWA RICE IRRIGATION.				TOBACCO, COTTON, HULDEE, GINGER, WHEAT, AND GARDEN PRODUCE.				OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES				SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, 17, & 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Inches during month.	Inches during rubber season.	Average of 11 previous years for the same period.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah...	1,269	240	...	67	67	1,145a	625	1,770	43	34	77	...	1	1	1	1,915	654	...	...	...	a, b, c. The areas shown in last statement were wrong, and have been rectified.				
		High Level, Section I.	675	69	...	4	4	24	32	66	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	65	1	...	210	...	d. The details of column 18 are—				
		Taldandah ...	1,300	89.22	...	...	...	24b	43	67	4	11	15	1	11	12	94	1	...	1.92	...	Cotton ... 1,874					
		Machgong ...	650	29.22	...	...	...	25c	34	69	...	1	1	...	5	5	65	...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ... 18					
		Total ...	...	...	...	71	71	1,215	734	1,952	52	44	98	1	17	18	2,139d	853	...	...	...	...	Huldee ... 14				
South-Western.	Midnapore.	Midnapore ...	875	178	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1	43	...	0.56	0.61	9 years	Oil-seeds ... 86				
		Panchkoora...	240	31	178	5	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	162	1.85	1.95	3 years	Pulses ... 10				
		Total ...	...	...	178	5	183	29	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1	226f	162	...	...	...	Garden produce ... 68				
		Grand Total	...	...	178	16	254	1,246	734	1,950	68	46	112	2	17	19	2,305	1,018	...	...	...	...	Dalwa ... 71				
																							Total ... 2,139				
South-Western.	Howrah ...																					Total ... 2,139					
																						In addition to the above, 120 acres have been leased for perennial crop.					
																						f. The details are—Acres.					
																						At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1					
																						Ditto " 2 16					
																					Ditto " 1.8 183						
																					Ditto " 1.6 12						
																					Ditto " 1 10						
																					Ditto " 10 4						
																					Total Rs. ... 223						

The 23d February 1874.

J. F. STODDARD, Colonel, M.S.C.,
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.					
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.									
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.							
Total traffic for the week	27,961	26,599	3 9	2,438	5 3	122,870	20	42,873	7 6	3,930	1 5	6,368	6 8	
Or per mile of railway	177	168	1 4	15	8 2	776	0	270	14 9	24	16 8	40	4 10	
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	141,604	1,06,036	12 3	9,719	19 8	486,115	7	1,89,354	3 9	17,367	16 9	27,087	16 5	
Total for 6 weeks	169,565	132,636	0 0	12,158	1 11	609,545	27	2,32,231	11 3	21,297	18 2	33,456	8 1	
COMPARISON.														
Total for corresponding week of previous year	32,180	33,583	9 9	3,078	10 11	169,281	32	29,479	5 11	2,702	5 6	5,780	13 6	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	206	214	9 6	19	13 5	1,082	0	188	5 10	17	5 4	36	15 9	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	179,129	1,51,354	14 5	14,119	4 1	798,265	32	1,51,216	3 9	12,303	3 0	26,452	7 1	

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,639	1,125 0 0	112 10 0	9,003 0	755 0 0	75 19 0	188 0 0
Or per mile of railway	61	41 0 0	4 2 0	330 0	28 0 0	2 14 0	6 18 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	7,189	5,555 0 0	555 10 0	34,871 0	2,554 0 0	255 8 0	816 18 0
Total for 7 weeks	8,840	6,680 0 0	668 0 0	43,874 0	3,309 0 0	330 18 0	904 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,346	1,082 3 5	108 4 6	6,242 10	499 8 0	49 19 0	158 3 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	49	39 11 5	3 19 5	229 3	18 5 3	1 16 8	5 16 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,658	7,642 11 4	764 5 6	40,160 30	3,292 3 0	329 4 3	1,093 9 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th February 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,774	1,285 0 0	128 10 0	24,281 0	832 0 0	83 4 0	211 14 0
Or per mile of railway	313	46 0 0	4 12 0	867 0	29 8 0	2 19 0	7 11 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	53,709	7,113 0 0	713 6 0	88,456 0	2,984 0 0	298 8 0	1,011 14 0
Total for 7 weeks	62,483	8,418 0 0	841 16 0	112,737 0	3,816 0 0	381 12 0	1,223 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,594	1,327 6 0	132 14 9	19,854 0	606 10 0	60 13 3	193 8 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	307	47 6 0	4 14 9	709 0	21 11 0	2 3 4	6 14 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	60,251	8,748 14 0	874 17 10	119,754 0	4,746 14 0	474 13 9	1,549 11 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	108,545	1,56,777 12 0	14,371 5 10	1,163,989 30	6,14,547 9 0	59,983 10 7	73,454 16 5
Or per mile of railway	122	122 7 9	11 4 7	907 0	503 8 10	16 3 2	57 7 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	540,255	8,96,771 3 0	82,204 0 6	7,562,815 0	31,26,270 14 9	286,574 16 8	368,778 17 2
Total for 6 weeks	648,799	10,53,548 15 0	96,575 6 4	8,826,824 30	37,70,818 7 9	315,658 7 3	442,233 13 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,385	1,74,305 7 9	15,978 0 1	860,526 0	4,24,615 8 0	58,868 1 9	54,940 1 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	136	136 2 10	12 9 8	697 0	331 4 2	30 7 4	42 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	717,648	10,47,523 6 8	96,022 19 8	5,677,796 20	25,73,804 0 6	253,932 0 9	331,951 0 5

* Rs. 1,52,525-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1874, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,780	14,200 2 0	1,301 13 7	102,008 30	* 28,069 4 6	2,573 0 4	3,874 13 11
Or per mile of railway		63 8 7	5 16 6		125 9 5	11 40 3	17 6 9
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	30,077	73,216 11 6	6,711 10 8	455,690 0	1,21,362 3 6	11,124 17 5	17,836 8 1
Total for 6 weeks	34,857	87,416 13 6	8,013 4 3	557,698 30	1,49,431 8 0	13,697 17 9	21,711 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,661	18,909 10 4	1,733 7 9	75,044 20	22,846 3 0	2,094 2 10	3,827 10 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	....	84 9 9	7 15 1	....	102 3 5	9 7 5	17 2 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,353	93,517 7 2	8,572 8 8	461,538 0	1,41,892 3 1	13,281 15 8	21,854 4 4

* Rs. 4,461 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1873-74.

No. 89B, dated Fort William, the 17th February 1874.

From—T. B. LANE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1873-74, comprising the months of October, November and December last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 19,72,051 maunds, against 25,79,340 maunds in the previous quarter, and 18,49,846 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 64,09,166 against Rs. 83,82,855, and Rs. 60,12,000 in the previous and corresponding quarters, respectively.

3. The quantity of Government salt sold at the Presidency and Midgellee under wholesale rowannahs amounted to 3,143½ maunds, as shewn in the margin, giving a monthly average of 1,047½ maunds, against 1,333½ maunds in the previous quarter. There were no sales in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter, from

	Mds.
October	1,850
November	1,293½
December	—
Total	3,143½

the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in the following table I:—

I.

	CUTTACK.			BALASORE.					POORER.			24-PERGUN- NAHS.	
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of					Manufactures of			Manufactures of	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.
Balance at the close of the quarter.	2,315 20	28,676 14	13,841 10	9,060 21	4,937 6 13	18,558 23 13	78,885 0	....	697 0	3,008	1,60,671 20	438	14,124
Manufactured or added during the quarter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309 10	.....	*42	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,315 20	28,676 14	13,841 10	9,060 21	4,937 6 13	18,558 23 13	78,885 0	309 10	697 0	3,050	1,60,671 20	438	14,124
DEDUCT—													
Sales during the quarter ...	.....	7,701 0	3,041 0	1,353 0	1,128 0 0	4,247 0 0	22,651 0	.....	697 0	1,151	40,223 0	.....	5,000
Wastage ...	.....	.....	.....	2,128 20	1,701 26 7	380 29 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	.....
Total ...	.....	7,701 0	3,041 0	3,481 20	2,832 26 7	5,237 29 11	22,651 0	.....	697 0	1,151	40,223 0	438	5,000
Balance at close of the quarter ...	2,315 20	20,885 14	10,800 10	5,579 1	2,104 20 6	13,330 34 2	56,234 0	309 10	.....	1,899	1,20,448 20	.....	9,124

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales, of excise salt during the quarter under review, amounted to 93,282 maunds, against 99,916 maunds in the previous quarter, and 1,00,692 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

5. The subjoined Table II shews, comparatively, the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

II.

	3RD QUARTER OF 1871-72.		3RD QUARTER OF 1872-73.		3RD QUARTER OF 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	17,04,298	15,21,189	14,02,485	12,67,658	17,28,175	13,61,782
Foreign Kurkutch ...	3,09,569	2,42,671	4,68,102	2,71,123	2,64,006	2,61,810
Indian ditto ...	2,768	1,02,057	1,81,128	1,54,571	95,160	1,99,039
Ceylon ditto ...	...	4,116	... ..	... ..	.....	...
Total ...	20,16,635	18,70,933	20,51,715	16,93,651	20,87,341	18,22,631

6. The following are the details of the Indian Kurkutch salt shewn above:—

III.

	3RD QUARTER OF 1871-72.		3RD QUARTER OF 1872-73.		3RD QUARTER OF 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kurrachee ...	.....	4 650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay ...	2,768	35,453	92,728	1,02,891	67,080	1,49,197
Madras ...	.....	61,954	40,900	51,680	.....	46,442
Ennore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400
Covelong ...	.....	.....	48,100	.....	28,080	.....
Total ...	2,768	1,02,057	1,41,128	1,54,571	95,160	1,99,039

* This represents the excess found on weightment.

† The difference of 6,709 maunds is caused in consequence of revised figures having been submitted by the Collector. It represents the difference between the quantity estimated as manufactured and the quantity actually weighed into the Golahs.

7. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters :—

IV.

WHERE STORED.			3rd quarter of 1872-73.	4th quarter of 1872-73.	1st quarter of 1873-74.	2nd quarter of 1873-74.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Alka Government Golahs	...	...	16,70,117	17,63,249	19,64,858	11,76,745	16,08,350
Boohery Golahs	...	...	5,603	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong Government Golahs	...	...	1,51,295	1,28,573	79,381	59,413	1,16,674
Total	...	...	18,27,015	18,91,822	20,44,239	12,36,158	17,25,224

8. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three Railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

V.

PERIOD.	Via Ballikhal.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gewa- khalee.	Via Kidder- pore.	Via Bullia- ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the East- ern Bengal Railway.	By the Cal- cutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
4th quarter of 1871-72	5,82,327	1,34,109	1,03,055	1,05,580	6,79,348	3,42,248	2,263	10
Ditto 1872-73	4,80,760	1,18,159	88,287	77,763	6,87,592	3,63,556	1,648	2,200
Ditto 1873-74	4,03,816	1,01,740	81,203	1,03,014	7,97,490	3,41,326	709	.....

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar, in the quarter under review, amounted to 16,854 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 15,262 maunds in the previous quarter, and 12,367 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follow :—

	Tons.
October	15,496
November	8,083
December	5,426
Total	29,005

The shipments made during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong amounted to 938 tons.

10. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shewn in the following Table VI :—

VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on 15th October.		Prices on 31st October.		Prices on 15th November.		Prices on 30th November.		Prices on 15th December.		Prices on 31st December.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah	75	78	63	68	70	71	69	74	63	90	64	90
French Kurkutch	62	60	58	49	61	53	57	53	60	60	60	63
Beddah ditto	67	67	69	57	71	67	74	59	64	76	76	76
Bombay ditto	46	37	14	37	51	41	54	41	48	44	59	44
Madras ditto	52	58	54	56	54	53	55	55	55	58	60	60

11. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarters of 1871-72 and 1872-73.

VII.

Months.					1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
October	...	...	...	...	7,45,508	6,16,340	1,00,000
November	...	...	...	...	6,88,088	5,66,340	Not recd.
December	...	...	...	...	6,36,188	5,66,340	3,09,178

12. The following table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarter of 1872-73, respectively:—

VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.				ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
				3rd quarter of 1872-73.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.	3rd quarter of 1872-73.	3rd quarter of 1873-74.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah	...	...		95,015	1,00,598	55,503	52,069
Madras Kurkutch	...	...		.....	....	.... "	926
Total	...			95,015	1,00,598	55,503	52,995

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

LIBERALITY OF THE ZEMINDARS OF DINAGEPORE.

Extract from a letter from the officiating Magistrate of Dinagepore, No. 156 S.R., dated 23rd February 1874.

The relief operations have generally been carried on over old tracks where new land has been taken up; efforts have been made to induce the zemindars to give the land free of cost; the principal landholders have been appealed to by letter and urged, as a contribution towards the relief of their tenantry, to grant such lands free of cost. The zemindars noted in the margin have promptly responded to the call, and signified their intention of demanding no price for land required for relief purposes. I beg to bring the liberality of these gentlemen to the favorable notice of Government, and I trust that the example set by them will be followed by others.

Extract from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution No. 1133 S.R., dated 28th February 1874.

His Honor also recognizes with pleasure the liberal conduct of those zemindars who have given up the land free of charge for relief roads, &c. The acknowledgments of Government may be conveyed to them.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																													
			WHEAT.						BARLEY.						RICE, BEST SORT.						RICE, COMMON.						BULRUSH MILLET— CUMDOO, BAJRA.					
			Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																																
Western Districts.																																
1	Burdwan	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	11 12	11 8	18 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bancoorah	12 4	12 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	12 8	12 4	17 12	13 12	13 8	20 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Beerlhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	..	..	17 0	10 8	10 9	18 0	12 6	12 6	24 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Midnapore	10 5	10 0	10 8	..	..	..	14 0	13 0	20 8	17 0	16 0	26 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	9 8	8 8	10 0	11 8	11 0	17 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	..	8 10	8 9	17 8	13 4	11 4	13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Districts.																																
6	Calcutta	13 0	12 0	..	14 8	14 0	..	9 2	9 0	..	12 4	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	24-Pergunnahs	10 8	10 8	12 8	11 8	13 4	20 0	8 0	8 5	8 0	11 11	11 0	17 4	11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Nuddea	12 12	12 5	12 0	19 0	19 0	26 10	11 0	11 7	13 15	11 7	11 10	20 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Jessore	11 0	11 0	12 0	..	..	..	12 0	12 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	29 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	11 12	11 8	22 0	15 0	15 8	30 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dinapore	9 8	10 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	25 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Maldah	12 12	12 0	12 0	0 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	11 12	24 0	12 0	12 4	25 0	16 0	15 8	29 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	10 8	..	..	..	11 12	11 12	16 14	11 12	13 8	25 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Rungpore	11 2	11 4	14 9	..	..	..	9 0	9 0	15 10	11 1	11 4	18 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 8	..	..	..	7 14	7 14	13 8	13 14	13 8	14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Pubna	14 4	15 0	10 8	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	30 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Julpigorce	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 5	11 4	24 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooch Behar.*																																
Eastern Districts.																																
19	Dacca	12 8	12 8	12 0	26 0	21 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Furreedpore	12 0	12 0	22 0	..	..	..	8 0	8 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	28 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Backergunge†	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	31 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mymensing	11 4	11 0	11 0	..	..	..	12 0	12 0	22 8	17 0	17 0	32 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Sylhet†	10 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	15 12	6 10	25 0	18 6	19 4	35 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Cachar.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Chittagong†	8 0	9 0	10 0	..	..	..	13 0	13 8	17 0	16 8	17 0	25 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Noakhally†	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Tipperah†	9 8	9 8	9 0	..	..	..	6 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	28 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 8	13 5	15 0	11 4	16 0	20 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Hill Tipperah†	8 8	7 1	10 6	..	..	..	2 1	11 4	14 6	11 2	13 8	35 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 21st February received after the publication of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

A Common rice cheaper in the subdivisions of Chittagong, Rangpur, and Jessore than in which returns have come. No alteration in the smaller subdivisions, but best rice cheaper.

B Coarse rice at 11-3 seers per rupee.

C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-3 seers, and common rice from 11 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

F Old rice.

G New rice.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLER— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLER— RAGI OR MEHWA, AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PIER-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	12 8	13 0	12 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Bardwan.
...	18 8	18 0	15 12	13 2	3 12	20 8	120 0	120 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Bancoorah.
...	11 0	12 0	22 8	210 0	240 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beer'shoom.
...	12 0	12 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	150 0	8 4	8 1	8 12	Milnapore.
...	12 0	12 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	13 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		Eastern Districts.
13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	...	14 0	13 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	
...	16 0	13 4	25 0	13 5	13 5	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 1	8 5	8 12	Calcutta.
...	13 11	13 10	23 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	21-Perannah.
...	10 0	11 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Nuddea.
...	16 0	17 8	...	15 8	15 8	9 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	Jessore.
...	13 12	13 12	16 0	160 0	60 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Morshedabad.
...	14 0	15 0	20 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Dumra-pore.
...	13 3	13 8	...	24 6	32 0	320 0	7 1	7 1	8 8	Mallah.
...	11 4	11 13	5 0	107 0	128 0	137 0	7 8	7 8	7 1	Rajshah.
...	9 12	9 12	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 2	7 8	8 0	Rangpore.
...	12 0	12 0	21 1	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 1	8 8	Bogra.
...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	0 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Darjeeling.
...	10 0	12 0	14 0	60 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Jaipur.
...	Coch Behar.*
Eastern Districts.																		Eastern Districts.
...	14 0	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	7 10	9 0	
...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dacca.
...	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Farrakpore.
...	13 4	11 8	...	120 0	130 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing.
...	11 8	11 8	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sylhet.†
...	Cachar.*
...	11 0	11 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†
...	12 8	9 0	16 0	180 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.†
...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 12	Tipperah.†
...	20 0	120 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of common rice at the subdivisions ranges from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

I Coarse rice at 11-9 seers per rupee.

J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11-4 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 13-4 to 17 seers per rupee.

K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10 to 11-3 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 17-8 seers per rupee.

L Common rice in the interior at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16-12 to 19-4 seers per rupee.

O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15-3 to 19 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 17 seers per rupee.

Q Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 19 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			POLURUSH MILLET— CUMDOO, BAJRA.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BEHAR.																										
8	Patna	S. Ch. S.																					

* Return for week ending 21st February received after the publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

R The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 9-9 seers, of common rice for 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millets 14 to 17 seers, and maize 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

S Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 11-4 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	34 8	19 0	19 0	14 8	169 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D 13 8 to 15 8	12 8 to 15 4	20 0 to 35 0	15 0	14 8	...	13 4	13 8	28 0	13 8	13 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya.	
19 0	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	D 11 0 to 18 0	8 0 to 16 0	15 4 to 51 0	12 8	13 4	...	13 8	13 0	24 0	112 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tahpot.
19 0	17 8	33 0	18 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	16 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	D 15 0 and 16 0	15 0 to 17 0	10 0 to 51 0	13 0	14 8	38 0	13 0	11 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chungarua.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 1	4 1	17 8	14 7	33 6	168 0	147 0	...	7 5	7 3	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	D 13 0	12 8	90 0	14 8	14 8	34 1	15 13	15 12	29 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 4	7 14	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	10 0	25 0	20 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	180 0	140 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Santhal Pargunnahs.
BELLAR.																			
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	28 14	26 4	30 3	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	26 4	140 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	0 0	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	0 0	Balasora.
CHOTA NAGPORE*																			
South-West Frontier Agency.																			
...	17 4	17 4	...	D 13 0 to 15 4	14 0 to 16 0	...	30 0	12 8	13 8	21 8	210 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	27 0	32 0	...	15 0	16 0	23 0	10 0	0 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	0 0	Lohardugga.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	220 0	220 0	...	6 0	6 0	0 8	Singbhoon.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 30 0	30 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maunbhoom.
ASSAM AND ADJA- CENT HILLS.																			
																		Goalpara.†	
																		Kamroop.†	
																		Durrung.†	
																		Newgong.†	
																		Sebsaugor.†	
																		Luckimpore.†	
																		Naga Hills.†	
																		Khasi and Jynteah Hills.†	
																		Garohills.†	

U Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 9 8 seers and of common rice from 9 to 11-8 seers per rupee.

V Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 12-8 seers and of common rice from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.

W Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13 seers, of common rice 14 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet 13 to 20 seers, and maize 13-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

X Price of rice in the interior ranges from nearly 40 to 26 seers per rupee in different places.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th February 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BUREWAY DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 31d* Mar. 1874	·6	The weather has been warmer all over the district. Rainfall at Raneejungo ·03. The prospects of the cold weather crops are good; sugarcane is being reaped. Price of rice a little cheaper. Fever as before.
	2 Barisoorah, 28th Feb. "	0·13	Warm. Evenings cloudy and threatening. Some boro rice has been sown in the north. The cold weather crops coming to maturity—average from four to eight annas of a fair crop. Some small-pox still prevails. No distress reported yet.
	3 Beerbhoom, 28th " "	·21	Seasonable, clear, and growing hot. No change to notice. The cutting and pressing of the sugarcane has commenced. Exportation by rail for the week ending 21st February, 8,850 maunds against 6,349 of the preceding week, chiefly to the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions. Prices show a downward tendency.
	4 Midnapore, 28th " "	0·05	Close and hot in the first part of the week; a thunderstorm on Thursday evening, since cool and dry. There has been no change, since last week. The thunderstorm was slight and did no injury to the mango blossoms.
	5 Hooghly, 28th " "	Nil	Clear; wind from north-east and south; no indication of rain; getting warm. Potato crop is gathered. Sugarcane almost cut, a fair outturn. Lands are being prepared for next year's crop.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 28th " "	Nil	Settled fair. No alteration since last report. All crops doing very well indeed.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pargannas, 2nd† Mar. 1874.	0·06	Weather getting hotter; cloudy on the 26th and 27th February, with slight rain in parts of the district. A few vegetable crops only on the ground. Ploughing for early rice sowings going on extensively. Fever has disappeared from Barriepore and abated in Barrackpore and Dum-Dum. A few cases of cholera reported from thanmas Bankipore, Baduria, and Protapnagore. Two cases of small-pox from Nowabgunge, and one from Sathkhira.
	7 Nuddea, 28th Feb. 1874	0·03	Fine. Cool at night, but hot in the day; a slight shower of rain in Krishnaghur on Friday evening. The cold weather crops now in the ground promise well, and on the area on which they exist are not much if at all below average. Prices have a tendency to rise. In the north-west of the district between 3,000 and 4,000 labourers are employed on road and other works, but as yet it appears to be unnecessary to administer gratuitous relief. Excepting cholera in a few places, the general health of the district is good.
	8 Jessore, 28th " "	Nil	Clear, but occasionally cloudy with south wind. Boro rice, teel (oil-seed), indigo, mil'et, oats, and peas doing well. Cultivation for the early rice in a forward state. Prices are much the same as last week. Date-juice is still being gathered. The supply of goor (date sugar) at Kotechandpore appears to have been abundant, but the price paid has been low.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorsshedabad, 28th " "	Nil	There was a drizzle at Rampore Hat and Jungipore on the 22nd February. The heat increases daily; nights pretty cool recently. There is nothing new this week respecting the state of the crops; they are approaching maturity, and some, as peas, lentils, and khesaree (pulse) are being gathered. Boro paddy looks well. Prices have not varied much except at Lalibagh where they have fallen. Small-pox is decreasing.
	10 Dinagpore, 28th " "	Nil	West wind, rather warm, commenced blowing at beginning of week, but has stopped since the 27th February. No rain. Boro rice is getting on well. Preparations for sowing the bhadoi or early rice are actively going on, and in a few places it has been actually sown.
	11 Maldah, 28th " "	0·03	The first two days of the week cloudy, the rest fair with strong westerly winds. Weather threatening on the 23rd February with slight rain. The state of the cold weather crops continues favorable. Prices are generally stationary, but in some places in the interior have fallen.
	12 Rajshahye, 28th " "	Nil	Clear and hot. No rain excepting a few drops in stations Singra, Bagmara, and Natore. The cold weather crops continue to improve. Paddy is being sown in Pooten. Prices are stationary except in Singra, where the prices of paddy and rice have fallen slightly.

* Telegram of the 3rd March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 2nd March received on the 3rd, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 2nd.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAYSAHYE DIVY.—(Cd.)	13 Rangpore, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Weather fair and on the whole cool. The winter crops are doing well. Except at Kallee-gunji, rice is selling at from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8 per maund. At Kallee-gunja rice is reported to be selling at Rs. 4-8 per maund.
	14 Bograh, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Getting hot gradually. Cold weather crops are getting on well; mustard has been reaped in some places and the yield good. Mulberry is doing very well indeed.
	15 Pubna, 28th " "	Nil	The weather has not been so warm as during the previous week. It has been cloudy. The report on the state and prospects of the crops is the same as that of last week. Cholera has again appeared in the station and in Chatmohur.
COOCH BEHAR DIVY.	16 Darjeeling, 28th " "	Nil	Bright and clear days. There are no crops of any importance in the ground. The price of common rice has risen a little during the week throughout the Terai.
	17 Julpigoree, 28th " "	Nil	Fine but warm for the time of the year. No change in the prospect of crops; all doing well. Rice is becoming so scarce in Boda that the Deputy Commissioner has applied for a portion of the south of the district to be classed as "distressed," and proposed at once taking in hand the work previously proposed as relief work. The want felt in this part is not actually of food—vegetables being abundant and cheap—but of rice, which the poorest classes find great difficulty in procuring owing to high prices consequent on scarcity. Rice imported by the Cooch Behar State for these parts will shortly arrive, and with the road and band work will do all that is at present needed. Rise in price of rice is general all over the district.
	Cooch Behar, 28th " "	Nil	Fine weather, prospects of crops same as in the last week, <i>c. g.</i> , wheat and pulses very promising and millets coming up well, early rice being sown extensively under favorable circumstances. Tobacco promises well in most parts.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 3rd ¹ Mar. 1874	35	Weather warm and sunny. Boro paddy will be a very full crop, also cheena (millet) of which there is a large extent. Early rice being sown. Ploughing nearly finished.
	19 Furreedpore, 28th Feb. 1874.	1-40	Weather for the most part clear and bright during the week. On Thursday night a sudden thunderstorm passed over Furreedpore when nearly one and a half inches of rain fell in less than an hour. This thunderstorm was not felt either at Goalundo, twenty miles to the north, or at Madanipore, about thirty miles to the south of Furreedpore. Wheat, barley, and gram, as well as the melons and cucumbers are doing well, also all the vegetables of the season. Price of common rice at Furreedpore, Blanga, and Madanipore remains the same; it has fallen at Goalundo owing to importations, but risen one-fourth of a seer per rupee at Gopalgunge.
	20 Backergunge, 21st Feb. 1874.	1-7	Rain has fallen. Cool and pleasant in the early part of the week. The last two days have been hot. Prospects of the crops fair.
	21 Wymensing, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Weather generally clear, and mornings and evenings cool. The boro rice has been improved by the rain and promises to be a good crop; the prospects of the cheena (millet) are good. The fine weather of the last week has had a good effect on the vegetables. Prospects altogether are encouraging.
	22 Sylhet 21st Feb. 1874	0-63	Muggy in day-time, but cool at night. The cultivation of the early crop has recommenced. The price of rice is gradually rising. In the Sudder station table rice is sold at 15 seers 12 chittacks, and the common rice at 18 seers 6 chittacks per rupee. Nearly 3,000 maunds of rice and 2,500 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places. No fresh information of cholera. Small-pox still prevailing in the station.
CHITTAGONG DIVY.	23 Cachar .....	.....	Return not received.
	24 Chittagong, 21st Feb. 1874.	99	Rain fell on Saturday afternoon (11th) in town, and appears to have been general over the district (excepting Teknaf; south of the Sungoo the fall was slighter than to the north. Weather otherwise seasonable. The late rain will, it is thought, have done much good to the cold weather crops, which continue to promise well.
	25 Noakhally, 21st Feb. 1874	1	Fair; rain on the night of the 13th February, none since. It is reported that in the eastern thanahs the khesary and kaia pulses and chillies have suffered from too much rain. Rice is still leaving the district and prices tend to a rise.
	26 Tipperah, 21st " "	54	Rainy and cloudy; rather warm for the season. Prospects of boro rice crop excellent. Cold weather crops are in good condition. Outturn of mustard crop good. Cholera and small-pox still lingering in the sub-division of Brahmanacia.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 21st Feb. 1874.	16	Cool throughout the whole week. The mustard crop has nearly been gathered. The hill-men are busily engaged in cutting their jooms. There is no fear of scarcity at present.
	Hill Tipperah, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Cold and foggy in the mornings, warm and bright during the day. Compared with the last report the price of rice shows a tendency to rise.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 2nd* March 1874.	Nil	No rain, weather clear and bright. Prospects of the cold weather crops continue to be favorable. Rahrur, kera, and musoor (pulses), and rai (oil-seed) are being harvested. Health of the district good except a few cases of small-pox in the Sudder sub-division.
	29 Gya, 28th Feb. "	0.01	Seasonable. A very slight rain on the 23rd February at the Sudder station. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. The poppy is excellent. The musoor (pulse), mustard, and peas are being harvested. The prices have fallen slightly. Health of the district good.
	30 Shahabad, 28th " "	Nil	Clear with moderate west wind, days hot, mornings and evenings cool. The weather has been very favorable for bringing the remaining cold weather crops to maturity. The greater part of the peas and sugarcane has now been gathered, while isolated patches of the other crops are also being harvested.
	31 Tirhoot, 28th " "	Nil	Weather getting warmer. In the Durbhanga sub-division there is no change since last report. The prospect of the cold weather crop cannot now be improved, with the exception of rahrur (pulse) and mustard; no reliance ought to be placed on it. In the Tajpore sub-division there is no great alteration in the crops on the ground except that perhaps the rain of the 23rd February will swell the grain. Everything promises well on the Dearahs. The rain has been beneficial to moong (pulse) and kowni (millet); freshening what has sprouted and making what had been sown on the chance of rain, without sufficient moisture, germinate. Tobacco is being cut. In the Madhobani sub-division some "bat," very little cheena (millet), and moong (pulse) has been sown. The mustard crop is ripe and the rahrur (pulse) as well on; the other crops are mostly very poor, and even if they are all reaped, will not give more than one-anna return. In the Hajepore sub-division there is no alteration since last report. The prospects of the Sudder sub-division continue much the same as last week. In the Sectamarhee sub-division a shower of rain fell on the 21st February. Cheena (millet), moong and rahrur (pulses) and mustard reported to be doing well.
	32 Sarun, 28th " "	Nil	Weather fair and seasonable, west wind prevailing. The weather during the past fortnight has been all that could be desired for the crops. The fine weather following the rain has done the crops an immense amount of good. The crops are now ripening fast, and if the weather continues favorable, the outturn of the crops will on the whole be very fair, averaging probably eight annas all round. Peas, mustard, gram, and musoor (pulse) are still being harvested; wheat, barley, and rahrur (pulse) doing well, and are fast ripening; poppy heads are being tapped. People are briskly engaged in sowing the spring crops, such as cheena (millet), moong (pulse), kakree and melons. Sugarcane is being planted for the next year's crop. Indigo sowings going on. Mango in blossom and promises a fair harvest if nothing unforeseen occurs to injure the blossoms. New rahrur, musoor, and khastree (pulses) are coming into the market. Prices on the whole have fallen.
BHAGULPORE DIV.	33 Chumparun, 28th " "	Nil	West winds. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. Peas, musoor and kera (pulses) are being harvested; a four-anna crop is expected. The poppy in the southern part of the Bhatia sub-division and north and north-east of the Sudder division is very promising. Cheena (millet) is very largely sown, and should rain fall again much assistance from this crop may be expected.
	34 Monghyr, 21st " "	0.02	Set fair. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue favorable.
	35 Bhagulpore, 3rd* March 1874.	Nil	Weather reported favorable from all parties. Slight rain at Banka during the week, which proved beneficial to crops. Cold weather crops generally doing well. Health good.
	36 Patna, 21st Feb. 1874	0.02	Cold at night and in the mornings; high west wind by day. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good; the rain which threatened to fall in the early part of the week passed off and did no harm. The mustard crop is nearly all cut; ploughing for bhadoi (early) sowing going on.
	37 Southal Pergunnahs, 28th Feb. 1874.	0.02	Cloudy the early part of the week, towards the end of the week dry and fair. No change in the state of the crops since last report. In Rajmchal wheat and barley is in ear, and in some places in the Dearahs promises well.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 3rd† Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather warm. Prospects of dalua rice good, cold weather crops yielding a good outturn. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 21st Feb. "	Nil	Fair and warm. Bihri and koolthi pulses have been completely gathered with a good outturn. White moong pulse is flowering. The sowings of the dalua rice crop have been very nearly completed and are growing up well. The mango crop is in the earliest stage of growth. The ploughing operations for the ensuing cultivation of crops are in progress. Purchases of rice for export continue on a slightly increased scale, and prices are generally almost stationary in the mofussil. Public health generally good.
	40 Balasore, 28th " "	Nil	Weather changeable. Crops satisfactory. Price of rice unaltered. Small-pox and cholera breaking out in different parts of the district.

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† Telegram of the 3rd March received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
HOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
41	Hazareebaugh, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Weather fair, but unusually warm towards the latter end of the week; cloudy and threatening on the 21st February. Prospect of the cold weather crops, which had benefited by the late rains, continues favorable, and cultivators are engaged in tilling their lands. If the weather, as at the end of the week, continue longer it will do harm to the mowah and mango blossom. Prices stationary. Public health good.
42	Lohardugga, 28th Feb. 1874.	34	There was a little rain on Sunday. It is getting warm in the day-time now, but the mornings are still cool and pleasant. It is still rather early to express any decided opinion as to the mowah crop in the sudder sub-district, but if there be no more rain it promises so far to be a good one. There had been slight rain at Palamow, but not enough to do any damage, and the reports of the cold weather crops continue to be satisfactory.
43	Singbhoom, 21st Feb. 1874.	Nil	Sky clear, no signs of rain. Days warm. Nothing to add to last weekly report, e.g., nothing on the ground save a little rahur and mussoor (pulses), and gram; these looking well. Cattle disease reported from several parts of the district. Public health good.
44	Maunbhoom, 28th „ „	0.10	Slight fall of rain on the 22nd February. Warm and cloudy with high wind up to 24th, latterly bright and cool. The threatening appearance of the weather during the early part of the week gave rise to great anxiety on account of the budding mowah which at this stage would be altogether destroyed by a heavy fall of rain; should, however, the present bright weather continue, the crop ought to be a full one. Prices are steady over the greater portion of the district, but have risen slightly in Gobindpore, and considerably towards the south. Public health good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 3rd March 1874.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th February 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.08	Nil	5.22	21st Feb.	
		Culwa ...	0.60	Nil	6.53	ditto.	
		Culina ...	0.32	Nil	5.47	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood ...	0.43	Nil	4.76	ditto.	
		Rancegunge ...	0.03	Nil	4.47	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	0.47	Nil	6.38	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah ...	Nil	Nil	4.16	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	4.12	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	0.24	Nil	4.06	ditto.	
		Tumlook ..	0.22	Nil	6.39	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	Nil	5.50	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dr. Collr.'s Office ...	0.78	Nil	7.01	ditto.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
	Contai ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office...	0.80	Not rec.	6.98	14th Feb.		
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	0.47	Nil	4.90	21st Feb.		
	Serampore ...	0.12	Nil	4.51	ditto.		
Howrah	Howrah ...	0.23	Nil	4.04	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	1.10	Nil	4.80	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	0.63	Nil	4.09	ditto.	
		Alipore .. { Dispensary	0.80	Nil	5.15	ditto.	
		Alipore .. { Jail	0.80	Nil	5.02	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut ...	0.23	Nil	2.19	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	0.22	Nil	4.29	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.02	Nil	3.74	ditto.	
		Burripore ...	0.22	Nil	2.33	ditto.	
		Satkerah ...	0.64	Nil	3.15	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	0.10	Nil	4.77	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	0.10	Nil	3.00	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	0.26	Nil	5.00	ditto.	Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.
		Bongong ..	Nil	Nil	4.05	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	0.55	Nil	4.35	ditto.	
		Choodangah ...	0.36	Nil	5.17	ditto.	
		Kooshateah ...	0.26	Nil	3.77	ditto.	
		Ranaghat ...	0.75	Nil	6.13	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore ...	0.10	Nil	4.57	ditto.	
		Nurrail ...	0.20	Nil	4.43	ditto.	
		Khoolnea ...	1.30	Nil	5.02	ditto.	
		Jonadah ...	0.05	Nil	5.63	ditto.	
		Bagirhaut ...	1.37	Nil	4.44	ditto.	
Magoorah ...		0.70	Nil	4.13	ditto.		
MOORSHEDABAD.	Berhampore ...	0.13	Nil	3.03	ditto.		
	Ramporehaut ...	Nil	Nil	3.13	ditto.		
	City Moorshedabad ...	0.12	Nil	2.94	ditto.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.	
	Jungipore ...	0.30	Nil	2.03	ditto.		
	Azimungo ...	Nil	Nil	2.04	ditto.	Received up to 20th Jan.	
	Lalgolla ...	0.40	Nil	2.49	ditto.		
Dinagepore	Dinagepore ...	0.22	Nil	1.95	ditto.		
Maldah	Maldah ...	0.03	Nil	1.77	ditto.		
RAJSHAHYE.	Rajshahye	Beeruleah ...	0.30	Nil	2.09	ditto.	
		Nattore ...	0.50	Nil	4.47	ditto.	
Rungpore	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	0.35	Nil	5.35	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.08	ditto.	
		Titalya ...	0.10	Nil	2.15	ditto.	
Bogra	Bogra ...	0.26	Nil	8.16	ditto.		
Pubna	Pubna	Pubna ...	0.27	Nil	2.44	ditto.	
		Serajungo ...	0.25	Nil	2.27	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	15th Jan.	
		Darjeeling... { Hospital	0.16	Nil	1.00	21st Feb.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	0.02	Nil	1.96	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 3rd Jan.
		Fallacotta ...	0.19	Nil	2.29	ditto.	
		Bodah ...	0.16	Nil	2.28	ditto.	
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	2.03	ditto.		
Bhutan Dooars	Buxa ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.31	7th Feb.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th February 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.20	Nil	2.40	21st Feb.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.20	Nil	2.11	ditto.	
		Moonsheeunge ...	0.62	Nil	2.37	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	0.23	Not rec.	2.95	14th Feb.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	0.75	Nil	3.83	21st Feb.	
		Goalundo ...	0.30	0.01	4.98	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul ...	2.53	Nil	4.89	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	1.01	Nil	2.32	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	0.42	Nil	2.72	ditto.	
		Patuakhally ...	1.70	Nil	2.27	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Dowlatkhan ...	2.10	Nil	3.95	ditto.	
		Mymensing ...	0.81	Nil	4.98	ditto.	
		Jamulpore ...	1.26	Nil	4.78	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Atteah ...	0.50	0.50	3.48	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	1.09	Nil	5.57	ditto.	
	Cachar	Sylhet ...	2.91	Nil	6.06	ditto.	
		Cachar ...	3.91	Nil	6.30	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	4.3	7th Feb.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Koyah ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	2.30	0.20	2.90	21st Feb.	
		... { Jail ...	2.31	Nil	2.77	ditto.	
	Noakhally	Cox's Bazar ...	0.21	Not rec.	0.26	14th Feb.	
		Noakhally ...	1.78	Nil	2.88	21st Feb.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	0.94	0.03	2.73	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah ...	3.70	Nil	5.34	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	1.53	0.16	2.27	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	2.05	Nil	3.97	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	1.04	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	2.27	ditto.	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	1.34	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0.80	ditto.	
			... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0.77	ditto.
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	2.52	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	2.16	ditto.	
		Arrangabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.36	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.06	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	1.31	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	1.70	ditto.	
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	ditto.	
		Bhuboah ...	Nil	Nil	1.01	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.89	14th Feb.	
		Dur bhanga ...	Nil	ditto	1.04	ditto.	
		Hajeeppore ...	Nil	ditto	1.01	ditto.	
		Mudhubani ...	Nil	ditto	0.84	ditto.	
		Sectamaree ...	Nil	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
		Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	21st Feb.	
	Sarun	Chuprah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.09	7th Feb.	
		Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motechhari ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	21st Feb.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	1.64	ditto.	
		Begooesrai ...	Nil	Nil	1.27	ditto.	
		Jamouie ...	0.40	Nil	4.02	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.72	ditto.	
		Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	ditto.	
		Mudhlypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	1.04	ditto.	
		Banka ...	Nil	0.07	2.33	ditto.	
		Sanborsa ...	Nil	Nil	1.42	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	1.64	ditto.	
		Kishengunge ...	0.21	Nil	2.05	ditto.	
Arrareah ...		Nil	Nil	2.31	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	2.31	ditto.		
	Jamtara ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	...	...
	Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	0.80	21st Feb.		
	Maheshpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	...	...
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	1.96	21st Feb.		
	Godda ...	0.15	Nil	2.75	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th February 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.30	Nil	3.53	21st Feb.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.40	Nil	4.05	ditto.	
		Jajipore ...	Nil	Nil	2.80	ditto.	
		Kendrapara ...	0.30	Nil	1.60	ditto.	
		Jugatsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	0.75	ditto.	
	Pooree	False Point ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.	
		Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.	
	Balasore	Khurdah ...	0.04	Nil	2.03	ditto.	
		Balasore ...	0.10	Not rec.	3.80	14th Feb.	
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	ditto	5.45	ditto.	
		Jellasore ...	0.07	ditto	5.68	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	Nil	ditto	1.59	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally ...	Not rec	ditto	1.64	ditto.	
		Mehal-Sambalpur ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	ditto.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail ...	0.01	Nil	3.71	21st Feb.	
		... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	3.95	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	3.33	ditto.	
		Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	4.50	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	3.10	ditto.	
		Chyebassa ...	Nil	Nil	4.41	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom	Gobindpore ...	0.20	Nil	4.94	ditto.	
		Purnia ...	Nil	Nil	4.98	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah ...	0.24	Nil	1.69	ditto.	
		Dhoo bree ...	Nil	Nil	0.63	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatti ...	0.51	Nil	2.16	ditto.	
		Burpettah ...	1.62	Nil	4.19	ditto.	
	Durrung	Teypore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.00	7th Feb.	Not rec. 1st to 3rd January.
		Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong ...	0.54	ditto	1.56	14th Feb.	
		Seebsaugor ...	0.17	ditto	4.55	ditto.	
	Seebsaugor	Golaghat ...	0.56	ditto	4.82	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	0.53	ditto	3.84	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	0.01	ditto	4.39	ditto.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur ...	Not rec	ditto	2.27	7th Feb.	
		North Luckimpore ...	0.07	ditto	2.51	14th Feb.	
		Suddya ...	Not rec	ditto	4.15	7th Feb.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting ...	0.95	ditto	3.79	14th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ...	Not rec.	ditto	2.48	7th Feb.	
		Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	0.68	31st Jan.	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.
		Cherrapoonjee ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Garo Hills	Tura ...	0.33	Nil	5.04	21st Feb.	
		Benares	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	31st Jan.	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	21st Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 22nd to 28th February 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Feb. 22nd	10	29.970	29.977	78.0	72.5	75	S W	5.4	...	CK	
		16	29.837	29.856	80.3	72.7	49	S S W	6.8	...	C	
	23rd	10	29.979	29.977	78.7	71.0	60	W S W	5.7	...	CK, C	
		16	29.917	29.935	82.2	73.6	61	N	4.6	...	...	o
	24th	10	30.003	30.022	73.5	67.6	71	W	3.9	...	...	o
		16	29.887	29.945	82.3	70.0	52	W S W	5.3	...	CK	b
	25th	10	29.989	30.007	78.2	70.0	65	W	4.9	...	...	b
		16	29.814	29.863	87.2	69.0	36	W S W	5.6	...	...
	26th	10	30.019	30.037	78.8	70.0	59	N N E	3.3	...	CK	
		16	29.874	29.892	86.6	71.0	43	N E	6.5	...	K	
SAGOR ISLAND.	27th	10	30.015	30.033	77.7	73.0	78	W	3.6	0.02	K	
		16	29.881	29.899	81.7	71.0	68	W S W	5.5	...	K	b
	28th	10	30.079	30.097	77.0	61.3	46	W	3.3	...	...
		16	29.949	29.967	85.7	66.2	30	W S W	4.8	...	C	
	22nd	10	29.980	29.986	80	77	86	S S W	9.2	...	C	b, m
		16	29.876	29.882	81	76	78	S S E	11.8	...	CK	b, m
	23rd	10	30.008	30.014	80	75	78	S W	11.2	...	CK	b, m
		16	29.918	29.924	81	76	78	S W	10.4	...	N	o, u
	24th	10	30.032	30.038	78	73	81	N W	7.1	...	N	o
		16	29.918	29.924	81	71	70	W S W	7.6	...	N	b
CHITTAGONG.	25th	10	30.001	30.007	81	75	74	W	12.0	...	...	b, v
		16	29.868	29.874	82	75	70	S S W	8.0	...	C	b, v
	26th	10	30.015	30.021	80	75	73	W S W	4.2	...	K	l, v
		16	29.946	29.912	80	75	78	S	8.2	...	KS	b, v
	27th	10	30.042	30.018	80	75	70	N W	5.6	...	N	b, v
		16	29.922	29.928	82	75	70	S S W	8.3	...	KS	b, v
	28th	10	30.090	30.102	75	75	82	N W	8.5	...	K	b, v
		16	29.962	29.963	84	74	61	N N W	7.2	...	C	b
	22nd	10	29.956	30.050	75	67	63	S E	3.7	...	...	b, m
		16	29.864	29.957	82	80	91	W N W	7.4	...	CK	b, m
MADRAS.	23rd	10	29.958	30.051	81	70	55	E	4.1	...	CK	b, m
		16	29.860	29.953	81	71	59	W	7.4	...	CK, KS	u
	24th	10	29.933	30.026	82	74	66	W N W	3.6	...	CK, KS	m
		16	29.858	29.951	79	73	73	W N W	3.7	...	KS	g
	25th	10	29.910	30.000	82	73	63	N	2.5	...	...	b, v
		16	29.830	29.922	84	74	60	W	6.7	...	...	b, v
	26th	10	29.938	30.031	78	74	81	E N E	4.3	...	K	b, v
		16	29.844	29.936	81	75	64	S W	5.9	...	...	b, v
	27th	10	29.990	30.083	78	71	69	N E	3.0	...	CK, KS	b, m
		16	29.852	29.944	85	72	48	W S W	3.8	...	...	b, v
CUTTACK.	28th	10	30.020	30.113	79	72	61	N E	3.3	...	K	b, v
		16	29.904	29.997	82	72	50	W S W	6.8	...	...	b, v
	21st	10	30.007	30.037	81	75	64	E S E	6	...	...	b, c
		16	29.885	29.915	83	74	63	E by S	9	...	...	b
	22nd	10	30.004	30.034	83	70	49	E by S	7	...	...	b
		16	29.889	29.919	83	71	52	E by S	6	...	...	b
	23rd	10	30.027	30.057	80	69	54	S E by E	7	...	...	b
		16	29.916	29.916	83	72	56	E S E	8	...	...	b
	24th	10	30.031	30.061	81	71	59	E S E	5	...	...	b, c
		16	29.901	29.931	84	73	59	E	9	...	...	b
AKYAB.	25th	10	30.021	30.051	83	71	52	E by S	5	...	...	b
		16	29.880	29.919	82	71	55	S E by E	9	...	...	b
	26th	10	29.990	30.020	83	72	56	S	8	...	...	b
		16	29.895	29.925	83	73	60	S E by E	13	...	...	b
	27th	10	30.015	30.045	82	72	59	S E	9	...	...	b, c
		16	29.911	29.941	83	73	60	S E	11	...	...	b
	22nd	10	29.878	29.971	82	63	38	S W	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.772	29.853	93	65	16	S S W	5.9	...	CS	b
	23rd	10	29.928	30.011	82	65	35	S S W	1.7	...	C	
		16	29.804	29.885	91	64	16	S W	8.2	...	CK, KS, C	
AKYAB.	24th	10	29.963	30.046	78	69	61	S W	2.0	...	KS, C	
		16	29.805	29.887	87	69	36	S S W	5.2	...	CK, KS, C	
	25th	10	29.896	29.979	80	70	58	S	1.6	...	...	b
		16	29.759	29.810	92	70	29	S S W	2.9	...	CS	
	26th	10	29.921	30.004	81	73	66	N E	2.8	...	CK, C	
		16	29.779	29.861	88	73	46	S S W	3.8	...	CK, KS, C	
	27th	10	29.928	30.011	82	71	55	S	2.4	...	CK	b
		16	29.780	29.861	92	90	92	W	3.3	...	CK, K	b
	28th	10	29.988	30.071	81	73	66	N	1.8	...	CK	b
		16	29.840	29.921	91	71	33	N E	4.1	...	CK	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 28th February 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.		°		°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
Feb. ...	22nd	29.886	80.3	70.8	112.0	78.2	72.4	68.3	0.73	S S W	...	156.2	...	...	Clear and cirrocumuli. Foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	23rd	938	83.5	70.5	128.0	70.5	70.7	66.6	.73	S, S W & N	0.1	128.5	...	...	Cirrocumuli and cirri and overcast.
	24th	924	82.5	70.3	126.2	75.0	65.6	64.1	.70	S S W & Variable.	...	85.0	...	...	Overcast and cirrocumuli.
	25th	904	87.2	70.5	135.0	77.2	69.4	63.9	.65	S W & W by S	...	116.0	...	...	Clear.
	26th	926	86.6	69.2	134.0	77.4	69.9	64.6	.66	Variable	...	80.7	0.02	...	Clear, cumuli and overcast. Light rain at 7½ & 8½ P.M.
	27th	919	84.7	72.5	132.0	77.4	72.4	68.9	.76	W S W & W by N	...	76.0	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	28th	901	85.7	69.0	136.0	75.9	69.9	60.6	.61	W S W & W	...	59.8	...	...	Clear. Foggy from 5 to 7 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days			...	20.3
The maximum temperature during the past seven days			...	89.3
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year			...	93.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days			...	0.69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year			...	0.64
			Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th			... by lower rain gauge	0.02
			... by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.13
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 28th February	...	4.71
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	1.30

GOPEENAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd March 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts				
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ..	29,530½	26,686 1 0	2,416 4 5	123,850 2½	46,493 11 7	4,261 13 8	6,798 1 1		
Or per mile of railway ..	188	168 19 1	15 9 2	795 0	294 12 8	26 18 7	42 7 9		
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	169,565	152,636 0 0	12,358 4 11	699,265 2½	2,34,731 11 3	21,297 15 2	33,459 3 1		
Total for 7 weeks ..	199,295½	1,59,322 1 0	14,804 9 4	735,116 7	2,78,724 6 10	24,558 11 19	40,164 4 2		
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,198	32,378 0 4	2,366 6 5	186,767 22	56,165 14 19	3,209 14 3	5,416 0 8		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	219	114 13 2	13 9 2	1,191 0	239 11 4	21 3 0	34 12 2		
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	213,327	1,77,332 14 9	16,255 10 6	954,953 14	1,70,322 2 7	15,632 17 3	31,968 7 9		

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ..	9,216	1,288 0 0	128 14 0	19,634 0	67 0 0	6 11 0	14 10 0
Or per mile of railway ..	329	46 0 0	4 12 0	702 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	5 19 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	62,455	8,118 0 0	801 16 0	112,715 0	3,816 0 0	381 12 0	1,23 8 0
Total for 8 weeks ..	71,699	9,706 0 0	970 12 0	132,349 0	4,473 0 0	447 6 0	1,407 18 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,848	1,318 0 0	131 16 0	23,334 0	729 0 0	72 16 0	204 12 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	316	47 1 0	14 4 2	834 0	26 0 0	2 12 0	7 6 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	69,999	10,066 14 0	1,056 13 10	173,168 0	5,174 14 0	517 6 9	1,554 3 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY--MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ..	198,239	1,71,534 2 6	15,711 12 11	1,439,987 30	* 6,58,365 14 3	58,138 19 9	71,23 3 8
Or per mile of railway ..	154	134 2 5	10 15 8	1,129 0	514 11	45 11 1	55 0 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ..	618,799	19,53,518 15 0	9,755 6 4	88,26,824 30	37,70,818 7 9	327 7 3	412,234 13 7
Total for 7 weeks ..	757,068	12,25,075 1 0	12,235 19 3	10,26,811 10	44,08,984 6 0	393 14 8	516,472 17 3
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	121,082	1,81,903 11 11	16,60 12 4	878,302 10	1,41,906 5	78,26 3 11	57,53 16 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	94	141 9 1	12 12 7	685 0	111 7 7	23 7 8	43 7 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	838,730	12,28,330 2 7	11,26 12 9	5,06,883 30	2,89,936 11	271,825 4 8	387,478 16 3

* Rs. 1,31,926-3-3 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY--JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ..	6,389	26,399 5 7	2,434 18 11	198,132 29	* 21,271 13 3	2,81 17 3	5,276 16 2
Or per mile of railway ..	285	117 19 1	10 15 8	887 0	95 13 11	12 13 6	23 11 3
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ..	39,887	87,416 13 6	8,994 4 5	297,033 30	1,12,631 8 0	13,997 14 9	21,531 2 0
Total for 7 weeks ..	41,266	113,707 3 3	10,428 3 2	665,811 10	1,36,766 5 6	16,814 15 9	27,807 18 2
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,883	20,572 3 1	1,885 15 8	88,773 30	20,701 10 11	1,897 13 1	3,783 8 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	22	92 0 9	8 8 9	397 0	92 10 0	8 9 10	14 18 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	36,844	111,930 10 3	10,438 4 4	61,316 30	1,07,793 14 0	13,179 8 9	25,637 16 1

* Rs. 4,948 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food grains due by Government for this week.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,716	1,067 0 0	106 14 0	12,523 0	976 0 0	97 13 0	204 6 0
Or per mile of railway	62	39 0 0	3 18 0	460 0	36 0 0	12 0	7 10 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ..	8,840	6,680 0 0	668 0 0	43,834 0	3,309 0 0	330 18 0	998 18 0
Total for 8 weeks	10,556	7,747 0 0	774 14 0	56,357 0	4,285 0 0	428 10 0	1,203 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,925	1,412 12 10	141 5 7	7,091 0	561 10 9	56 3 4	197 8 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70	51 13 0	5 3 8	260 8	20 9 9	2 1 3	7 4 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,983	9,055 8 2	905 11 1	47,251 30	3,853 13 9	385 7 7	1,290 18 8



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY. MARCH 11, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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COAL DEPOSITS IN THE GARO HILLS.

No. 53, dated Calcutta, the 24th February 1874.

From—A. TWEEN, Esq., in charge, Geological Survey Office,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

IN accordance with instructions received from Mr. Medlicott, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, reporting the results of Mr. Medlicott's observations in the Garo country.

No. 51, dated Camp, Garo Hills, the 16th February 1874.

From—H. B. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey of India,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

As the chief object of my deputation to the Garo Hills to ascertain approximately the extent of the coal deposits in the interior of the area is now accomplished, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a preliminary statement of the results derivable from my observations. A skeleton map of the ground will be forwarded as soon as possible after my return to Calcutta.

2. Two basins of cretaceous rocks, to which these coal measures belong, have been roughly demarcated. Both are on the upper Semsang (or Sumcsari) River; one about the confluence of the Rungdi, and which may be called the Darangiri field, the other higher up the valley to the west, about Rongsengiri.

3. Of the Darangiri basin there are about 12 square miles in the Garo Hill District, the eastern extension of the field not having been determined. Within that area coal crops have been examined near Garigith on the north, at Darangiri towards the west, and near Baduri and Janhevray on the south; in the last named locality the actual crop was not found exposed, but the *débris* was very abundant at the surface in the normal position of the coal seam. In each locality the seam was found to be from 6 to 8 feet thick, with very little of shaly partings, and showing steadily for a considerable length of outcrop, the lie of the strata being very flat, except at the south boundary north of Baduri, where the strata are vertical for some distance; but even here the thickness of the seam is unimpaired.

4. These facts warrant the conclusion that over a large portion of the area above indicated the coal exists in an accessible position as to depth, and favourable for extraction; the total quantity being very great.

5. The Kongsengiri basin covers about 20 square miles. The full thickness of the cretaceous formation is proved to be present in the field by the occurrence in its centre of a remnant of the Nummulitic limestone. Still I was unable to discover a single outcrop of the coal elsewhere, the constant position of which is easily fixed; and in the streams there is very little evidence of early outcrops from *débris*. I think, however, that it is highly probable that coal exists at lower levels than the present surface. This basin is certainly much depressed and so it is possible that the present outcrops of strata belong to a higher horizon of the formation than that at which the coal was formed.

6. The non-discovery of coal in the Kongsengiri basin is, however, of small consequence, because it is from the Darangiri field that the whole demand would be made for a railway, upon the construction of which the prospects of the exploration of these coal fields must depend. The gorge of the Samsang offers, in my opinion, the only reasonably practicable route for a line through the main range into Assam, and it opens on the north into the Darangiri coal field.

7. Upon the feasibility of a line of railway through these hills I can scarcely offer a trustworthy opinion; the question depends so much upon considerations regarding which I am very imperfectly informed. The difficulties of construction would certainly be very great, and the cost proportionably so. I cannot but think that a well regulated steamer service on the Brahmaputra, with improved local communications to the river, would be the most suitable and a sufficient outlet for the trade of the province for many years to come.

8. I have made a traverse of the hills to the north of the Samsang Valley to see if there might be a basin of the coal-bearing rocks on the Assam side of the district; but the ground in that direction was found to consist entirely of crystalline rocks. I have still to visit some localities in the neighbourhood of Tura, and to fix a site for a boring in the neighbourhood of Harigaon, in case it should at any time be thought desirable to make a trial for coal there.

9. I have to express my great obligations to Captain Williamson for the assistance he has given to me. We made the tour together; I might otherwise have been unable in the time to make so satisfactory a general examination of the area.

**PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 7TH MARCH 1874.**

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	11 0	11 12	18 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	...	...	...				
2	Bancoorah	...	...	...	11 12	12 4	17 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	17 8	13 12	13 12	20 0	...	...	...				
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	15 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	12 12	12 6	24 0	...	...	...				
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 8	18 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...				
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0 to 23 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 20 0	9 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	11 8 and 12 8	11 8 and 12 0	15 8	...	...	...				
	Howrah	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	17 8	14 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...				
Central Districts.																										
	Calcutta	...	...	...	13 8 D	13 0	...	14 8 D	15 0	...	9 2	9 2	...	12 8 F	12 0	...	...	...	...			
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	10 8 to 12 12	10 8 to 12 5	10 0 to 10 8	13 5 to 20 0	14 8 to 19 0	20 0 to 32 0	8 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 17 12	12 8 to 11 7	11 14 to 11 7	18 12 to 20 0	12 4	11 8	...				
7	Nudda	...	...	...	14 9	12 12	14 8	20 0	19 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...				
8	Jessore	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	20 2	13 8	14 8	29 0	...	...	...				
9	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	11 12	11 12	23 0	14 8	15 0	30 0				
10	Dinapore	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	11 8	12 8	24 0	12 12	14 0	28 0	...	...	...				
11	Maldah	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	16 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	11 12	24 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0				
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	12 12	12 0 to 15 0	14 4	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	19 11	12 12	12 12 to 13 8	26 4	...	...	...				
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	11 8	11 4	27 10	...	...	...				
14	Bograh	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	19 8	13 8	13 14	34 0	...	...	...				
15	Pubna	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	...	...	...				
16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...				
17	Julpigoree	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 4	11 5	...	...	...	...			
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																										
18	Dacca	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...				
19	Furreedpore	...	...	...	11 4	...	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 8	13 8	28 0	...	...	...				
20	Backe gunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...				
21	Mymensing	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 8	14 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...				
22	Sylhet†	...	...	...	8 4	10 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	14 0	15 12	25 0	17 8	18 6	35 0	...	...	...				
23	Cachar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong†	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	17 0	13 0	16 8	23 0	...	...	...				
25	Nakhalley†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	13 8	13 0	27 0	...	...	...				
26	Tipperah†	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	12 8	10 0 to 11 0	...	...	...	...			
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	14 0	10 9	14 4	20 0	...	...	...				
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	24 6	13 9	15 2	35 5	...	...	...				

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 28th February received after the publication of the last Gazette.
A Prices of rice lower all over the district except of best rice at head-quarters.
B Coarse rice at 11-10 seers per rupee.
C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice at the sub-divisions ranges from 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

Unmentioned Districts of Bengal on the 7th March 1874.

R SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— HOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— KAGI OR MURWA, AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Burdwan.	
...	12 0	13 8	12 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.	
...	18 8	18 8	36 0	13 5	13 2	21 8	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	9 0	Bancoorah.	
...	...	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Mitnapore.	
...	12 0	12 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	13 4	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.	
Central Districts.																			
8 13 0	13 5	13 5	...	14 4	14 4	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
...	D	15 0	16 0	...	13 5	13 5	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	14 9	13 11	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nudda.	
...	10 12	11 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
...	D	16 8	16 0	...	16 0	15 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 12	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	13 12	13 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinapore.	
...	14 0	14 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	13 8	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 2	Rajshahye.	
...	11 4	11 4	15 11	128 0	107 0	128 0	7 6	7 8	7 4	Rungpore.	
...	11 4	9 12	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	7 2	8 0	Bozrah.	
...	12 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Pubna.	
...	7 0	7 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.	
...	8 0	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 0	...	Julpigoree.	
Coach Behar.*																			
Eastern Districts.																			
...	13 8	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
...	{ 12 0 to 16 0 }	{ 12 0 to 16 0 }	{ 13 0 to 22 0 }	...	...	...	7 10	8 0	8 0	Furzedpore.	
...	13 0	13 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 6	Mymensing.	
...	13 9	11 8	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 1	8 4	8 0	Sylhet.†	
Cachar.*																			
...	11 0	11 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†	
...	10 0	12 8	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Notkhally.†	
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 12	Tipperah.†	
...	320 0	320 0	...	6 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
...	8 4	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hul Tipperah.†	

G Coarse rice at 11-9 seers per rupee.

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-12 to 17-12 seers per rupee.

I Price of best rice in the exterior ranges from 10 to 12-4 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14-4 seers per rupee.

J Common rice in the interior at 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

K Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12 seers and of common rice 11-5 to 14 seers per rupee.

L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 14-12 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 18-1 seers per rupee.

M Price of best rice from 14 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 19 seers per rupee.

N Price of best rice from 12 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Sall in the undermentioned

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BHAR.																										
28	Patna	...	...	...	...	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	15 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	31 4	11 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 8	21 0	...	19 0	...				
29	Gya	...	...	...	...	O	10 8	10 8	13 8	15 0	15 8	33 0	8 4	8 0	12 0	10 4	10 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...
31	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	Q	12 0	12 0	11 0	{ 11 8 to 17 8	11 0 to 18 0	24 0 to 60 0	0 0	8 8	21 0	9 8	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Saran	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Chumparun	...	...	...	...	R	11 0	11 12	14 0	{ 13 0 to 18 0	13 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	10 8	11 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 7	19 9	16 8	...	35 7	8 4	8 6	13 6	12 7	12 3	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	12 10	13 14	...	17 12	...	11 0	10 1	16 6	12 0	12 8	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Purneah.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	12 0 to 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	{ 12 0 to 16 0	16 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																										
38	Cuttack†	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	26 4	27 9	27 9	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree†	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	25 9	23 10	23 10	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-West Frontier Agency.																										
41	Hazareebaugh	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	15 0	14 0	...	24 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga†	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom†	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	23 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Maunbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	{ 20 0 to 30 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 28th February received after the publication of the last Gazette.
S Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 8 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14-8 seers; bulrush millet 14 to 28 seers, and maize 13-12 to 20 seers per rupee.
U Price of rice in the interior ranges from nearly 40 to 26 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 7th March 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MUHWA, AND CHURNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	34 8	18 8	19 0	34 8	170 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D 14 0 to 10 4	13 8 to 15 8	20 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	13 4	13 4	29 0	13 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya.
D 15 0 to 19 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	30 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	11 0 to 16 0	11 0 to 18 0	35 0 to 16 0	12 8	12 8	...	14 0	13 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.
19 0	19 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	...	15 8	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	15 0 and 16 4	15 0 to 16 0	40 0 to 51 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 9	31 5	17 8	17 8	36 7	147 0	163 0	...	7 8	7 5	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	13 to 15	12 to 13	34 5 to 60 0	15 2	14 8	31 9	16 6	17 11	24 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
D 15 0 to 16 4	...	...	D 20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs.

BEHAR.

ORISSA.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-West Frontier
Agency.

O In the interior the price ranges as follows:—Wheat, from 11-8 to 13 seers, barley from 14-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers; lesser millet from 11 to 17 seers and maize from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9 12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the price ranges as follows:—Wheat, from 8-8 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 12-8 seers, and maize from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

R In the interior price ranges as follows:—Wheat, from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 11-8 seers, and maize from 13 to 16 seers, and of gram from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th March 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 10th* March 1874.	·36	Showers of rain have fallen at Raneegunge and Culna, but not in the other sub-divisions. Weather much warmer. Cold weather crops are being cut. The yield of potatoes has been very large. Grain is being imported from the Sunderbuns, Cuttack, Midnapore, and Bancoorah, and exported by rail. Fever as before.
	2 Bancoorah, 7th Mar. 1874	Nil	Bright and sultry. No change since last report; e.g., some boro rice has been sown in the north. The cold weather crops coming to maturity; average from four to eight annas of a fair crop. Small-pox still prevalent.
	3 Beerbhoom, 7th " "	Nil	Cloudy and uncertain. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Exportation by rail during the week ending 28th February, 4,238 maunds, chiefly to the Bhargulpore Division. Prices falling. About 2,500 persons on relief works. A fall of ·87 inches of rain at Soory on the night of the 8th March since reported.
	4 Midnapore, 7th " "	0·05	Cloudy, with occasional petty showers. High wind on Friday. The cloudy weather is somewhat detrimental, especially to the mulberry, which is a splendid crop in the east of the district, but needs either rain or sunshine.
	5 Hooghly, 7th " "	Nil	Cloudy and stormy; wind chiefly from south and south-west. Only boro paddy, jola paddy, and onions and teal (oil-seed) on the ground; all doing fairly. Land is being ploughed for future crops.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 7th " "	...	Cloudy towards the end of the week. No change of any sort. Crops continue to be very favorable.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 10th Mar. 1874.	1·06	Days hot, nights cool. The sky has been cloudy since Thursday, and heavy but partial showers fell on Saturday night and Sunday morning. A few vegetable crops only on the ground. Preparation of land for the spring sowings is being made on a large scale. A few cases of cholera reported from Thannahs Bankipore and Canning.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	7 Nuddea, 7th Mar. 1874	0·14	The hot weather appears to be giving signs of its approach; the weather is favorable for all crops now in the ground. Indigo is doing well. The price of coarse rice still ranges from Rs. 2·8 to 3·2 per maund. Excepting a few villages attacked by cholera, the health of the district is good.
	8 Jessore, 7th " "	·01	Clear and fine, with occasional mist in the morning and a few minutes' drizzlin grain on the 5th March; wind south-westerly. The accounts from all parts of the district are favorable; the teal (oil-seed) crop in Magoorah and Narrail is particularly good, and in Narrail it is said that the area under cultivation appears to be twice or thrice that of previous years. The accounts of the boro rice are everywhere good. Millet in Magoorah is said to be doing particularly well. Date-juice is still being collected, but the weather is getting hot, and the produce is small, and the season is nearly over. Indigo sowing waits rain, but in Jhenidah about half the seed has been put down. Prices continue much the same except in the two southern sub-divisions, where there has been a marked fall, which is said to be due to a temporary lull in the exportation to Calcutta.
	9 Moorshedabad, 7th " "	Nil	Very warm in the daytime during the week; cloudy on the night of the 6th March. Rain probably fell in some parts, but no information has yet been received. The state of the crops has undergone no change. The outturn may be expected to be good generally. Prices are lower than last week; wheat has fallen three seers in the rupee, and common rice is half seer and three-fourth seer cheaper at Lalbaugh and Rampore Haut, respectively. Small-pox continues in the district. Some cases of cholera has also occurred.
	10 Dinagapore, 7th " "	Nil	No rain, but close cloudy weather; wind shifting from east to west. The mustard and rape crop now all gathered has been quite up to average. Sugarcane also has been good; what there is of gram promises well; barley in many places looks well. The boro rice has improved now that the weather is warmer.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	11 Maldah, 7th " "	Nil	Fair, occasionally cloudy; weather getting warmer; wind westerly. The weather has been close and cloudy for several days and looks like rain. The cold weather crops continue to do well, and boro paddy is also progressing. Health of the district generally good. Prices stationary. Rainfall of about 1·21 inches on the night of the 7th March at the sudder station since reported.

* Telegram of the 10th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye, 7th Mar. 1874	Nil	Cloudy on several days, but there has been no rain throughout the district during the past week. The cold weather crops continue to improve, and in some places wheat and barley are fast getting ripe. Peas and khesarce (pulse) are being cut, also urhur (pulse) in some places. The prices are almost stationary, though there is a general tendency to a fall in prices both of paddy and rice. A few cases of cholera have been reported from Bagmara and Manda stations. Ten cases of small-pox reported from Singraha station.
	13 Rungpore, 7th March 1874.	Nil	Weather fine; very slight showers in the south of the district. All the crops on the ground look well; wheat is especially good. Aus or early rice has been sown very extensively, and is now sprouting and looking well.
	14 Bograh, 7th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Fine and becoming hotter. The cutting of the mustard and sugarcane continues: both crops will give a good yield. Favorable reports of peas and other cold weather crops are received.
	16 Pubna, 7th " "	Nil	Weather rather warm. From the night of the 5th to the 6th March the sky was cloudy, and the wind blew strongly on the 6th from the west. No rain fell during the week. The prospects of the winter crops still in the fields continue to be tolerably fair. The cheena (millet) crops look well. Mango trees in blossom. The jally paddy is being planted; the transplantation of boro paddy finished. Both these rice crops are thriving well. The indigo crop is very promising this year. The prices of common rice and mashkalai (pulse) are fluctuating with downward tendency. No actual distress is as yet apparent.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 7th " "	0.24	Bright during the first part of the week, latterly cloudy and rainy. No crops on the ground. Lands are now being cleared and cultivated. Prices are the same as last week. No apparent distress.
	17 Julpigoree, 7th " "	Nil	Very seasonable; weather gradually getting warmer; heavy morning dews. Great activity is displayed in preparing land for the bhadoi dhan (early rice). In Boda twice the usual amount being brought under cultivation. Fear is however expressed in Boda that seed paddy will be wanting to sow all the land prepared. The Deputy Commissioner has applied to be allowed to purchase seed paddy at once and send to Boda. Tobacco, wheat, barley, and all coming crops promise particularly well; and vegetables are more than usually abundant. Rainfall .85, which is bad for tobacco and kalie (pulse) since reported.
	Cooch Behar, 7th " "	Nil	Fine weather. Tobacco is a fine crop on the whole; cutting it has commenced. Wheat is good and nearly ripe. Pulses very good, millets promise well. Extensive aus or early rice sowings are still going on. Two thousand laborers on relief works in the extreme south of the State.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 10th* Mar. 1874	0.57	Weather cool, with thunder-storms and sunshine. Prospects of crops good. Cholera reported at Manickgunge.
	19 Furreedpore, 7th " "	Nil	Weather throughout the week clear and sunny excepting on Thursday and Saturday, when it was cloudy and rain threatened. Winds variable, but during the last two days blowing from the south-west. The state of the spring crop much the same as last week. Pulses, with the exception of gram, have been reaped almost everywhere, and wheat and barley are in some places coming into ears. Price of coarse rice has fallen at all marts,—Furreedpore, Bhanga, Gopalgunge, and Madareepore,—excepting at Goalundo, where it is stationary. The fall is owing to the absence of export purchasers. Salt has risen slightly at Furreedpore owing to a temporary suspension in imports by dealers whose usual supplies have not yet arrived.
	20 Backergunge, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Warm weather. State and prospects of crops fair. Lands are being ploughed for the aus or early rice crop. In Mendigunj Thanuah the rain and hailstone have done some damage.
	21 Mymensing, 7th March 1874.	Nil	The sky has generally been cloudy, and shows indications of coming rain. The mornings are still foggy. The temperature is low for the time of year. There is no change from last week in the prospects of the crops. The spring rice and millet both promise well. The price of food has risen during the week owing to exportations. The district is generally healthy.
	22 Sylhet, 28th Feb. 1874	0.35	Cloudy and hot. The cultivation of the aus or early rice is going on. Price of rice is rising every day. In the Sudder Station, table rice is sold at 14 seers and common rice at 17½ seers per rupee. About 7,000 maunds of rice and 10,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta and other places. No fresh information about cholera. Small-pox prevails in the interior of the district as well as in the Sudder Station. Heavy rain with storm on the nights of the 7th and 8th March (1.20) since telegraphed.
	23 Cachar .....	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 10th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIV.	24 Chittagong, 28th Feb. 1874.	Nil	Rain reported from the Seetacond seaboard, but none fell at head-quarters, though the weather looked threatening on one or two days. At Cox's Bazar the weather reported fine and seasonable. It is getting perceptibly warmer. Some damage to pulses from rain reported from Meerikaserai. In other parts of the district the cold weather crops promise well. Cholera prevalent in town, station, and Rajan.
	25 Noakhally, 28th Feb. 1874.	0.5	First half of the week cloudy, second half fair. The khস্য, moong and kalai (pulses) and chilly and linseed crops are reported to have been somewhat damaged by the recent rains, except Sundarp, where they are said to be doing well. The rains have also made it more difficult for the cultivators to open the ground for the early rice crop.
	26 Tipperah, 28th " "	.26	Hot and moist. One heavy shower of rain. The weather is more like that usual during the rainy season. The boro rice crop promises a good outturn. Sugarcane and cold weather crops generally promise to be good.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 28th Feb. 1874.	...	Cool at night, sometimes foggy in the morning. The mustard crop has been harvested. The hill men are still engaged in joom-cutting.
	Hill Tipperah, 28th Feb. 1874.	0.35	Mornings foggy and cold, fine and warm in the day; some rain on Thursday night, with strong wind from north-west. What crops there are on the ground have been benefited by the rain which fell during the present and past weeks. The lands are everywhere being prepared for the next crop.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 9th* March 1874.	.02	During the early part of the week the weather was all that could be desired, but on Saturday, the 7th March, there was rain mixed with hail, and the weather still looks threatening. The cold weather crops of every description are now being cut, and are yielding much better than was expected. The health of the district is generally good, but a few cases of small-pox are reported from the city.
	29 Gya, 7th " "	0.07	Weather unsettled. The harvest of the cold weather crops has commenced; the crops everywhere are reported good. The quality will not however make up for the quantity unsown. Health of the district good.
	30 Shahabad, 7th March 1874.	Nil	Weather unsettled; threatening during the latter part of the week; cloudy on the 7th March. No change for the worse in the prospects of the cold weather crops. Peas, mussoor (pulse), wheat and gram are being harvested.
	31 Tirhoot, 7th Mar. 1874	Nil	Dry, getting warm. In the Hajepore sub-division there is no alteration in the state of the spring crops. The thunder and slight rain which fell on the 5th March cannot affect any thing except the mango; and even then not much, as it was too light. In the Mudhubani sub-division crops are much the same as last week; some moong and cheena has been sown, but except in the few places where it is watered, it will not come to any thing. In the Seetamarhee sub-division there was a slight fall of rain on the morning of the 5th March, which lasted for half an hour, but it was not sufficient to benefit the cheena. There was a little hail and rain at Bangawn, but not sufficient to do harm or good. There is no material alteration in the prospect of crop. There is a change for the worse perceptible among the pauper class of people, and some cultivators have become "kunks" or famine-stricken. The sub-divisional officer has himself noticed this in Mahind to the north; in Jallah, Charant and Mussa, near Kuntoul to the east. He states that he has heard it stated on good authority, and his own impression is that some of the poor classes are showing symptoms of sinking. The sub-divisional officer believes there would have been thousand of deaths to report had not Government relief measures been so early taken, and happily no deaths from actual starvation were reported during the week. The prospect of crops in the sudder and the rest of the sub-divisions continue to remain unaltered.
	32 Samun, 7th " "	A few drops on the 5th March.	Weather cloudy and growing hot; west wind prevailing. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. Wheat, barley and rahur (pulse) are fast approaching maturity; peas, mustard, gram and mussoor (pulse) are still being harvested. People are busy in sowing the spring crops. Indigo seed is being put in the ground; the early sowings have germinated. Poppy-heads are being tapped. Mango still doing well. New peas and other pulses are coming into the markets. Prices steady.
	33 Chumparun, 7th " "	0.5	East and west winds; weather much warmer and hitherto very favorable. A slight sprinkling of rain fell on the night of the 6th March, but unless it was heavier in the rest of the district, could not have been of very much benefit. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good. There is no material change since last Saturday.

† Telegram of the 9th March, received on the 10th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 9th idem.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
34	Monghyr, 7th Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather fair. The prospects of the crops continue fair; the har vest is now becoming general.
35	Rhdugulpore, 10th* Mar. 1874.	0.05	Weather favorable. Cold weather crops very good. Health of the district good.
36	Parneuh, 7th " "	Nil	Seasonable; much warmer than last week; the prospects of the cold weather crops throughout the district are good; lands are being prepared for the bhadoi (early) sowings. Jauira (the earliest bhadoi crop) is being sown. Price is a little cheaper.
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 7th Mar. 1874.	A few drops.	Early part of the week dry; on Friday it commenced to threaten rain, and .71 fell after the close of the period embraced by this report. No change in the prospects of crops; wheat, barley and cheena (millet) are ripening in Rajmehal. In Dearah sugarcane-planting and ploughing going on everywhere. A further fall of .93 rain since reported.
RISSA.			
38	Cuttack, 10th Mar. 1874*	...	Light showers on Saturday midnight (7th March). Weather warm. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
39	Pooree, 28th Feb. " "	Nil	Fine and warm, and beginning to be hot. Moong (pulse) is coming on well. The sowings of the dalia rice crop have been completed, and are growing up well. The mango crop is still in the earliest stage of growth, and is not abundant, although it is said that in Khoordah there will be a good crop. Ploughing operations for the ensuing cultivation of crops are going on. Purchases of rice for export continue, and prices are generally almost stationary in the mofussil. Public health is on the whole fair. Small-pox is reported to be prevalent in the Khoordah sub-district. Pilgrims for the <i>Dolejatra</i> are coming on, but not in very large numbers.
40	Balasore, 7th " "	.1	Weather dark and threatening. Frequent storms pass without much rain. Ploughing for the early rice crop is in progress; numerous sporadic cases of cholera have occurred.
HOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
41	Hazareebaugh, 28th Feb 1874.	0.22	The weather has been stormy at the beginning of the week; there was much and general rain. Strong west wind has set in, but it is still cool. The cold weather crop is fair on the limited area cultivated. Lands are nearly all ploughed for the next sowings. The mohowa and mango crops have been very slightly affected disadvantageously by the rain, but no damage has occurred that will not be righted by fine weather. Prices, if anything a trifle, more easy at head-quarters, but higher in the direction of Gya.
42	Lohardugga, 7th March 1874.	0.8	Fine in the early part of the week, but a heavy storm broke on Thursday night, the 5th March, which continued all day of the 6th, and fine again on the morning of the 7th idem; the storm will, it is feared, have ruined the mohowa crop. The mango crop has also suffered. The reports from Palamow are still good, both as regards the cold weather and mohowa crops; but if the late storm extended to Palamow, the damage done will be great.
43	Singbhoom, 28th Feb. 1874.	0.04	Slight rain at head-quarters on the 26th February. Days cooler in consequence. Bahur (pulse) has mostly been cut. The khesary and masoori (pulses) and gram doing well. A few cases of chicken-pox reported in the civil station and of measles in Dhalbhoom. No deaths from them.
44	Maunbhoom, 7th March 1874.	.11	Fair during the early part of the week; very high wind, with a little rain during the last three days. Reports have not yet been received as to the extent of the damage done to the mohowa and barley crops by this late unseasonable weather. Prices are rising, but very slowly; this is owing to local rates being too high to admit of further profitable exportation. Reports of actual distress received from different parts of the district, chiefly Govindpore sub-division. The sufferers have been provided for on the relief works. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.

* Telegram of the 10th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th March 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BUREWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	0.05	5.27	28th Feb.	Not rec. 4th to 10th Jan.
		Untwa ...	Nil	Nil	6.53	ditto.	
		Culna ...	Nil	Nil	5.47	ditto.	
		Bood-Bood ...	Nil	Nil	4.76	ditto.	
		Banceengunge ...	Nil	0.03	4.50	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	6.38	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Bancoorah ...	Nil	0.13	4.29	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	Nil	0.21	4.33	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	0.05	4.11	ditto.	
		Two-lock ...	Nil	Nil	6.39	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	Nil	5.50	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	7.01	ditto.	
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.08	14th Feb.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	4.90	28th Feb.	
		Serampore ...	Nil	Nil	4.51	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	4.04	ditto.	
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	4.80	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	0.02	4.71	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	Nil	0.06	5.21	ditto.	
		Jail ...	Nil	0.00	5.62	ditto.	
		Basseerhant ...	Nil	Nil	2.19	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	Nil	Nil	4.29	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	3.74	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	Nil	0.04	2.37	ditto.	
		Satkhurah ...	Nil	Nil	3.15	ditto.	
		Barackpore ...	Nil	Nil	4.77	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	3.00	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishmaghur ...	Nil	0.03	5.03	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	4.95	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	Nil	Nil	4.35	ditto.	
		Choudangah ...	Nil	Nil	5.17	ditto.	
		Kooshteah ...	Nil	Nil	3.77	ditto.	
		Ranghat ...	Nil	Nil	6.13	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore ...	Nil	Nil	4.57	ditto.	
		Nurrail ...	Nil	Nil	4.43	ditto.	
		Khoulnea ...	Nil	1.00	6.92	ditto.	
		Jenadah ...	Nil	Nil	5.63	ditto.	
		Bagirhant ...	Nil	Nil	4.14	ditto.	
	Moorsheedabad	Magoorah ...	Nil	0.11	4.54	ditto.	
		Berhampore ...	Nil	Nil	3.03	ditto.	
		Ramporehant ...	Nil	Nil	3.13	ditto.	
		City Moorsheedabad ...	Nil	Nil	2.94	ditto.	
		Jungipore ...	Nil	Nil	2.03	ditto.	
		Azumungee ...	Nil	Nil	2.64	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Lalgolla ...	Nil	Nil	2.10	ditto.	
		Dinagepore ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.95	21st Feb.	
	Maldah	Maldah ...	Nil	0.03	1.80	28th Feb.	
	Rajshahye	Beaulah ...	Nil	Nil	2.99	ditto.	
		Naltore ...	Nil	Nil	4.27	ditto.	
	Rangpore	Rangpore ...	Nil	Nil	5.35	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.08	ditto.	
		Titallya ...	Nil	Nil	2.15	ditto.	
	Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	Nil	8.15	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	2.14	ditto.	
		Serajgunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.27	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	15th Jan.	Not rec. 1st to 3rd Jan.
		{ Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	28th Feb.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	1.96	ditto.	
		Fallacotta ...	Nil	Nil	2.29	ditto.	
		Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	2.28	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Nil	2.03	ditto.	
	Bhutan Doars	Buxa ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.31	7th Feb.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.35	2.75	28th Feb.		
		... { Hospital ...	Nil	0.35	2.76	ditto.		
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	0.42	2.79	ditto.		
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.95	ditto.		
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	Nil	1.40	5.23	ditto.		
		Goalundo ...	0.01	Nil	4.98	ditto.		
	Backergunge	Burrisaul ...	Nil	Nil	4.68	ditto.		
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	2.32	ditto.		
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	2.72	ditto.		
		Patnakhally ...	Nil	Nil	2.27	ditto.		
		Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	Nil	3.05	ditto.		
	Mymensing	Mymensing ...	Nil	Nil	4.98	ditto.		
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	Nil	4.78	ditto.		
		Atteah ...	Nil	Nil	3.48	ditto.		
		Kishoregunge ...	Nil	Nil	5.57	ditto.		
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	0.35	6.41	ditto.		
	Cachar	Cachar ...	Nil	0.09	6.39	ditto.		
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	4.3	7th Feb.		
Koyah ...		ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.			
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.20	Nil	2.90	28th Feb.		
		... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	2.77	ditto.		
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.26	21st Feb.		
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	Nil	0.50	3.38	28th Feb.		
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	0.03	0.26	2.99	ditto.		
		Brahmanbariah ...	Nil	0.25	5.69	ditto.		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamata Hill ...	0.16	Nil	2.27	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	0.35	4.32	ditto.			
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	1.04	ditto.		
		Behar ...	Nil	0.11	2.38	ditto.		
		Bah ...	Nil	Nil	1.34	ditto.		
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0.80	ditto.		
		... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	0.77	ditto.		
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	0.01	2.53	ditto.		
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	2.46	ditto.		
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.36	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.06	ditto.		
		Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	1.31		ditto.
	Sasaram ...		Nil	Nil	1.70	ditto.		
	Buxar ...		Nil	Nil	1.00	ditto.		
	Bhuboah ...		Nil	Nil	1.01	ditto.		
	Tirhoot		Mozufferpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	0.89		14th Feb.
		Dubhangah ...	ditto	ditto	1.08	ditto.		
		Hajepore ...	ditto	ditto	1.01	ditto.		
		Mudhubani ...	ditto	ditto	0.84	ditto.		
		Setnamare ...	ditto	ditto	0.70	ditto.		
		Tajpore ...	Nil	0.16	1.16	28th Feb.		
		Sarun	Chuprah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.69		7th Feb.
	Sowan ...		ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.		
	Champaran	Moteehari ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	28th Feb.		
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto.		
	BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	0.03	1.46		ditto.
			Begoeserai ...	Nil	Nil	1.37		ditto.
			Jamooie ...	Nil	0.43	4.14		ditto.
		Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore ...	Nil	0.08	1.80		ditto.
			Scoopel ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.00		21st Feb.
			Mudheypoorah ...	Nil	Nil	1.04		23rd Feb.
Banka ...			0.07	0.14	2.17	ditto.		
Sanborsa ...			Nil	0.07	1.49	ditto.		
Purneah		Purneah ...	Nil	0.03	1.64	ditto.		
		Kishengunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.05	ditto.		
	Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	2.31	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	Nil	0.06	2.37	ditto.			
	Rajnehal ...	Nil	Nil	0.80	ditto.			
	Nya-Doomka ...	Nil	0.02	1.98	ditto.			
	Godda ...	Nil	Nil	2.75	ditto.			

Not rec. 11th to 17th Jan.

Division.	District.	Station.		Rain from 15th to 21st February 1874.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.		
						Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	3.53	28th Feb.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.		
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	...	Nil	Nil	4.05	ditto.		
		Jajipore ...	...	Nil	Nil	2.80	ditto.		
		Kendrapara ...	...	Nil	Nil	1.60	ditto.		
		Jugatsingpore ...	...	Nil	Nil	0.75	ditto.		
		False Point ...	...	Nil	Nil	1.68	ditto.		
	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.		
		Khundah ...	...	Nil	Not rec.	2.03	21st Feb.		
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	...	Nil	Nil	3.80	ditto.		
		Bhudduck ...	...	Nil	Nil	5.15	ditto.		
		Jellasore ...	...	Nil	Nil	5.68	ditto.		
		Sorah ...	...	Nil	Nil	1.59	ditto.		
	Chaudbally ...	...	Nil	Nil	1.64	ditto.			
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sambalporo ...	...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	10th Jan.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.									
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.									
	Hazareebaugh ...	Hazareebaugh ... { Jail ...	...	Nil	0.27	3.98	28th Feb.		
		Hazareebaugh ... { Dispensary ...	...	Nil	0.22	4.17	ditto.		
		Pachumba ...	...	Nil	0.08	3.41	ditto.		
	Loharduggah ...	Ranchee ...	...	Nil	0.34	4.84	ditto.		
		Palamow ...	...	Nil	0.04	3.14	ditto.		
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	...	Nil	0.04	4.45	ditto.		
	Maunbhoom ...	Purnia ...	...	Nil	Not rec.	4.94	21st Feb.		
		Gobindpore ...	...	Nil	ditto	4.98	ditto.		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.									
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah ...	...	Nil	ditto	1.69	ditto.		
		Dhoooree ...	...	Nil	ditto	0.63	ditto.		
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatti ...	...	Nil	Nil	2.16	28th Feb.		
		Burpettah ...	...	Nil	Nil	4.69	ditto.		
	Durrung ...	Tezporo ...	...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.09	7th Feb. ...		
Mungledye ...		...	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.		
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	...	0.20	ditto	1.76	21st Feb.			
Sebsaugor ...	Sebsaugor ...	...	0.27	ditto	4.82	ditto.			
	Golaghat ...	...	Nil	ditto	4.82	ditto.			
	Jorehaut ...	...	0.12	ditto	3.06	ditto.			
	Nazeerah ...	...	Not rec.	ditto	4.39	11th Feb.			
Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur ...	...	ditto	ditto	2.27	7th Feb.			
	North Luckimpore ...	...	0.19	ditto	2.61	21st Feb.			
	Suddya ...	...	Not rec.	ditto	4.15	7th Feb.			
Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting ...	...	ditto	ditto	3.79	11th Feb.			
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	...	ditto	ditto	2.18	7th Feb.			
	Jaowai ...	...	ditto	ditto	0.8	31st Jan. ...			
	Cherrapoonjee ...	...	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.			
Garo Hills ...	Tura ...	...	Nil	Nil	5.94	28th Feb.			
	Benares Akyab ...	...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	31st Jan.			
		...	Nil	Nil	Nil	28th Feb.				

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 1st to 7th March 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Mar. 1st	10	30.057	30.075	77.5	66.4	63	W	2.9	...	...	b
		16	29.911	29.929	81.5	65.3	31	S W	7.8	...	C	b
	2nd	10	30.024	30.042	76.7	66.7	56	W	3.3	...	...	b
		16	29.852	29.870	80.2	65.7	28	W S W	8.0	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.991	29.919	77.3	67.6	57	W S W	4.5	...	C	b
		4	29.777	29.795	86.0	67.5	33	W	8.1	...	C	b
	4th	10	29.914	29.932	78.7	71.3	79	S W	3.0	...	C	b
		16	29.808	29.826	89.0	73.0	43	S	6.0	...	...	b, d
	5th	10	29.104	29.023	73.5	68.0	71	S W	5.5	...	...	b
		16	29.869	29.887	87.7	70.5	44	S W	5.6	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.961	29.979	77.6	71.6	73	W S W	4.7	...	CK	b
		16	29.836	29.854	78.5	67.5	53	W	11.5	...	CK	b
	7th	10	29.931	29.950	71.0	67.6	63	S S W	9.3	0.02	CK	b
		16	29.778	29.796	86.7	70.0	40	S W	7.6	...	C, CS	b
SAGOR ISLAND.	1st	10	30.081	30.087	78	71	77	N W	5.4	...	K	b, m
		16	29.914	29.950	80	73	70	S S W	10.3	...	N	b, u
	2nd	10	30.010	30.016	80	75	78	W S W	7.1	...	K	b, n
		16	29.876	29.882	82	75	74	S S W	10.9	...	C	b
	3rd	10	29.923	29.932	80	72	66	W	7.0	...	C	b, m
		16	29.803	29.809	83	71	63	S	8.3	...	CS	b, m
	4th	10	29.910	29.916	82	78	82	S W	7.4	...	C	b, m
		16	29.853	29.859	80	77	78	S S W	10.9	...	C	b, m
	5th	10	30.053	30.059	80	70	58	W N W	10.3	...	N	b, u
		16	29.883	29.889	84	72	53	S	2.9	...	CK	b, n
	6th	10	29.968	29.974	80	75	78	S W	11.1	...	K	b, v, scuds
		16	29.870	29.876	93	69	46	N N W	15.0	...	N	b, v, u
	7th	10	29.914	29.950	75	69	72	W	15.7	...	N	b, v, u
		16	29.829	29.826	79	70	61	W S W	8.0	...	N	b, v, u
CHITTAGONG.	1st	10	30.006	30.100	77	65	19	E	4.1	...	...	b, m
		16	29.877	29.979	82	68	45	W	6.9	...	C	b, m
	2nd	10	29.958	30.052	77	65	49	N N W	4.7	...	...	b, v
		16	29.827	29.929	82	68	45	W S W	9.9	...	...	b, v
	3rd	10	29.858	29.951	79	70	61	E N E	3.3	...	...	b, m
		16	29.681	29.774	81	72	63	S W	8.1	...	...	b, m
	4th	10	29.890	29.983	79	73	73	E S E	3.8	...	C	b, v
		16	29.807	29.900	81	74	70	W N W	7.6	...	...	b, m
	5th	10	29.953	30.047	77	72	77	N N E	3.9	...	...	b, c
		16	29.854	29.947	82	74	66	W S W	8.1	...	...	b, m
	6th	10	29.950	30.043	81	70	55	N N W	3.0	...	...	b, v
		16	29.789	29.881	85	74	57	W S W	7.2	...	C, KS	m
	7th	10	29.870	29.964	77	72	77	N N E	2.9	...	CK, KS	v
		16	29.679	29.772	78	67	53	N	4.5	...	...	b, c
MADRAS.	28th	10	30.056	30.086	82	73	63	S W	4	...	...	b, c
		16	29.950	29.980	83	73	60	E N E	8	...	...	b, c
	1st	10	30.060	30.090	83	71	63	N E	1	...	...	b, c
		16	29.911	29.971	84	75	64	E N E	8	...	...	b, c
	2nd	10	30.054	30.084	83	71	63	S W	3	...	...	b, c
		16	29.899	29.929	83	75	57	E	10	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.984	30.014	83	72	56	S by E	5	...	...	b
		16	29.832	29.862	84	73	56	S E by E	11	...	...	b
	4th	10	29.950	29.980	83	72	53	S	8	...	...	b
		16	29.830	29.860	84	72	53	S E	12	...	...	b, c
	5th	10	29.976	30.006	83	71	52	S E	13	...	...	b
		16	29.884	29.914	83	71	52	S E by E	9	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.978	30.008	85	71	17	S E by E	7	...	...	b
		16	29.854	29.884	85	72	50	E by S	9	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	1st	10	29.998	30.081	80	74	74	W	0.8	...	CK	b
		16	29.819	29.900	91	66	20	W	3.1	...	CK	b
	2nd	10	29.973	30.056	79	73	73	N	1.5	...	...	b
		16	29.767	29.848	91	65	18	W N W	3.1	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.843	29.926	81	66	41	N	0.9	...	C	b
		16	29.701	29.782	85	74	57	W S W	3.1	...	C	b
	4th	10	29.833	29.915	89	71	37	S S W	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.738	29.820	89	71	37	S S W	8.3	...	C	b
	5th	10	29.951	30.034	78	66	49	N E	2.3	...	KS, C, N	b
		16	29.795	29.877	89	70	35	S S E	6.0	...	KS	b
	6th	10	29.871	29.954	81	73	64	W	2.1	...	...	b
		16	29.728	29.809	92	71	31	N E	3.1	...	N, K	b
	7th	10	29.881	29.964	80	67	17	S W	2.3	...	CK	b
		16	29.731	29.813	84	70	46	S	5.8	...	KS, N, C	b
AKYAB.	1st	10	30.035	30.056	83	66	36	N	1.1	...	...	b
		16	29.894	29.915	85	65	29	W	8.0	...	...	b
	2nd	10	29.995	30.017	79	66	47	E N E	4.1	...	...	b
		16	29.854	29.875	83	69	46	N W	9.1	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.935	29.957	80	65	40	N E	4.2	...	...	b
		16	29.729	29.851	81	72	62	W N W	7.5	...	...	b
	4th	10	29.915	29.967	78	70	65	E	3.1	...	...	b
		16	29.852	29.874	81	74	70	W S W	7.3	...	...	b
	5th	10	29.999	30.012	82	72	59	W N W	3.5	...	...	b
		16	29.874	29.895	83	73	61	N W	1.2	...	...	b
	6th	10	29.927	29.949	82	70	52	E S E	5.1	...	...	b
		16	29.811	29.833	82	73	63	W N W	9.8	...	...	b
	7th	10	29.907	29.938	81	69	43	N N W	4.6	...	...	b
		16	29.808	29.829	83	72	53	N W	11.8	...	...	b

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.

The 7th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
Mar. ...	1st	29.085	85.7	64.0	131.5	74.5	65.2	58.7	0.60	W by S, W S W & S W	...	72.5	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	2nd	932	80.2	66.2	130.0	75.8	67.1	61.0	.62	S W & W S W	...	73.2	...	D	Clear and cirri.
	3rd	.830	86.0	69.0	134.0	76.7	68.9	63.4	.65	S by W & S W	...	63.9	...	...	Cirri and strati. Foggy at 3, 4 & 6 A.M.
	4th	.851	89.5	71.0	116.9	78.2	71.4	66.6	.69	S W & S S W	...	35.8	...	...	Cirri. Foggy from 4 to 8 A.M.
	5th	.915	85.7	72.0	131.9	76.7	70.1	65.5	.70	S by W & S W	...	40.1	...	...	Cirri, overcast, and clear. Drizzled at 10 A.M.
	6th	.885	83.5	69.5	132.2	75.9	68.2	63.3	.68	S W & W S W	8.0	60.4	...	...	Clear cumuli and overcast. Brisk wind from 12 A.M. to 3½ P.M. Drizzled at 3½ & 9 P.M.
	7th	.813	86.8	70.5	131.5	76.7	66.5	59.4	.57	S by W & Variable	6.2	151.8	0.41	...	Overcast and cirri. Brisk wind from 6½ to 7½ A.M. & at 11 P.M. Thunder at 11 P.M. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M. Slight rain at 3, 6, 7 & 7½ A.M. & between 10 & 11 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days		...	25.5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days		...	89.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year		...	88.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days		...	0.64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year		...	0.67
			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th		... { by lower rain gauge	0.41
		... { by anemometer gauge	0.31
Ditto	ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.70
Ditto	ditto between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	5.12
Ditto	ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	2.00

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th March 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of January 1874.
 LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—49 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.	
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Rs.										
25	Coal	9,775	3,340	17,425	The totals of these two columns are	1	Rs. A. P.	1	Sand	300	3	375			2 13 0	2,221	Local	93,989	6,946	7,672	138,811	3,183 8 1	
10	Cotton	999	18,450	2,925		4	18 10 6	4	Rubble coal	846	317	1,375			10 5 0	64	Irrigation works	19,902	1,902	972	4,789	424 2 0	
6	Firewood	958	340	1,800		2	10 14 6	2	" & stores	1,638	852	1,800			27 0 0								
41	Grain	6,163	13,910	12,175	exclusive of empty and passenger boats.	28	117 11 0	28	Empty boats			(11,100)			56 10 0								
14	Hides and horns	1,335	24,812	3,255		27	26 12 0	27	Rubble stones	13,918	700	22,455			278 4 0								
6	Jaggery and sugar	621	1,454	1,250		2	5 10 0	2	Engines			1,275			19 2 0								
8	Meals	670	16,000	1,725			27 13 6																
167	Miscellaneous	11,644	110,084	20,550			314 10 6																
25	Oil and oil-seeds	2,750	10,417	7,175			35 11 0																
237	Paddy and rice	43,238	9,1038	858 4			971 14 0																
32	Peas and beans	1,322	113,850	6,175			41 4 0																
28	Threshed	1,754	70,137	6,249			24 12 0																
21	Garban produce	1,057	5,610	3,175			32 10 0																
14	Port-wine	562	217	2,475			9 10 0																
43	Salt	7,622	41,968	17,075			174 8 0																
9	Silk and indigo	340	42,950	1,550			7 6 0																
18	June	1,326	6,053	3,825			14 5 6																
3	Straw	250	60	825			3 1 6																
32	Tobacco	2,662	27,945	7,175			74 3 6																
2	Tea	239	65	600			2 2 6																
4	Sand	650	328	1,925			7 7 6																
11	Sticks of timber.		1,943	Logs 119			20 10 0																
1	Sticks of bamboo.		3	" 25			0 1 0																
468	Empty boats			(35,375)			220 13 0																
920	Passengers			Nr. 8,530			139 13 1																
	Port			(61,825)			543 9 6																
	Miscellaneous revenue.						26 6 0																
24	Free boats																						
2,221	Total	93,909	6,946	214,850	7,672	138,811	3,183 8 1	64	Total	19,902	1,902	27,250	972	4,789	424 2 0	2,285	Total	115,971	6,11,395	8,644	133,810	3,07 10 1	
1,687	Total of corresponding month of last year.	53,128	4,50,477	152,650	5,451	50,356	1,494 7 3	13	Total	1,393	4,917	3,255	115	2,617	68 12 6	1,701	Total	54,521	4,55,394	5,566	52,903	1,483 - 3 9	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of January 1874.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA-BOARD.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.										
		Rs.	Mds.					Rs.	Mds.					Rs.	Mds.									Rs.	Mds.								
18 Paddy		3,441	3,040	1,000	3,100	37 8 0	167 Paddy	25,457	25,457	...	...	355 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	96 Local traffic paid.	32,557	457	10,593	120 6 7.				
5 Rice		1,450	725	26	362	6 11 0	135 Rice	1,200,304	60,207	...	...	1,033 2 0	15	240	4	0	0	452 Through ditto.	3,91,705	4,441	186,648	1,929 2 6									
7 Salt		7,015	14 3	50	1,349	9 14 0	3 Hides	20,200	2,920	...	...	29 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14 Jaggery		15,165	3,363	108	2,000	15 5 0	10 Gunpelly	15,024	3,750	...	...	54 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Oil-cake		7 6	507	29	704	9 12 0	1 Gram	1,160	840	...	...	12 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 Local traffic ..	2,030	15	240	4 0 0				
1 Jute		7 6	148	5	8	1 4 0	18 Gunny bags	30,389	5,827	...	...	40 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	1 Through ditto.	210	19	788	7 14 0				
1 Runny bags		504	72	3	48	0 8 0	5 Jaggery	6,005	1,073	...	...	15 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1 Straw		29	94	3	4	0 12 0	16 Spices	1,58,540	7,927	...	...	116 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Gungelly		3,544	510	29	464	8 0 0	4 Salt	8,335	607	...	...	8 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Grain		6 5	403	14	434	5 10 0	1 Rainus	1,920	240	...	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Passengers		...	330	11	300	3 10 0	4 Fumbers	826	251	...	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Bamboos		...	366	13	310	2 2 0	6 Bamboos	49	389	...	...	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31 Empty		...	1 0 1	57	1,211	18 0 0	6 Passengers	...	698	...	...	10 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baitl Bamboos (57 in No.)		0 0 7	140 Empty	...	15,220	...	...	195 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1 Timber (4 in No.)		1 0 0	Rails	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
93		32,557	12,522	457	10,593	120 6 7	452 2 Bamboos (1,300 in No.)	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	4,26,502	4,835	198,279	2,061 7 1		
6 Total of cargo, pending arrival of last year.		13,815	7,165	320	4,759	57 12 6	197	4,65,077	44,554	1,002	67,581	814 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	284	4,73,922	1,922	72,043	871 15 6						

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL:

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahminee Division, High Level Canal, for the month of January 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or parts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.		
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.					Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.											
8	Rice	1,391	2,782	1,985	703	196 1/2	10 2 4	2	Stones	651	11	908	32 1/2	1,102 1/2	13 2 0	58	Private mer-	2,292	6,173 0 0	189 1/2	1,556 1/2	44 10 6		
3	Jaggery	253	1,265	495	17 1/2	212 1/2	2 6 0	1	Lock gates	...	...	465	16 1/2	5 3/4	6 13 0	...	chandize,	...	...	...	...	...
3	Provisions	68	66	131	4 1/2	212 1/2	1 10 3	1	Firewood	408	41	708	27 1/2	325 1/2	3 12 0	6	Government	1,059	52 0 0	8 1/2	2,263 1/2	26 10 0		
1	Salt	120	600	223	7 1/2	15 1/2	3 0 0	2	Empty	...	...	230	7 1/2	267 1/2	3 0 0	...	Stores.	...	...	...	...	...
1	Turmeric	150	750	306	10 1/2	270 1/2	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Paddy	150	150	274	9 1/2	251 1/2	1 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cotton	40	40	88	3 1/2	77 1/2	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Yams	52	104	88	3 1/2	72 1/2	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboos	80	4	69	2 1/2	38 1/2	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Straw	83	10	60	2 1/2	14 1/2	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gunny bags	7	42	14	1/2	26 1/2	0 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Empty	...	...	1,577	56 1/2	6	12 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Passengers	...	...	...	...	530 1/2	7 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Total of cargo	2,292	6,173	5,308	189 1/2	1,556 1/2	44 10 6	6	...	1,059	52	2,361	84 1/2	2,263 1/2	26 10 0	62	...	3,351	6,225 0 0	273 1/2	4,120 1/2	71 4 6		
...	Total of cargo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total of cargo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Canal was closed for repairs.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldandah Canal for the month of January 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.					ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLU- SIVE OF 10%.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE	TOTAL, EXCLU- SIVE OF 10%.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.				Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.							
3	Paddy	...	500 0 0	991½	35½	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Mustard	...	500 0 0	43½	15½	232½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cotton	...	400 0 0	3 0	10½	280½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oil-cake	...	100 0 0	42½	1½	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tundy grass	...	28 0 0	808½	29	290	...	Rubble	135 8 0	5,833½	212	2,829½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Bamboos	...	8 0 0	175	6½	75	...	Boorkey	50 0 0	837½	3¼	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gravel	...	25 0 0	1,050	37½	112½	...	Empty	...	2,408½	86	1,135	...	Local traffic..	...	1,912 0 0	234½	2,692½	42 3 7
12,550	bamboos	...	185 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation Traffic.	...	191 5 0	333½	4,332½	23 5 8
64	timbers	...	158 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Empty	...	...	2,322½	83	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Demurrage of 2 boats for six days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		...	1,912 0 0	6,562½	23½	2,698½	23	...	101 9 0	9,439½	333½	4,332½	23 5 8	...	...	2,103 8 0	568	7,030½	65 9 3
2	Total of corres- ponding month of last year.	...	53 0 0	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 0 0	...	...	5 15 8

The 5th March 1874.

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1874, on 168½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	29,641	24,755 4 0	2,269 4 7	130,420 0	53,086 4 11	4,806 4 10	7,135 9 5
Or per mile of railway	187	156 6 11	16 6 9	824 0	335 7 4	30 15 0	45 1 9
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	199,295½	1,69,322 1 0	14,604 9 4	735,116 7	2,78,724 6 10	25,559 14 10	40,164 4 2
Total for 8 weeks ..	228,936½	184,077 5 0	16,873 13 11	865,536 7	3,31,810 11 9	30,425 19 8	47,299 13 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,185	36,568 2 2	3,328 4 11	148,376 24	27,968 11 7	2,563 16 0	5,892 0 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	225	232 0 0	21 5 4	948 0	178 11 5	16 7 8	37 13 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	248,512	2,13,641 0 11	19,583 15 5	11,03,349 38	1,98,290 14 2	18,176 13 3	37,760 8 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,148	1,283 0 0	128 6 0	24,910 0	896 0 0	89 12 0	217 18 0
Or per mile of railway	327	46 0 0	4 12 0	897 0	32 0 0	3 4 0	7 16 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	71,699	9,706 0 0	970 12 0	132,362 0	4,473 0 0	447 6 0	1,417 18 0
Total for 9 weeks	80,847	10,989 0 0	1,098 18 0	157,272 0	5,369 0 0	536 18 0	1,635 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,174	1,369 15 9	136 19 11	47,702 0	1,559 15 0	155 19 10	292 19 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	328	48 15 0	4 17 10	1,704 0	55 11 0	5 11 5	10 9 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	78,273	11,436 13 9	1,143 13 9	220,810 0	7,034 13 0	703 9 8	1,997 3 5

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	102,749	1,05,886 0 6	15,206 4 5	1,672,132 20	* 7,02,306 12 0	61,378 2 5	79,884 6 10
Or per mile of railway	129	82 9 7	11 17 7	1,303 10	548 10 10	50 5 11	62 3 6
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	767,068	12,25,265 1 0	112,315 19 3	10,826,812 20	44,08,984 6 0	404,156 18 0	516,472 17 3
Total for 8 weeks	859,817	13,91,151 1 6	127,522 3 8	11,908,945 0	51,11,291 2 0	468,535 0 5	596,057 4 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	128,931	1,91,463 6 8	17,550 16 3	756,705 20	3,84,049 1 3	35,204 9 11	52,755 6 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	..	149 9 4	13 14 3	....	300 0 7	27 10 1	41 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	967,661	14,20,193 9 3	10,184 8 3	6,712,691 10	3,382,142 8 2	310,929 14 7	4,02,214 2 10

* Rs. 77,341-15-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,382	34,535 12 9	3,165 15 8	110,223 30	† 30,728 13 0	2,816 16 1	5,982 11 9
Or per mile of railway	151	154 8 4	14 3 3	137 7 10	137 7 10	12 12 1	26 15 4
For previous 7 weeks of half-year ...	41,246	113,707 3 3	10,423 3 2	665,841 10	1,80,706 5 6	16,564 15 0	26,987 18 2
Total for 8 weeks	47,628	148,243 0 0	13,588 18 10	776,065 0	2,11,435 2 6	19,381 11 1	32,970 9 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,745	21,318 12 6	1,951 4 5	65,883 30	19,659 12 6	1,802 2 11	3,766 7 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	95 6 2	8 14 11	....	87 15 5	8 1 3	16 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	41,589	135,408 6 9	12,412 8 9	614,200 20	1,85,233 10 6	16,981 11 8	29,394 0 5

† Rs. 5,455-10 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees p. annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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LOSS OF STAMPS

THE following correspondence is published for the information of officers who are entrusted with the charge of stamps :—

No. 409, dated Fort William, the 18th February 1874.

From—H. L. DAMPIER Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I AM directed to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General Council, the circumstances attending the loss of two bi-colour non-judicial stamp papers the value of Rs 47-8 each.

2. It appears that, under orders of the Deputy Commissioner the entire stock of treasury stamps of the sub-divisional treasury was required to be transferred to the treasury. A parcel containing stamps was accordingly despatched by the Extra Assistant Commissioner. On its arrival the officer in charge of the treasury reported that on examining the contents of the parcel with the invoice, the two stamp papers in question were missing, and that the clerk in charge could not account for it.

3. From inquiries which have been instituted, it appears that the Extra Assistant Commissioner instead of counting these stamps of high value into the parcel himself, as he should have done, allowed them to be counted by a clerk, with little or no personal supervision of the operation.

4. In view of the numerous cases of laxity in connection with the custody of stamps which come to the notice of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor could not pass over the case without enforcing the officer's personal responsibility; but, taking into consideration the

press of work and demands on Mr. * * 's attention on the occasion of the transfer of his office, the testimony to his earnestness and zeal which is borne by the Commissioner, and the moderate salary which he receives, His Honor has directed that one-third only of the value of the stamps shall be recovered from him, and the remainder be written off the accounts.

No. 1580, dated Fort William, the 7th March 1874.

From—D. BARBOUR, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 18th February 1874, No. 409, reporting the loss of two stamped papers of the value of Rs. 47-8 each from the * * sub-divisional treasury, and intimating that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered the recovery of only one-third of the value of the lost stamps from Mr. * * , the treasury officer, through whose carelessness the loss occurred.

2. The Governor-General in Council approves of the proceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, but I am to say that the case must not form a precedent. As a general rule, the whole value of lost stamps should, under the circumstances represented, be made good by the officer at fault, if the amount is at all within his means.

**PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 14TH MARCH 1874.**

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in t

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET CUMBOO, BAJRA											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts																									
1	Burdwan	11 8	12 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	30 0	12 12	13 12	18 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	11 8	11 12	17 8	18 0	16 0	23 0	12 4	12 8	17 8	13 12	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	15 0	10 8	10 8	19 0	13 8	12 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
4	Midnapore	10 5	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 20 0	10 0 and 10 8	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	11 8 and 12 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
	Calcutta	13 8 D	14 0	...	14 8 D	14 8	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 8 to 14 0	10 8 to 12 12	10 0 to 11 8	12 0 D	13 5	20 0	8 0 F	8 0	8 0	12 8 G	12 8	18 12	...	12 4 D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	15 4	14 9	14 8	22 8	20 0	32 0	11 0 H	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	10 12	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0 I	12 0	18 0	16 0	13 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	14 0	16 0	13 0	22 0 D	19 0	22 0	10 8 I	10 0	14 0	12 0	11 12	22 8	14 0 D	14 8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinagapore	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	22 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	12 12	12 12	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	11 12	24 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	12 0	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	17 11	12 0 to 13 8	12 12	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpoor	11 4	11 2	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	11 2 K	11 8	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	19 8	12 0	13 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	13 8	14 4	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigorie	7 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	12 0 L	11 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar.*																									
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca	12 8	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	12 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	12 0	11 4	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	11 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	22 8	13 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 4	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	13 2 M	14 0	25 0	15 12	17 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cachar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong†	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0 N	11 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Noakhully† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 O	11 0	18 0	12 0	13 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tipperah†	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	9 0	20 0	14 0 to 15 0	12 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah† ... ..	...	8 4	10 6	...	...	...	10 3	11 4	24 6	16 0	13 9	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 7th March received after the publication of the last Gazette.
A Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 12-11 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 13-9 seers per rupee, except in some part of flood-land, where it is sold at 10 seers.
B Coarse rice at 14-6 seers per rupee.
C Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12-12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
F The price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 15-4 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BEHAR.																										
28	Patna	...	...	...	...	S. 15 0	Ch. 15 0	S. 24 0	S. 19 0	Ch. 18 0	S. 31 4	S. 11 0	Ch. 11 0	...	S. 13 0	Ch. 13 0	S. 21 0	...	...	...			
29	Gya	...	...	...	...	P 10 4	10 8	13 8	14 0	15 0	33 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	10 0	10 4	19 8	...	...	...			
30	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	17 8	19 0	20 0	30 0	Q 11 4	11 0	14 0	12 4	12 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...		
31	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	R 12 0	12 0	11 0	D 11 0	11 0	24 0	} 8 8	9 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	21 8	...	...	...			
									to 17 8	to 17 8	to 64 0															
32	Saran	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...			
33	Chunparan.*																									
34	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	13 6	14 1	19 9	21 0	16 8	35 7	S 8 4	8 4	13 6	11 5	12 7	18 9	...	...	...			
35	Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	13 14	16 7	17 12	...	10 11	11 6	16 6	11 13	12 0	17 11	...	...	...			
36	Purneah.†																									
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	D 12 0	12 0	25 0	} 10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30		
									to 16 0	to 16 0	to 29 0															
ORISSA.																										
38	Cuttack‡	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	U 22 5	22 5	20 4	28 14	27 9	31 8	...	...	...			
39	Pooree‡	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	V 18 0	18 6	21 0	26 4	23 10	38 6	...	...	...			
40	Balasore	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	...	...	...			
CHOTA NAGPORE.																										
South-West Frontier Agency.																										
1	Hazareebaugh	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 12	15 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 12	13 0	17 0	...	...	...			
2	Lohardugga‡	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...			
3	Singbhoom‡	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	23 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...			
4	Maunbhoom	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	12 0	D 20 0	20 0	{ 20 0	} 13 0	14 0	24 0	14 0	14 8	26 0	...	...	...			
									to 30 0	to 30 0																

* Return not received.

† Return defective.

‡ Return for week ending 7th March received after the publication of the last Gazette.

P In the interior the prices range as follows :—wheat from 11 to 13 seers, barley from 14-8 to 18 seers, and of best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millet 14 to 17 seers, and maize from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

Q Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10-4 to 13 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat, from 9 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 13 seers, and maize from 10-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th March 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 14th March 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRASS MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch.	
19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	34 8	19 0	18 8	34 5	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.
{ 14 0	{ 14 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	13 8	13 4	29 0	13 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 12	7 8	
{ 16 4	{ 16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	30 0	18 8	19 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.
{ 17 0	{ 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 19 0	{ 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.
...	
18 0	19 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	15 8	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarnn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparun.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	31 5	16 8	17 8	36 7	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 8	8 4	Monghyr.
...	
...	...	...	15 0	{ 13 0	{ 13 0	60 0	15 2	15 2	31 7	17 1	16 6	24 0	176 12	176 12	161 2	7 9	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
...	...	...	...	{ 15 0	{ 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.†
D	...	...	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 8	16 8	...	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnah

ORISSA.

...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 9	28 14	28 14	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	23 10	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooreah.‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.*

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-West Frontier Agency.

...	...	...	17 0	17 4	...	14 0	...	24 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 12	7 0	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	24 8	23 0	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga.‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.‡
...	...	...	...	...	...	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	30 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	3 0	Maunbhoom.

S Price of best rice in the sub-division ranges from 7 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 12 seers per rupee.

T In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 20 seers, and maize from 14 to 13 seers per rupee.

U Prices in the interior generally lower than at Head-quarters by about one-fifth.

V Price of rice in the interior ranges from 27 seers to nearly a maund per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th March 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 16th* March 1874.	1.45	Showers have fallen in Bood-bood and Cutwa. At the sudder station .97 of rain registered on the 16th March. Nearly all the cold weather crops are cut, and outturn is reported to be fair. Common rice is selling at all the large marts at about 13 seers per rupee, but in some villages in the interior of Bood-bood sub-division, only 10 seers are obtainable for a rupee. Fever as before.
	2 Bancoorah, 14th " "	0.22	A smart shower of rain on the 9th March. Dry the rest of the week, but cool in the mornings and evenings. The cold weather crops are being reaped. The outturn is fair; in some parts remarkably good. Small-pox still prevalent.
	3 Beerbhoom, 14th " "	0.95	Warm during the day; cool in early morning. Strong wind during last few days. No considerable change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Exportation by rail during week ending 7th March, 3,720 maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore. Price on the average falling.
	4 Midnapore, 14th " "	0.12	Somewhat unseasonably cool, with occasional storms. The weather is not quite seasonable and is unhealthy, but for the mulberry and indigo, the most important crops on the ground, it seems to be very favorable. The indigo prospects at present are better than they have been for many years.
	5 Hooghly, 14th " "	.18	Clear throughout; a hailstorm, in the southern portion of the district, was hardly felt at the head-quarters. Wind from south and south-east. Boro paddy and jhalla paddy, onion, and teal (oil-seed) on the ground doing well. A quarter of an inch of rainfall on the 16th since telegraphed.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 14th " "	0.03	A severe hailstorm on Sunday evening; weather cloudy during first part of the week and then fine. There is no change to record. Crops in the ground still doing very well. No injuries done by the hail.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, †17th March 1874.	0.55	Weather cooler than last week owing to the fall of occasional showers and hailstorms. Boro sowings progressing in Busseerhat. Mango blossoms have suffered from hailstorms. Preparation of land continues for the next early rice sowings. Prices have fallen. Thirteen cases of, and four deaths from, small-pox reported from thannah Kalaron. A few cases of cholera in thannabs Bankipore, Diamond Harbour, Busseerhat, and Kaligunge. It has abated in thannah Canning.
	7 Nuddea, 14th " "	0.09	Unsettled and stormy at times in the early part of the week, afterwards clear; nights cold. Everything so far continues to be favorable for the crops which are still on the ground. Tobacco however is not likely to recover the harm done by the rain in February. Prices of food-grains show a decided tendency to fall. In the Bongong sub-division the coarsest rice is said to be procurable at Rs. 2.4 per maund, but the usual price elsewhere is from Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 2.12. Excepting cholera here and there, the public health is good.
	8 Jessore, 14th " "	.95	Generally clear and fine; wind generally from the south-west. On the evening of the 10th March there was a storm from the north-west, when rain in the preceding column fell. The prospects of the crops are much the same as they were last week. Prices have continued to fall, and the tendency is still downwards; the causes are probably three, 1st, reduced exportation; 2nd, favorable prospects of the cold-weather crops coming harvest; and 3rd, the approach of the 28th March, or last day of payment of Government revenue; the ryot selling his produce to pay his rent to enable the zemindars to meet his obligation.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad, 14th " "	0.22	It has been cloudy for the greater part of the week. On the 8th and 9th March there were showers of rain, and on the latter date the rain was followed by a heavy hailstorm traversing the district from north-west to the south east. Some damage, not of a serious nature, was done to the standing crops of gram and wheat and to mango blossoms by the hail. The rain has enabled the cultivators to renew ploughing operations for the early rice sowings. Prices are on the whole slightly better than last week. Rice has risen at Rampore Hat, Harharpara, and Sujagunge, but there has been a fall in other places. Small-pox is still prevalent.
	10 Dinagepore, 14th " "	.91	Rain throughout the district during the early part of the week; in some places heavier than in the station. The cold weather crops have nearly all been gathered. The boro rice already sown has benefited much by the late rain, which has also enabled the breaking up of land to be pushed on with.
	11 Maldah, 14th " "	1.55	Rain, thunder, lightning, and hail-storm on Saturday and Monday nights. Strong westerly winds throughout. The rain has been most beneficial to the lands under cultivation, and has assisted ploughing to go on on all sides. No injury is reported to the cold weather crops now ripening, and which promise in most places a full average outturn. Wheat and cheena (millet) especially look heavier crops. The boro paddy is also in a promising state. The mango blossom is most abundant, but the late rains are said to have done considerable injury to this crop. Health of the district generally good. Prices stationary.

* Telegram of the 16th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall up to the noon of that day.

† Report of the 17th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye, 14th March 1874.	·22	There was slight rain in most parts of the district during the week. The state of the cold weather crops is favorable; khesarree and musoorree (pulses) however has suffered somewhat from the late rain. Ploughing for rice and teel (oil-seed) sowings is going on, and a good deal of both has been already sown. Boro paddy has been cultivated to an unusual extent, and much of it has been transplanted for the last time. Prices have not varied since last report. A few cases of cholera and small-pox still occur.
	13 Rungpore, 14th March 1874.	1·40	Slight showers in parts of the district. Weather cool. Wheat and pulses good. Wheat is being harvested to the east. Cheena and kauni (millets) promise well. Aus or early rice is being sown extensively.
	14 Bograh, 14th Mar. 1874	·10	Getting hotter in the day, morning and evening fine; a shower of rain on the night of the 7th March. Mulberry, sugarcane and arhur (pulse) are being cut and a fair outturn is expected. Other pulses, such as motar, khesarree, &c., are getting on fairly well.
	15 Pubna, 14th " "	1·24	Weather seasonable. On the 9th March there fell throughout the district a heavy shower of rain attended with hail. The prospects of the winter crops still in the fields, viz. wheat, barley, and gram, have been greatly improved by the rain of the 9th. The rain has been especially beneficial to the sugarcane. It has also done a great good to the late cheena (millet) crop as well as to the early rice crops, boro and jully paddy. Mango trees and early cheena (millet) crop have suffered a little from the hail. There is no actual distress in any part of the district. One or two cases of small-pox have been reported from Pubna station.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 14th " "	0·18	Very variable, some days clear and bright, others misty and threatening rain; temperature colder than usual for this time of year. In the hills there are no crops of any importance. In the plains there are no crops on the ground; the land is being prepared for sowing. Common rice has risen during the week in price from 10 to 8 seers for the rupee.
	17 Julpigoree, 14th " "	·96	Cool, pleasant, and seasonable. Nothing special to notice as to change in the prospects of crops. The rain which fell was bad for mango crop. As however this crop is a valueless one in the district, this is of little consequence. It is said that the rain was bad for tobacco; but the Deputy Commissioner has not heard as yet of any damage really being done. As seed is wanted in parts of Boda for the early or bhadoi rice crop it is now being purchased in the district by the manager of the Cooch Behar Chokhajet estate, and will be sent to the spots where needed in time, for the early sowing will soon begin.
	Cooch Behar, 14th " "	0·82	Generally fine; had some slight showers on Sunday and Monday. No change since last week. Tobacco is being cut; the outturn will be satisfactory; the other crops in the fields promise well. Relief works are being carried on as before.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 17th Mar. 1874	0·7	Weather cool, with showers of rain. Prospects of crops good.
	19 Furreedpore, 14th " "	2·72	It was cloudy on Tuesday, but clear and sunny the rest of the week. A severe hail-storm occurred on the afternoon of Monday. The wind was very powerful, and seemed to travel round the compass, from north-west to north-east and south. Teel (oil-seed), barley, wheat, masoor (pulse), onion, garlic, and melons as well as mango, and all other fruit trees in bud have suffered in consequence. The price of coarse rice has risen at Furreedpore, fallen at Gopalgunge, and is stationary at Goalundo, Bhangah, and Madateepore. The rise is owing to the storm which was more severe at Furreedpore; and the fall, to the decrease of export purchasers at Gopalgunge.
	20 Backergunge, 7th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Rain on the 7th March. More rainy than is usual in the cold weather, but good on the whole. The late rains, that is the rains of the cold weather, have interfered with the cultivation of the land. On the whole the cold weather crops do not promise so well this year as in former years. Boro paddy is however promising well, which has encouraged the people somewhat to part with the stores hitherto hoarded up.
	21 Mymensing, 14th March 1874.	1·26	Heavy rain in the station on the night of the 8th and 9th March; weather since then fine and appears settled. Remarkably cool for the time of the year. Violent storm on the 9th in the south-west of the district with hailstone of very large size. Heavy rain from 8th to 10th in the south-east of the district, where the week's rainfall is registered at 3·5 inches, but no hail. The storm of the 9th in the south-west of the district was of the character of a cyclone, the wind blowing with great violence first from the north-west, and then from the north-east; several houses were blown down. This storm is reported to have seriously injured the crops of millet and boro rice, as well as that part of the kalai (pulse) crop which is still ungathered. Fortunately the storm did not extend over a large area. From other parts of the district the reports of the crops are favorable.

• Telegram of the 17th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts—</i> (Contd.)			
DUCCA DIVN.	22 Sylhet, 7th Mar. 1871	Nil	Very cloudy and unsettled during the week. A storm may be expected at any moment. The cultivation of both aman and aus (late and early rice) is going on. The price of rice rising daily on account of large exportations. In the sudder station table rice is selling at 13 seers 2 chittacks, and common rice at 15 seers 12 chittacks per rupee. About 20,000 maunds of rice and 50,000 maunds of paddy have been exported to Calcutta, Nattore, Dacca, Patna, Monghyr, Chupra, Pubna, and Shillong. The health of the district has improved. Since telegraphed that it has rained from the night of the 9th till the morning of the 10th (1.50).
	23 Cachar	.....	Return not received.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Chittagong, 7th Mar. 1871	Nil	Getting warmer. No change since the last report, <i>e.g.</i> , some damage to pulses from the late rains reported from Meerkesarai. In other parts of the district the cold weather crops promise well. Cholera still reported from Town, Raojau, Koomeren, and Potea.
	25 Noakhally, 7th Mar 1871	0.07	Fair. A thunderstorm, with some rain, on Friday evening. In some places the cold weather crops, khesaree, chillies and linseed are said to have been injured by the late rains; and the wet weather has also interfered with the preparation of the ground for the early rice crop.
	26 Tipperah, 7th " "	Nil	Warm and sunny. No rain; close and threatening rain on Friday, but none fell. Boro rice in flourishing condition. Cold weather crops promise good outturn. There is no sickness.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 7th March 1871.	...	Cool at night and very hot during the day. Tobacco is being plucked here and there in small quantities. The hillmen are still engaged in joom-cutting.
	Hill Tipperah, 7th Mar. 1871.	Nil	Warm during the day. Occasionally cloudy; chilly after sundown; foggy in the mornings. There are hardly any crops on the ground now except chillies and onions. No important change to report.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 16th* " "	Nil	Though there was no rain at head-quarters, both rain and hail have fallen in different parts of the district varying from 0.025 to 1.07; the hail was very partial, and has not done any harm to speak of. The harvesting of the cold weather crops is going on, and they are yielding well. With the exception of a few cases of small-pox in the city, the health of the district is good.
	29 Gya, 14th " "	Nil	Mornings and evenings cool. Cold weather crops are being harvested; the outturn not yet ascertained, apparently heavy. Health good.
	30 Shahabad, 14th March 1874.	Nil	Cool, with high west wind. Crops reported favorably on. Barley, wheat and gram being harvested. Sugarcane being planted. Weather, all that could be desired for the crops. Small-pox prevalent.
	31 Tirhoot, 14th Mar. 1871	0.21	Getting warmer; cold nights. In the Sectamurhee sub-division one-tenth inch rain fell on the 9th March. With a little more rain a full cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) crop may be expected. Peas, mustard, and musoor and kerao (pulses) are being reaped. Gram and wheat will be cut after ten days. A few cases of small-pox at Majongunj, Jalleh, and Sectamurhee; otherwise general health good. In the Hajepore sub-division there is no change in the prospects of the crops. The cold weather crops are expected to be reaped in a fortnight, and the outturn is expected to be 10 to 12 annas. The cold weather crops look very healthy and strong. There is no material change in the prospects of the sudder and the rest of the sub-divisions. In the Madhoo-bani sub-division the little rain gives a greater promise of the moong (pulses) and cheena (millet).
	32 Sarun, 14th " "	Nil	Weather clear, dry, and getting warm. West wind prevailing. The crops continue good, and now the harvest is commencing; the prospect of two-thirds of an average crop on the area sown may be considered assured. In 11 villages in the Roghoo-nathpore outpost, within the jurisdiction of the Durowlee thannah, peas, barley, and ruhur (pulse) from 4 to 8 annas have been injured by hailstorms which fell on the night of the 7th March. People are busy in sowing the spring crops. The early sowings have germinated. New peas and other pulses are coming into the markets. Lands are being ploughed for the next sowings. Prices steady.
	33 Chumparun	.....	Return not received.
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	34 Monghyr, 14th March 1874.	0.14	Set fair. The cold weather crop is being cut and will yield 12 annas all round. Cheena (millet) has been exclusively sown and is coming on well. The mohwa and mango crops are promising.
	35 Bhaugulpore, 17th† Mar. 1874.	0.03	Slight rain at Banka. A severe hailstorm reported over an area of 33 square miles on extreme north of the district, causing some damage. Prospects of the cold weather crops excellent. Crops ripening fast: reaping commenced in places. General health very good.

* Telegram of the 16th March, received on the 17th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 16th idem.

† Report of the 17th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGTPORE DIVN.	36 Purneah, 14th Mar. 1874	Nil	West wind beginning. A severe hailstorm in Arrareah caused considerable damage in some villages early this week. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue excellent; the reaping of barley has begun, and peas have been cut in many places. The showers early in the week have done much good to the kanni and cheena (millets). Lands are being everywhere prepared for the early rice. Private trade is very busy everywhere, and prices falling in consequence.
	37 Southal Pergunnahs, 14th Mar. 1874.	1.01	Cool; in fact, cold the early part of the week. The latter half very hot, with strong west wind. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 17th* Mar. 1874	.48	Weather cool and pleasant. Dalma rice crop promising well. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 7th " "	Nil	Generally fine and warm, and beginning to be hot. Moong (pulse) is growing well and is still green. The dalma rice crop is ripening partly and is doing well. The mango crop is doing better than was expected. Ploughing is going on. Purchases of rice for export continue. Prices generally almost stationary. Public health on the whole fair, except that small-pox is prevalent as usual.
	40 Balasore, 11th " "	.33	Days hot and dry, nights cool. Ploughing for the early rice crop and cultivation of the exceptional dalma crop are in progress. Both cholera and small-pox are on the increase.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
	41 Hazareebaugh, 7th Mar. 1874.	0.28	The weather has been cloudy and stormy and often drizzling, but the sun was shining brightly at the time of the report. The cold weather crop has been improved except the gram, which, it is expected, will not seed so freely, but there is very little gram in this district. The rain, it is thought, must have affected the mohwa crop where the trees have not come into flower. Prices are slightly more favorable than last week, though common rice is stationary.
	42 Lohardugga, 14th March 1874.	.56	Unsettled and warm at the beginning of the week, but latterly clear and cold, with strong north-west winds. The cold weather crops are ripening fast, and on the whole promise well, though the area under cultivation is very small; none of these have suffered any material damage up to date. The prospects of the mohwa crop are also very fair; a little damage was caused by the late rain, but there is still every hope of getting a very good crop. Ploughing has been going on briskly throughout the district, and all the lands are now nearly ready.
	43 Singbhoom, 7th Mar. 1874.	0.31	Cloudy during the week, but it rained only on the 5th and 6th March. On the night of the 6th there was much rain. Nothing particular for report. The rain has been sufficient for ploughing operations. Public health good. Cattle disease still reported from some parts of Dhalbhoom.
	44 Maunbhoom, 14th March 1874.	.1	Bright and wonderfully cool. Barley is being reaped, with, on the whole, fair results, but the quantity cultivated was not very considerable. The prospects of this district now hinge very much upon the mohwa crop: some damage has been done to the earlier trees by cloudy weather and rain during the last few weeks; but there is still every reason to hope for a full yield. Prices are still firm.

* Telegram of the 17th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th March 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.				1874.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.05	0.03	5.35	7th Mar.		
		Cutwa ...	Nil	Nil	6.53	ditto.		
		Culna ...	Nil	0.13	5.61	ditto.		
		Bood-hood ...	Nil	Nil	4.76	ditto.		
		Rancezunge ...	0.03	0.02	4.52	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	0.06	6.44	ditto.		
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	0.13	0.01	4.30	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	0.20	Nil	4.33	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	0.05	0.34	4.45	ditto.		
		Tumlook ...	Nil	0.10	6.19	ditto.		
		Gurbetta ...	Nil	0.13	5.63	ditto.		
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ... Exc. Engr.'s Office ...	Nil Not rec.	Nil Not rec.	7.01 6.96	ditto. 14th Feb.		
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	4.90	7th Mar.		
		Scrapore ...	Nil	0.12	4.63	ditto.		
Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	0.03	4.07	ditto.			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	4.80	ditto.		
		Calcutta ...	0.02	0.02	4.73	ditto.		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ... Jail ...	0.06 0.06	Nil Nil	5.21 5.08	ditto. ditto.		
		Busseerhat ...	Nil	Nil	2.19	ditto.		
		Baraset ...	Nil	0.11	4.40	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	3.74	ditto.		
		Jaripore ...	0.01	0.06	2.13	ditto.		
		Satkhirah ...	Nil	0.12	3.37	ditto.		
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	0.10	4.87	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	3.00	ditto.		
	Nudda	Kishnaghur ...	0.03	0.14	6.07	ditto.		
		Boungong ...	Nil	Nil	4.95	ditto.		
		Melchepore ...	Nil	Nil	4.35	ditto.		
		Chooadangah ...	Nil	Nil	5.17	ditto.		
		Kooshtea ...	Nil	Nil	3.77	ditto.		
	Ranaghat	Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	6.13	ditto.		
		Jessore	Jessore ...	Nil	0.01	4.58	ditto.	
			Narail ...	Nil	Nil	4.43	ditto.	
			Khoelna ...	1.01	Nil	6.92	ditto.	
			Jenidah ...	Nil	Nil	5.63	ditto.	
	Bagirhat ...		Nil	Nil	4.14	ditto.		
	Magoora ...	0.11	Nil	4.54	ditto.			
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	Nil	Nil	3.03	ditto.		
		Ramporehaut ...	Nil	Nil	3.13	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Nil	2.94	ditto.		
		Jungipore ...	Nil	Nil	2.03	ditto.		
		Azimungunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.64	ditto.		
		Lalgolla ...	Nil	Nil	2.49	ditto	... Received up to 6th March.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ...	Nil	Nil	1.95	ditto.		
Maldah	Maldah ...	0.03	Nil	1.80	ditto.			
Rajshahye	Bauleah ...	Nil	Nil	2.99	ditto.			
	Nattore ...	Nil	Nil	4.27	ditto.			
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	Nil	5.35	ditto.			
	Ihowanigungunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.03	ditto.			
	Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	2.15	ditto.			
Bograh	Bograh ...	Nil	Nil	8.15	ditto.			
Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	Nil	2.14	ditto.			
	Scrajungunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.27	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office ... Hospital ...	Not rec. Nil	Not rec. 0.21	0.19 1.21	31st Jan. 7th Mar.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	Nil	1.96	ditto.		
		Pallacotta ...	Nil	Nil	2.29	ditto.		
		Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	2.28	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	Nil	0.11	2.14	ditto.		
Bhutan Doors	Buxa ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.31	7th Feb.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 28th February 1874.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.35	0.10	2.85	7th Mar.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.35	0.03	2.79	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	0.42	Nil	2.79	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.05	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	1.40	Nil	5.23	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	Nil	Nil	4.98	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.63	28th Feb.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	ditto	2.32	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	2.72	7th Mar.	
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	Not rec.	2.27	28th Feb.	
	Mymensingh	Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	ditto	3.95	ditto.	
		Mymensingh ...	Nil	0.90	5.88	7th Mar.	
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	Nil	4.78	ditto.	
		Atia ...	Nil	0.10	3.58	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Kishoregunge ...	Nil	0.15	5.72	ditto.	
		Sylhet ...	0.35	Nil	6.41	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	0.09	1.01	7.13	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	4.03	7th Feb.	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Koyah ...	0.11	ditto	5.91	28th Feb.	
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	2.90	7th Mar.	
		Jail ...	Nil	Nil	2.77	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.26	28th Feb.	
		Noakholly ...	0.50	0.08	3.16	7th Mar.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	0.26	Nil	2.99	ditto.	
		Brahmanberiah ...	0.35	Nil	5.69	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Not rec.	2.27	28th Feb.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.35	Nil	4.32	7th Mar.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	0.02	1.06	ditto.	
		Behar ...	0.11	0.14	2.52	ditto.	
		Barh ...	Nil	0.86	2.20	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0.80	ditto.	
		... { Cantonment ...	Nil	0.25	1.02	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya ...	0.01	0.07	2.60	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	0.07	2.53	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	0.21	1.57	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	0.05	1.11	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	0.03	1.31	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.70	25th Feb.	
		Buxar ...	Nil	0.05	1.55	7th Mar.	
		Bhuboah ...	Nil	0.19	1.20	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.89	28th Feb.	
		Durbhunga ...	Nil	ditto	1.08	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	Nil	ditto	1.01	ditto.	
		Mudhooburnee ...	Nil	ditto	0.84	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee ...	Nil	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Tajpore	Tajpore ...	0.16	0.08	1.24	7th Mar.	
	Sarun	Chuprah ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.09	28th Feb.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
		Sewan ...	Nil	ditto	0.80	ditto.	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharce ...	Nil	0.21	1.31	7th Mar.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto.	
BHOGLIPORE	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	0.03	0.09	1.75	ditto.	
		Begou Serai ...	Nil	0.50	1.77	ditto.	
		Jamooie ...	0.42	Nil	4.44	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	0.08	Nil	1.80	ditto.	
		Sopool ...	Not rec.	0.10	1.40	ditto.	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.
		Mudehpoorah ...	Nil	0.01	1.05	ditto.	
		Banka ...	0.14	Nil	2.17	ditto.	
		Sauborna ...	0.07	Nil	1.19	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah ...	0.02	Nil	1.63	ditto.	
		Kisbengunge ...	Nil	0.36	2.11	ditto.	
		Arrareah ...	Nil	0.93	3.24	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	0.06	0.25	2.62	ditto.	
		Rajmahal ...	Nil	Nil	0.80	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka ...	0.03	Nil	1.94	ditto.	
		Godda ...	Nil	0.60	3.25	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 24th February 1874.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	3.53	7th Mar.	Not rec. 8th to 14th J
		... { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	4.05	ditto.	
		Jajpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	2.80	28th Feb.	
		Kendraparah ...	Nil	ditto	1.60	ditto.	
		Zugatsingapore ...	Nil	ditto	0.75	ditto.	
		False Point ...	Nil	ditto	1.66	ditto.	
		Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	7th Mar.	
		Khurdah ...	Nil	Nil	2.03	ditto.	
		Balasore ...	Nil	0.10	3.90	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck ...	0.80	0.50	6.75	ditto.	
	Balasore	Jellasore ...	Nil	Nil	5.68	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	Nil	0.55	2.14	ditto.	
		Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	1.64	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore ...	Not rec	Not rec.	1.35	14th Feb.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	0.27	0.32	4.30	7th Mar.	
		... { Dispensary ...	0.22	0.28	4.45	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Pachumba ...	0.08	0.40	3.81	ditto.	
		Ranchee ...	0.34	1.11	5.95	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Palamow ...	0.04	0.48	3.92	ditto.	
		Chybassa ...	0.04	1.00	5.45	ditto.	
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	0.10	0.11	5.15	ditto.	
		Govindpore ...	0.10	0.35	5.43	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah	Goalparah ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.60	28th Feb.	
		Dhoobree ...	Nil	ditto	0.63	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Gowhatti ...	Nil	ditto	2.46	ditto.	
		Burpettah ...	Nil	ditto	4.09	ditto.	
	Durrang	Tezpore ...	Not rec.	ditto	1.09	7th Feb. ...	Not rec. 1st to 3rd Ja
		Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.	
	Nowgong	Nowgong ...	0.80	ditto	2.56	28th Feb.	
	Sebsaugor	Sebsaugor ...	0.75	ditto	5.57	ditto.	
		Golaghat ...	Not rec.	ditto	4.82	21st Feb.	
		Jorehaut ...	0.22	ditto	4.18	28th Feb.	
		Nazeerah ...	Not rec.	ditto	4.39	14th Feb.	
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur ...	ditto	ditto	2.27	7th Feb.	
		North Luckimpore ...	0.18	ditto	2.79	28th Feb.	
		Suddya ...	Not rec.	ditto	4.15	7th Feb.	
	Naga Hills	Samoogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	3.79	21st Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ...	ditto	ditto	2.48	7th Feb.	Not rec. 18th to 24th
		Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	0.88	31st Jan. ...	
		Cherrapoonjee ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
	Garo Hills	Tura ...	Nil	ditto	5.94	28th Feb.	
		Benares ...	Not rec.	ditto	0.27	16th Feb.	
		Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	7th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Ben,

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 8th to 14th March 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Mar. 8th	10	29.901	29.919	79.6	70.7	61	S	5.6	0.39	.....	b
	10	16	29.772	29.800	80.6	75.5	57	S E	3.5	...	K	.....
	9th	10	29.871	29.889	80.5	75.5	78	S S W	6.6	0.78	K	.....
	16	16	29.734	29.752	85.8	78.0	61	S	...	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.913	29.931	81.7	76.5	78	W S W	...	...	K	scuds.
	16	16	29.801	29.819	80.4	78.0	68	E S E	...	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30.049	30.067	76.0	61.2	37	N	3.5	0.09	.....	b
	16	16	29.950	29.968	83.5	63.4	27	N	12.5	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30.072	30.091	74.9	60.0	33	N W	4.9	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.881	29.902	80.4	61.7	17	W N W	8.5	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29.997	30.015	76.8	61.0	34	W N W	4.2	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.841	29.859	85.7	65.0	28	S W	7.0	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29.910	29.928	79.5	68.0	52	S W	4.1	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.769	29.787	80.2	60.5	23	N W	7.1	...	.....	b
SANTOR ISLAND.	8th	10	29.918	29.924	80	75	78	S W	11.5	...	K	b, u
	16	16	29.816	29.822	80	75	78	S S E	13.3	...	N	b, v, u
	9th	10	29.803	29.809	81	77	82	S W	14.0	0.20	K	b, v, scuds
	16	16	29.782	29.788	81	76	78	S	15.9	...	N	b, v, u
	10th	10	29.952	29.958	77	72	77	S S W	13.9	...	K	b, scuds.
	16	16	29.851	29.857	83	78	78	S	13.0	...	KS	b
	11th	10	30.050	30.056	79	64	40	N	13.9	...	.....	b, m
	16	16	29.965	29.971	83	62	24	N	24.9	...	C	b, m
	12th	10	30.069	30.075	78	60	29	N	12.3	...	.....	b, m
	16	16	29.917	29.923	85	63	20	N	10.1	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30.016	30.022	80	65	40	N W	8.6	...	.....	b, m
	16	16	29.880	29.886	83	66	36	S S W	6.1	...	.....	b, v
	14th	10	29.926	29.932	84	75	70	W	11.7	...	.....	b, v
	16	16	29.802	29.808	83	76	71	S W	13.8	...	.....	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	8th	10	29.890	29.893	81	71	59	N N E	3.4	...	.....	b, v
	16	16	29.787	29.789	84	72	53	W S W	7.4	...	C	b, v
	9th	10	29.808	29.811	82	75	70	E	3.8	...	K	b, v
	16	16	29.764	29.766	83	75	67	W S W	9.1	...	.....	b, v
	10th	10	29.951	30.044	79	72	69	N E	6.3	...	.....	b, v
	16	16	29.848	29.841	81	74	70	S S E	9.0	...	K	b, v
	11th	10	29.965	30.058	80	75	78	N E	4.1	...	.....	b, m
	16	16	29.859	29.951	84	75	64	W S W	8.2	...	.....	b, v
	12th	10	29.990	30.083	78	68	16	N	4.9	...	.....	b, v, q
	16	16	29.864	29.957	82	63	20	W S W	9.8	...	.....	b, m
	13th	10	29.973	30.066	81	63	31	N	6.0	...	.....	b, m
	16	16	29.807	29.900	81	65	38	S W	10.4	...	.....	b, v
	14th	10	29.860	29.953	80	79	59	N W	4.1	...	.....	b, m
	16	16	29.745	29.837	84	70	46	E	8.3	...	.....	b, m
MADRAS.	7th	10	29.935	29.965	84	73	56	S by W	10	...	.....	b, c
	16	16	29.809	29.839	85	74	57	S E by E	12	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.930	29.960	85	74	57	S E	13	...	.....	b, c
	16	16	29.820	29.850	85	73	54	S E	13	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.931	29.961	85	75	60	S E by S	9	...	.....	c
	16	16	29.829	29.859	84	75	64	S E	14	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.956	29.986	85	76	64	S E	10	...	.....	b, c
	16	16	29.850	29.880	85	76	64	S E by E	11	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29.907	30.027	84	73	56	S E	7	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.906	30.036	83	73	60	E S E	10	...	.....	b
	12th	10	30.017	30.047	85	74	54	E by N	6	...	.....	b, c
	16	16	29.908	29.938	84	74	54	E by N	6	...	.....	b
	13th	10	30.005	30.035	85	73	54	E	4	...	.....	b, c
	16	16	29.872	29.902	86	73	51	E	9	...	.....	b
CUTTACK.	8th	10	29.828	29.911	82	73	63	S S W	2.4	0.40	CK	b
	16	16	29.696	29.778	85	74	57	S	9.3	...	N, K, C	.....
	9th	10	29.805	29.887	83	75	67	S W	2.4	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.668	29.749	90	76	50	S	8.2	...	N, K	b
	10th	10	29.850	29.932	85	76	64	S W	4.9	...	K	b
	16	16	29.735	29.816	92	78	51	S W	3.9	...	KS, N, C	.....
	11th	10	29.951	30.030	83	68	42	N E	3.7	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.857	29.939	83	69	48	E N E	4.5	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29.991	30.074	82	63	29	E N E	1.5	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.815	29.896	90	67	25	S S E	1.9	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29.928	30.010	83	71	52	W	1.3	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.707	29.848	83	70	27	N W	2.4	...	.....	b
AKYAB.	8th	10	29.914	29.935	85	70	44	E N E	3.5	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.816	29.837	87	71	42	W N W	8.5	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.917	29.939	81	70	55	N E	4.4	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.831	29.852	84	74	60	W	7.3	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.990	30.012	82	72	59	E N E	3.5	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.863	29.884	86	73	51	W N W	8.1	...	.....	b
	11th	10	30.007	30.028	84	70	48	N E	2.7	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.891	29.913	89	71	55	W N W	9.1	...	.....	b
	12th	10	29.976	29.997	86	75	57	N W	6.5	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.846	29.867	85	74	57	W N W	10.3	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29.940	29.961	85	65	29	N	6.8	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.826	29.848	80	66	44	W N W	17.1	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29.867	29.908	85	63	23	N	5.5	...	.....	b
	16	16	29.761	29.782	83	67	39	W	13.8	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Reporter's Office, Calcutta, during the month of December 1873.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETRIC.										RADIATION.										TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										HUMIDITY.				RAINFALL.			
		MEAN OF					SOLAR.					GRASS NOCTURNAL.					MEAN OF					HIGHER MAX.					LOWEST MIN.					MEAN OF							
		Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Mean.	Max.	Day.	Min.	Day.	Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Day.	Day.	Monthly range.	Lowest Min.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Day.	Mean.	1 hour.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Inches.	No. of days.			
air	61	29.841	29.823	29.834	...	.094	144.1	11th	160.0	...	...	68.6	10.5	76.1	60.3	83.5	84.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
try	131	29.758	29.738	29.749	...	.075	162.4	14th	198.0	60.6	20th-24th	58.8	88.4	13.6	72.3	76.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
palam	31	29.980	29.958	29.963	...	.108	108.0	2nd	120.0	...	...	77.7	5.6	72.1	75.1	72.8	77.1	77.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
point	187	30.002	30.002	30.002	...	.102	138.0	5th	151.0	58.6	31st	43.1	83.7	20.3	63.4	70.3	74.1	70.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	80	29.963	29.946	29.951	...	.127	144.4	11th	145.2	51.7	30th	41.2	83.3	22.8	61.3	71.1	71.5	70.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	6	30.111	30.111	30.111	...	.123	129.4	12th	149.0	57.2	31st	44.4	78.0	16.7	61.3	70.0	70.4	70.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	6	29.947	29.923	29.937	...	.107	130.0	21st	141.0	57.9	27th	49.7	79.6	20.6	50.0	68.0	70.8	70.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	18.11	30.029	30.023	30.023	...	.130	128.3	23th	136.0	...	...	78.5	15.7	62.8	70.2	71.8	70.9	67.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	102	29.942	29.942	29.942	...	.133	132.3	10th	145.0	51.7	30th	41.3	70.2	21.1	56.1	70.8	72.0	70.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	20	30.011	30.011	30.011	...	.120	130.8	2nd	142.1	47.1	26th	39.0	80.6	26.0	51.6	68.9	74.5	77.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	25	30.063	30.063	30.063	...	.126	130.4	4th	143.8	51.5	27th	43.7	78.9	23.5	57.4	68.6	73.5	70.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	68.41	30.002	30.002	30.002	...	.137	110.1	10th	127.0	50.5	28th	44.0	78.6	23.4	55.2	68.0	68.4	76.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	1,001	29.015	29.015	29.015	...	.109	129.5	16th	139.5	35.2	17th	29.0	74.8	24.6	50.2	61.8	66.4	71.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	64	29.983	29.983	29.983	...	.137	122.9	1st	131.0	39.7	30th-31st	32.0	80.2	25.1	55.1	67.7	71.6	78.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	347	29.780	29.780	29.780	...	.126	97.1	1st	111.0	38.2	16th	34.1	77.3	33.6	65.1	67.7	75.6	78.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	131.3	29.941	29.941	29.941	...	.113	131.3	20th	136.4	40.5	9th	36.0	76.0	20.6	49.4	63.8	67.5	72.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	16.4	29.875	29.875	29.875	...	.121	129.4	20th	133.0	48.7	31st	43.5	75.0	20.2	54.8	64.3	68.3	74.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	6.012	29.942	29.942	29.942	...	.080	102.8	13th	110.0	30.5	29th	21.6	63.1	16.2	36.9	44.7	48.1	49.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	386	29.687	29.687	29.687	...	.148	115.6	2nd	124.6	52.5	31st	46.6	76.3	22.3	54.0	68.0	74.9	78.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	262.71	29.708	29.708	29.708	...	.098	100.7	2nd	132.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.6	64.2	68.9	73.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Point	579.7	29.182	29.182	29.182	...	.103	120.4	1st	130.0	35.3	12th	27.0	73.8	29.8	44.0	58.1	61.1	68.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA—DECEMBER 1873.

• Mean barometric pressures of 16 years	...	80.029	Mean temperature of 16 years	...	67.8	Mean humidity of 16 years	...	72	Mean rain-fall of 16 years	...	0.10
ditto ditto of 1873	...	80.029	ditto ditto of 1873	...	70.2	ditto ditto of 1873	...	68	Actual fall in 1873	...	0.82
Equal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Excess in 1873	...	0.72

CALCUTTA,

The 16th March 1874.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Calm.				
Port Blair	29.914	80.4	8	33	4	9	2	4	...	2	...	59 N, 54 E	114.3	8.38	
Nancowry	29.895	76.8	2	3	32	15	7	3	...	...	...	73 S, 70 E	108.9	6.92
Madras	30.008	77.1	31	14	8	2	...	3	...	4	...	69 N, 20 E	215.2	...	
Vizagapatam	30.024	75.2	3	18	62	7	3	8	10	13	...	45 N, 78 E	67.1	7.32	
Akyab	30.016	72.2	24	29	8	...	3	13	10	28	...	45 N, 20 W	70.3	7.76	
False Point	30.056	70.3	34	12	16	7	2	6	2	12	3	57 N, 30 E	...	...
Cuttack	30.047	71.3	20	26	3	2	4	3	7	3	68	28 N, 19 E	37.7	8.01	
Saugor Island	30.050	70.0	51	30	11	4	8	6	4	10	...	54 N, 17 E	159.1	6.81	
Chittagong	30.042	69.2	54	7	1	...	8	19	31	...	...	72 N, 27 W	101.8	7.77
Calcutta	30.048	70.2	19	56	32	1	4	6	1	5	...	67 N, 50 E	107.9	...	
Burdwan	30.049	71.0	31	7	1	1	...	4	10	8	...	64 N, 17 W	40.4	8.34	
Jessore	30.036	66.9	26	2	1	4	1	2	7	19	...	63 N, 25 W	52.8	8.53	
Dacca	30.040	68.6	21	14	4	2	...	5	16	19	39	36 N, 24 W	46.6	8.19	
Silchar	30.127	66.2	8	13	22	12	6	5	4	...	54	26 S, 89 E	34.3	7.76	
Hazareebagh	30.080	66.2	7	4	2	3	4	3	12	27	...	56 N, 52 W	89.2	8.60	
Berhampore	30.050	67.8	31	10	2	3	2	1	3	31	41	46 N, 14 W	12.6	7.32	
Gya	30.044	65.9	16	6	6	6	10	4	4	7	3	14 N, 18 E	3.4	9.09	
Patna	30.106	63.2	1	1	5	2	7	13	22	8	3	51 S, 71 W	63.1	8.81	
Monghyr	30.048	64.7	1	3	1	...	14	37	23	5	31	52 S, 56 W	38.7	9.07	
Darjeeling	...	...	2	4	17	23	16	24	20	8	10	32 S, 9 W	...	6.42
Gowainparah	30.057	68.8	5	12	24	6	4	3	4	2	2	48 N, 81 E	85.5	8.68	
Benares	...	61.2	4	5	2	5	9	15	36	6	7	51 S, 71 W	61.1	...	
Roorkee	30.067	60.1	...	...	...	10	...	4	1	19	90	9 N, 71 W	21.5	8.06

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Mar. ...	8th	Inches. 29.834	86.6	68.8	134.5	75.5	68.7	65.6	0.73	S	18.0	91.0	0.78	...	Overcast, clear and cumuli. High wind from 5½ to 6½ P.M. Thunder at 6½ and 6 P.M. Lightning from 5½ to 11½ P.M. Hailstone at 6 P.M. Rain at 6 and 9½ P.M.
	9th	80.3	88.0	71.6	137.6	78.3	74.2	71.3	80	S W & W	0.9	129.2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	10th	84.9	87.0	73.5	140.0	79.0	74.8	71.9	80	W S W	...	93.0	0.09	...	Stratiform, cumuli and clear. Thunder at 7 P.M. Lightning from 6½ to 8 P.M. Slight rain at 7½ P.M.
	11th	96.8	83.5	71.0	131.0	76.3	66.1	69.0	67	.....	...	285.1	...	☾	Clear. Foggy from 3 to 5 A.M.
	12th	97.0	86.4	63.7	134.2	74.0	60.9	61.7	48	N,	...	168.6	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.
	13th	90.8	86.0	63.4	110.0	74.1	62.6	61.5	52	W N W, N W & S W	...	124.2	...	...	Clear.
	14th	63.5	90.2	65.6	142.0	76.8	66.1	68.6	55	W S W & S W	...	82.8	...	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	26.8
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	90.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	90.7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.64
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... } by lower rain gauge	0.87
	... } by anemometer gauge	0.74
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.19
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th March	...	5.99
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	2.19

GOPEKNAUTH SEN.
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th March 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 73.—The 16th March 1874.

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthie, and Brahmapooter during the month of February 1874.

Date.	Distance. Miles.	RIVER GANGES.										BRAHMAPOOTER.	
		BENARES.					RIVER BHAGIRUTHIE.					BRAHMAPOOTER.	
		Banars.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Manchyr.	Sahibganj.	Rampore Bareilly.	Goolundro.	Berhampore.	Kishinagar.	Gowhatly.		
		Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea level.
1st		49'	170 73	140 03	100 27	111'	67 04	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
2nd		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
3rd		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
4th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
5th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
6th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
7th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
8th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
9th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
10th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
11th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
12th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
13th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
14th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
15th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
16th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
17th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
18th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
19th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
20th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
21st		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
22nd		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
23rd		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
24th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
25th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
26th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
27th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06
28th		48'	170 63	140 03	100 27	109'	67 16	100 19	82 73	21'	8 90	23 17	131 06

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Col nel, R.E.,
Secretary to the G. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week . . .	30,473	24,020 13 6	2,201 18 2	121,893 31	60,707 8 0	5,564 17 1	7,766 15 3
Or per mile of railway . . .	249	151 12 8	13 18 3	770 0	383 9 10	35 3 4	49 1 7
For previous 8 weeks of half-year . . .	228,936½	184,077 5 0	16,873 13 11	865,536 7	3,31,810 11 9	30,425 19 8	47,299 13 7
Total for 9 weeks . . .	268,409½	2,08,098 2 0	19,075 12 1	987,429 38	3,92,518 3 9	35,990 16 9	55,066 8 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year . . .	41,563	24,456 15 10	2,241 17 10	200,985 16	30,331 2 3	3,330 7 1	5,592 4 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . . .	263	154 8 9	14 3 4	1,270 0	229 9 3	21 0 9	35 12 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year . . .	290,080	2,38,098 0 9	21,825 13 3	13,04,335 14	2,34,622 0 5	21,507 0 4	43,332 13 7

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,406	1,072 0 0	107 4 0	8,746 0	732 0 0	73 4 0	180 8 0
Or per mile of railway ...	85	39 0 0	3 19 0	320 0	27 0 0	2 14 0	6 12 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	10,556	7,747 0 0	774 14 0	56,357 0	4,285 0 0	428 10 0	1,203 4 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	12,052	8,819 0 0	881 18 0	65,103 0	5,017 0 0	501 14 0	1,383 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,398	1,812 0 10	181 4 1	5,658 10	585 15 6	58 12 0	239 16 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	88	66 8 0	6 13 0	207 26	21 8 0	2 3 0	8 16 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	14,881	10,867 9 0	1,086 15 2	52,910 0	4,439 13 3	443 19 7	1,530 14 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,258	922 0 0	92 4 0	11,122 0	785 0 0	78 10 0	170 14 0
Or per mile of railway ...	46	34 0 0	3 8 0	408 0	29 0 0	2 18 0	6 6 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	12,052	8,819 0 0	881 18 0	65,103 0	5,017 0 0	501 14 0	1,383 12 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	13,310	9,741 0 0	974 2 0	76,225 0	5,802 0 0	580 4 0	1,554 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,953	1,421 0 2	142 2 6	8,271 10	642 6 9	64 4 10	206 6 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	72	52 2 4	5 4 4	303 21	23 9 2	2 7 2	7 11 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	16,334	12,238 9 2	1,228 17 2	61,181 10	5,082 4 0	508 4 5	1,757 1 7

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	9,339	1,325 0 0	132 10 0	19,595 0	633 0 0	63 6 0	195 16 0
Or per mile of railway ...	335	47 8 0	4 15 0	700 0	22 8 0	2 5 0	7 0 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	80,847	10,399 0 0	1,098 18 0	157,202 0	5,369 0 0	536 18 0	1,635 16 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	90,236	12,314 0 0	1,231 8 0	176,797 0	6,002 0 0	600 4 0	1,831 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,011	1,277 3 3	127 14 5	14,161 0	441 2 0	44 2 3	171 16 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	286	45 9 9	4 11 3	506 0	15 12 0	1 11 6	6 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	86,284	12,714 1 0	1,271 8 2	234,971 0	7,475 15 0	747 11 11	2,019 0 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	103,664	172,016 12 6	15,768 4 1	1,492,164 30	* 6,51,947 9 0	59,954 6 2	75,722 10 3
Or per mile of railway		134 6 3	12 6 5		516 15 7	11 16 9	59 3 2
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	859,817	13,91,151 1 6	127,522 3 8	11,398,915 0	51,11,291 2 0	468,555 0 5	596,657 4 1
 Total for 9 weeks	 963,481	 15,63,167 14 0	 143,290 7 9	 13,491,149 30	 57,65,378 2 6	 528,189 6 7	 671,779 14 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,212	1,98,394 12 7	18,186 3 9	753,867 20	383,167 12 10	35,123 14 4	53,308 18 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		154 15 11	14 4 2		299 5 7	27 8 10	41 13 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,091,903	16,18,588 5 10	148,370 12 0	7,166,461 30	37,65,310 5 0	315,153 8 11	493,524 0 11

* Rs. 86,228-3-6 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.		Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.		£ s. d.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Total traffic for the week	4,785*	16,913 7 0	1,195 8 6	99,131 30	† 29,737 14 0	2,725 19 5	4,221 7 5
Or per mile of railway		72 15 10	6 13 10		133 0 11	12 3 11	18 17 9
For previous 8 weeks of half-year ...	47,628	148,213 0 0	13,588 18 10	776,065 0	2,11,155 2 6	19,381 11 1	32,970 9 11
Total for 9 weeks	52,413	164,556 7 0	15,084 6 10	875,496 30	2,11,173 0 6	22,107 10 6	37,191 17 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,878	22,039 8 7	2,020 5 10	71,956 29	21,999 1 6	2,016 11 8	4,036 17 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		98 9 9	9 0 9		98 6 11	9 0 6	18 1 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	47,167	157,417 15 4	14,432 14 7	686,157 0	2,07,252 12 0	18,998 3 4	33,430 17 11

† Rs. 6,979-2 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 12 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUP																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULURSH MI CUMBOO, B											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	18 8	2 8	13 4	12 12	22 8	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...						
2	Bancoorah	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	12 0	12 4	17 8	13 8	13 12	20 0	...	...						
3	Baerbhoom	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	15 0	11 0	10 8	19 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...						
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	12 0	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...						
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	15 0 to 20 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 12 8 and 13 0	12 0 and 12 8 and 13 0	18 0	...	...						
	Howrah	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...						
Central Districts.																										
	Calcutta	...	...	...	12 8 D 11 8 to 13 6	13 4 11 8 to 14 0	...	14 0 D 14 0	14 8	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	...					
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	13 6 to 15 4	11 0 to 15 4	10 8 to 14 8	14 0	12 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 14 F 12 14	12 8	18 12	...	...						
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	14 8	22 8	22 8	32 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...						
8	Jessore	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 8	...	...						
9	Moosshedabad	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	25 0	22 0	...	10 0 I 10 0	10 0 to 10 2	10 8 14 0	11 8 to 12 0	11 12	22 0	14 0	14					
10	Dinapore	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	12 0	12 12	27 0	...	...						
11	Maldah	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	10 8	11 12	24 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	17 0	16					
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 10	11 4	21 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...						
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 1	10 11	11 2	29 8	...	...						
14	Bograh	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	3 4	20 0	11 4	12 0	34 0	...	...						
15	Pubna	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	14 4	30 0	...	...						
16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	6 0	9 0	14 0	...	...						
17	Julpigoree	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...					
	Cooch Behar.*																									
Eastern Districts.																										
18	Dacca	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	30 0	26 0	40 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	...	...						
19	Furreedpore	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	24 0	...	...						
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...						
21	Mymensing	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	22 0	15 0	13 0	31 0	...	...						
22	Sylhet†	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 4	13 2	25 0	14 0	15 12	35 0	...	...						
23	Cachar.*																									
24	Chittagong†	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0 N 12 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	...	...						
25	Noakhally†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	18 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	...	...						
26	Tipperah†	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 13 0	20 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	32 8	...	...						
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 9	20 0	...	...						
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 3	24 6	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...						

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 14th March received after the publication of the last Gazette.

A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11-8 to 13-4 and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

B New wheat at 13-12 seers, and of coarse rice at 11-6 seers per rupee.

C The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 10-4 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 21st March 1874.

OF SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PIER-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	15 8	12 0	26 8	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
...	18 8	18 8	38 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	
...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 8	8 8
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	
...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	
...	14 0	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	
Central Districts																		Central Districts
13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 6	...	15 4	14 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...
...	D 12 0	...	...	14 0	13 5	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	
...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	
...	11 0	11 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	
...	15 8	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	
...	12 12	12 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	12 0	12 12	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	
...	11 4	11 13	15 11	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 14	7 6	7 9	
...	12 0	12 0	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	8 0	
...	12 0	12 0	20 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	
...	8 8	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	...	
Eastern Districts																		Eastern Districts
...	D 13 8	13 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	
...	12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 10	8 0	
...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	
...	14 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 8	
...	13 4	13 4	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	
...	12 0	11 0	17 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
...	11 0	10 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 4	8 0	
...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 11-8 to 21-5 seers per rupee.

I Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 10 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

J The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

K Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 12-12 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15-8 seers per rupee. The rise to large exportations.

M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 13 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
BEHAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
28	Patna	16 0	15 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	31 4	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	13 0	21 0

* Return for week ending 14th March received after the publication of the last Gazette.
O In the interior the prices range as follows :—Wheat from 11-8 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 20 seers, and of best rice from 8 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13 8 seers, lesser millet 14 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 15 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers per rupee. The fall in the price of wheat, barley and gram is owing to the new crops.
P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 8-12 to 12-8 seers, and maize from 10-8 to 16-4 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1874.

strict of Bengal on the 21st March 1874.—(Continued.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BEST MILLETS— HOLUM, JOWAR.				LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHERNA.				MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.				GRAM.				FIRE-WOOD				SALT.				DISTRICTS.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
0 19 0	17 0	17 0	31 8	19 0	19 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.							
0 14 0 to 4 16 4	} 20 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	14 0	13 8	29 0	14 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 8	7 8	Gya.							
0 19 0		26 0	...	...	18 4	18 8	30 0	18 4	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.					
...	...	} 10 8 to 20 0	10 8 to 17 8	30 0 to 16 0	12 8	12 8	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.							
0 18 0	33 0		16 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.						
...	...	} 15 8 to 16 0	15 0 to 15 8	14 0 to 51 0	} 13 0	14 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chunparun.				
...	15 4	14 7	33 0	18 9	16 8	35 7	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	Monghyr.					
...	14 0	15 0	60 0	15 2	15 2	31 7	17 1	17 1	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.						
...	13 0	13 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah.							
...	...	} 15 8 to 21 0	} 20 0	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	320 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergunnah.							
...					
BEHAR.																								
...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	27 9	27 9	23 14	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cuttack.*			
...	28 14	26 4	26 4	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooreh.*							
...	11 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balmore.							
POTA NAPORE.																								
South-West Frontier Agency.																								
...	...	16 0	17 0	...	14 0	14 0	25 8	12 8	13 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 8	6 12	7 4	Hazaribagh.							
...	...	22 8	24 8	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 4	6 0	6 0	Lohardugga.*							
...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 3	Singhoom.*							
...	28 0	30 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Maubhoom.							

B In the interior prices range as follows :—wheat from 11 to 12 seers, and of best rice from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 11-8 seers, and maize from 12 to 16-4 seers, gram from 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

S Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 10-8 and of common rice from 8-8 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13-5 seers and of common rice from 10 to 15 seers, wheat from 12 to 14 seers, and bulrush millet from 16 to 29-8 seers, and maize from 14 to 21 seers per rupee.

U In the interior the price of rice ranges from 28 seers to one maund per rupee in different places.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st March 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 24th* March 1874.	1.14	Showers of rain have fallen at Boodboud, Culna, and Rancegunge, but not in Jehanabad or Cutwa. Weather getting warm. Condition of crops fair. Distress increasing in Boodboud, in which quarter also fever prevails more than elsewhere.
	2 Bancoorah, 21st Mar. 1874	.51	Rain with thunder and lightning on the 16th March; clouds with a slight drizzle on the 17th and 18th idem, the rest of the week dry. Cold weather crops nearly reaped. Wheat and barley remarkably fine. New wheat in the markets. Indigo prospects very good. Small-pox still prevalent. Some cases of cholera reported.
	3 Beerbhoom, 21st " "	.38	Cool for the season and breezy. Sugarcane being cut and pressed; wheat ripening. Export by rail for week ending 14th March 4,608 maunds to Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions. Prices easier.
	4 Midnapore, 21st " "	0.54	Still unusually cool. Some showers of rain. The showers are good for the indigo. Boro rice largely grown in the east of the district, is doing well. Reports from west of the district show importations from Singhbloom into Jungle Mehals. This prosperous state of Singhbloom was not anticipated, and will diminish the danger of scarcity of food in that tract if it continues. Prices still have a tendency to fall.
	5 Hooghly, 21st " "	.60	Cloudy two days, otherwise clear; smart showers of rain on the 16th and 17th March, wind variable. Boro and jalla paddy, onion, and teel (oil-seed) on the ground. The rain is said to have injured the flower of the former. Lands have been moistened by the rain and are being prepared for the early rice.
	Howrah, 21st " "	0.37	Cool for the time of the year, with cloudy sky. There is no change of any sort to report. The boro rice is still doing very well.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 24th March 1874.	.....	The weather continued cool with occasional small showers of rain during the week. There are no crops on the ground worth mentioning. Preparation of the land for the next early rice crop continues on an extensive scale. Cholera is reported to have broken out in Thannahs Devipore, Barripore, and Nylatty. It continues in Thannahs Diamond Harbour and Basseerhat, and is abating in Thannahs Bankipore and Mutlah. Small-pox has appeared in Thannah Assasani.
	7 Nuddea, 21st Mar. 1874	0.87	Cooler than usual at this season and rather unsettled. In the north of the district the gram has been somewhat injured by hail, but generally the cold weather crops promise fairly considering their extent. Rice has fallen in price in most parts of the district, probably some quantity is forced into the market to enable the ryots to pay their rents. In Nakaseparah the price is rising. The reason may be that plenty of work is now going on, and that the people can better afford to pay while on the other hand the stock is low.
	8 Jessore, 21st " "	.27	Generally clear with occasional thunderstorms and rain. The rain has been generally beneficial, and has been favorable to boro rice, teel (oil-seed), and indigo, and also to the cultivation for early rice. The large fall in prices last week has been maintained, and the tendency seems to be still downwards.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad, 21st, " "	0.01	There have been slight showers in different parts of the district in the course of the week. On the 17th March there was a fall of hail, not so severe as that of the 9th idem. The cold weather crops are being reaped. Wheat and gram promise a very fair outturn. Boro paddy is progressing favorably and has been benefited by the recent showers. Prices have undergone very little change since the last report. Small-pox is still prevalent.
	10 Dinagore, 21st " "	Nil	Clear weather, with high west wind, a few clouds seem gathering up again as if more rain threatened. Boro rice is doing well, bhadoi (early rice) sowings still continues; the rain reported in the last return seems to have done much good to the bhadoi. Every promise of a good mango crop. Cholera reported at Gora-ghat; native doctor ordered there.
	11 Maldah, 21st " "	Nil	Cloudy. Duststorm and occasional drizzling. No rain to speak of during the past week. The reaping of the wheat and barley crops has commenced and a full average outturn is expected. Cheena (millet) also promises a fair yield. Boro paddy continues in good condition. Prices rising slightly at sudder station, but stationary at several localities in the interior.
	12 Rajshahye, 21st " "	0.02	There was very slight rain in parts of the district, chiefly to the westward, on the 17th March. Also hail at Tannor, but not enough to do material damage. Khesaree and masoor (pulses), and linseed, barley, wheat, and gram are being reaped, and the outturn is a fair average one. Prices have not varied since last report.

* Telegram of the 24th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	13 Rungpore, 21st March 1874.	Nil	Weather cool. Westerly winds. Wheat and kulai (pulse) being harvested; a full crop; tobacco being cut, partially damaged by hail, but still an average crop. Cheena and kawli (millet) progressing favorably. Spring rice being sown everywhere, but in sand clay soil sprouting in many places.
	14 Bograh, 21st Mar. 1874.	Nil	Dry and fine weather. The mustard has been cut, and a good yield has resulted. Sugarcane cutting continues and a good outturn may be anticipated. Fair reports are received of motor (pulse) and other cold weather crops. There has been a severe outbreak of cholera in the village of Jora and Bograh thannahs.
	15 Pubna, 21st " "	0.14	Weather seasonable. On the 17th March there was a slight shower of rain. Peas, khesaree, and masoor (pulses) and rye crops are being reaped; the yield of these may be roughly estimated to be 8 annas of an average year. Linseed is being cut, the cheena (millet), wheat, and barley crops are almost ripe. Jally and boro rice crops look well. General health of the district good. One case of cholera has only been reported from Pubna station.
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	.....	Return not received.
	17 Julpigoree, 21st Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather fine and very cool for the season. Potato, wheat, barley, khesaree, and mussoor (pulses) and sugarcane all very good. Cutting of sugarcane almost finished. Kawli (millet) crop, which is larger than usual owing to large quantity of land being cultivated with it this year, promising very well. Tobacco promising very well; indeed it is now being cut. Sowing of bhadoi (early) paddy in low lands commenced. Some 3,000 maunds of rice burnt by a fire which on the 17th instant burnt down half of the Julpigoree bazar.
	Cooch Behar, 21st " "	Nil	Fine weather. Strong west wind for some days. Cutting of tobacco, wheat and pulses is going on. Millet and early rice promise well. Sowing of the latter still going on in some places.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 24th* Mar. 1874	2.58	Heavy rains on the 23rd March, fine weather before. Prospects of the crops good, but more rain is likely to do harm. The lowest lands are now too wet to sow.
	19 Furreedpore, 21st " "	1.26	Drizzling rain on the morning of Monday, and storms on Tuesday and Friday nights, but clear and sunny the rest of the week. The rain is too heavy and too much for present agricultural purposes, as the ground is getting almost too saturated for either tillage or sowing. The wind was variable throughout the week. Price of common rice has risen at Goalurdo and Madarceery, probably owing to slackness in importations by dealers, but no cause is assigned by local officers. It is stationary at Furreedpore and Gopalgunge, and has fallen at Bhanga, where exportation is on the decrease.
	20 Backergunge, 14th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Dry and sunny, but cool and pleasant, as there is always a breeze. Prospects of crops same as at date of last report, e.g., fair; the rain has done good to kulai (pulse), &c., but has injured the teel (oil-seed) and pepper crops.
	21 Mymensing, 21st March 1874.	Nil	No rain except in the east of the district, where a fall of 1.7 is reported. Weather very cool for the time of year. Prospects of the crops generally favorable. The boro rice in the east of the district is reported to be looking very well; in the central pergunnahs it is backward but not unhealthy. Prospects of millet are good. The people have begun sowing the early rice. The health of the district is good. Price of food has risen considerably in some places owing to the demand for exportation.
	22 Sylhet, 14th Mar. 1874	3.61	First half of the week wet. Heavy rain on Monday (9th March), with a slight fall of hail. Weather colder than known for years at this time of the year. Aus (early) and aman (late) rice cultivation progressing very favorably with the timely rains which have fallen of late. The price of rice has risen in consequence of the exportations going on; 15,000 maunds of rice and 35,000 maunds of paddy exported last week. Owing to the rise in the price of rice and the difficulty felt in finding means of transport, exportations will probably decline. One large house in Calcutta has stopped its exportations for the present. A few cases of small-pox still reported, but the health of the district is wonderfully good. Nearly one inch of rain on the night of the 17th instant since telegraphed.
	23 Cachar	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 24th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Eastern Districts — (Contd.)			
CHITTAGONG DIVS.	24 Chittagong, 14th Mar. 1874.	Few drops.	Fair and seasonable; getting warmer. On the 9th March a few drops of rain fell at Seetacoond. Land is being prepared for the <i>panya</i> or irrigated aus (early) rice in some parts of the district. Cholera reported from Town, Potea, Satkania, Raojan, and the Seetacoond seaboard.
	25 Nonkhally, 14th Mar. 1874.	0.32	Mornings still cool; early part of the week rainy, and latter part fair. Reaping of khesaree (pulse) crop has commenced. The other crops, moong and kalai (pulses), linseed, sesamum (oilseed), chillies, are doing well. Cultivation for early rice is going on in the district.
	26 Tipperah, 14th Mar. 1874.	2	Thunderstorm and heavy rain during first part of the week; latter part clear and cool. Prospects of the boro rice crop good. Outturn of cold weather crops will also be good. Cholera has also reappeared, but not many cases.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 14th March 1874.	.....	The heat of the sun is daily increasing. The tobacco is being gathered here and there. The joom-cutting has nearly been finished.
	Hill Tipperah, 14th Mar. 1874.	1.25	There has been a little rain in the interior. The nights are quite chilly but days hot, and heavy dews in the mornings. No change since last return, e.g., ploughings for early sowings going on.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 23rd* Mar. 1874	0.32	Weather seasonable, but a little cooler than usual at this time of year. The cold weather crops are being generally cut, and the yield is quite as good as was expected. The health of the district with the exception of a few sporadic cases of small-pox in the city continues good.
	29 Gya, 21st " "	Nil	Stormy weather. Peas and mussoor (pulse) harvested. Wheat being cut, ears full, and a paying crop anticipated. Health good.
	30 Shahabad, 21st March 1874.	0.22	Cloudy and unsettled at the commencement of the week; on the night of the 16th March there was a thunderstorm accompanied by rain which appears to have fallen generally. Weather clear afterwards with west wind and all that could be desired for the harvest. The cold weather crops are being gathered and promise an average outturn. Rain and wind of the 16th slightly injured the mango crop, but benefited the sugarcane. The rain was not heavy enough to do any material harm to the crops cut and stored in the "khullens."
	31 Tirhoot, 21st Mar. 1874	Nil	Getting warmer; westerly wind prevailing. In the Hajepore sub-division the harvesting of the cold weather crops has commenced, and as far as Hajepore and Lalgunge go, a good crop is expected. The sub-divisional officer is going round Mahowah and other parts of the sub-division to inspect the outturn. In the Durbhunga sub-division mustard is being gathered, and also in places rahur (pulse). Other crops are backward save in the south of the sub-division; the remaining crops are insignificant. There was a heavy fall of rain in several parts of the sub-division which must have benefited the cheena (millet). The rainfall at head-quarters of the sub-division was very slight. In the Seetanarhee sub-division, rahur and k-rao (pulses) are being harvested. Public health good; a few cases of small-pox terminating fatally at Majoengunge and Seetanarhee. Nepalese are resorting to the relief works. In the Mudhoobani sub-division some damage has been done to crops by a storm. In the sudder sub-division there is no change in the prospect of the crops. In the Tajpore sub-division the cutting of the cold weather crops is going on. The sub-divisional officer sees no reason to alter his previous estimates of the outturn. The rain has been very beneficial to moong (pulse) and kowni and cheena (millets) sowings, freshening what had sprouted and causing to germinate what seed was lying dry. Mango blossom has been injured by the storms. Tobacco being prepared.
	32 Sarun, 21st March 1874	.39	Slight showers on Monday. Weather cloudy during the first part of the week and then fine; west wind prevailing. A fall of rain on the 16th March accompanied by hail in several villages within the jurisdiction of thannahs Chuprah, Manjhee, and Masbruk, causing considerable damage to wheat, barley, poppy, and mango blossoms. Enquiry is being made as to extent of injury done to crops (the bulk of the crop having been already gathered). Cold weather crops are being harvested, the outturn not yet ascertained. Spring crops and indigo coming on well and have been benefited by the late rain. New pulses and gram are coming into the market. Prices steady.
	33 Champaran, 21st March 1874.	0.10	East and west winds. Hail on the 9th March reported from towards Bugaha and Lowriah, also from towards Gobindgunge. Prospects of crops continue good; the hail of the 9th did little damage to the cold weather crops except in the neighbourhood of Gobindgunge. The rain was of much benefit to the cheena (millet) crop, which with a little more rain will yield a good outturn. Harvest of the cold weather crops commenced in some places.

* Telegram of the 23rd March, received on the 24th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 23rd.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	34 Monghyr, 21st Mar. 1874	0.19	Fair weather. The harvest of the cold weather crops is going on, and the crops generally good. Mohwa and mango prospects unusually good.
	35 Bhagulpore, 24th* Mar. 1874.	Nil	No rain. Cold weather crops promise an excellent outturn. General health very good.
	36 Purneah, 21st Mar. 1874	Nil	Fair; west winds. The wheat and gram prospects are excellent; the reaping of peas and linseed going on. Gram has been cut in some parts. Sugarcane is being largely planted in parts of Arrareah sub-division; the land is being ploughed and prepared for rice sowings.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 21st March 1874.	.31	Cool for the time of the year; wind variable and clouds constantly gathering. From Rajmehal the cold weather crops on the Dearahs are reported to be good, and reaping has commenced. The mohwa crop, it is feared, will be very bad indeed—the worst known for many years. <i>Kend</i> trees will also produce badly.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 24th* Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather warm and windy. Dalua rice is in ear. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 14th Mar. 1874	Nil	Rather cool for the season, and occasionally cloudy, with a little drizzling rain in some few places. Moong (pulse) is ripening; dalua rice crop is partly ripening and partly coming into ear; cotton is flowering; castor seed is coming on, linseed being gathered; mango and jack-fruit crop indifferent. Ploughing for ensuing cultivation is going on. Purchases of rice for export continue on a moderate scale. Prices are almost stationary. Public health is generally good, except that small-pox is prevalent in some parts of the district as usual at this season.
	40 Balasore, 21st " "	.36	Cloudy with occasional storms. Ploughing continues. The process of crushing the sugarcane is going on. Agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory. Cholera and small-pox are unfortunately prevalent. Cattle plague exists to a limited extent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazareebaugh, 21st Mar. 1874.	0.12	The weather has been very stormy, and there has been much hail. The mohwa and mango have been damaged, some say to the extent of one-half. Prices have not risen—about 12 seers of rice at Hazareebaugh, but on the Grand Trunk Road and at Hundergungo they are much higher, going up to 10-8 seers per rupee. It is reported that pressure is being felt to the west and north-west in Pergunnahs Datara, Kendi, Chaie, and Koderma and on the Grand Trunk Road, and arrangements have been made whereby work will commence there on Monday, the 23rd March. Rice also is being stored at Burhee and Kodermah under supervision of Government officers. Elsewhere private agency is being employed.
42	Lohardugga, 21st March 1874.	.65	Cloudy and stormy at the beginning of the week, but the weather has been clear again and it is very cool for the time of the year. The cold weather crops are ripening, and there will be a fair outturn, but the area under cultivation this year is very small. In Palanow and Tori Pergunnah the mohwa crop has been slightly damaged by the rain, but the prospects are still reported to be very fair. Prices remain pretty stationary. Health of the district good.
43	Singhbhoom, 14th Mar. 1874.	1.14	Rain in the beginning of the week; warm and sunny afterwards. Nothing to report about the crops; ploughing going on. A few cases of cholera reported from Chakulia in Dhalbhoom. Cattle disease continues in Dhalbhoom, but is not on the increase.
44	Maunbhoom, 21st March 1874.	.14	Windy and unsettled. Slight rain and storms during early part of the week, contrary to all former experience. Cloudy weather and rain seem this year to have had little or no injurious effect on the mohwa crop. This crop may now be almost said to be safe and the poorer classes assured of a month's or two months' supply of cheap food. There is nothing on the ground but a little barley yet to be cut. Prices do not rise.

* Telegram of the 24th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 24th March 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.08	0.71	6.06	11th Mar.	
		Cutwa ...	Nil	0.05	6.58	ditto.	
		Culna ...	0.13	Nil	5.60	ditto.	
		Bood-hood ...	Nil	0.48	5.24	ditto.	
		Rancegunge ...	0.02	0.15	4.67	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	0.06	0.16	6.60	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	0.01	0.22	4.52	ditto.	
	Deerbhoon	Sooree ...	Nil	0.95	5.28	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	0.34	0.12	4.57	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	0.10	1.05	7.54	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	0.13	0.75	6.38	ditto.	
	Contai	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	Nil	7.01	ditto.	
		{ Exe. Engr.'s Office...	Not rec.	Not rec.	6.96	4th Feb.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	4.90	14th Mar.	
	Seraupore	Seraupore ...	0.12	0.66	5.29	ditto.	
Howrah	Howrah ...	0.03	0.28	4.33	ditto.		
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	Nil	0.20	5.00	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	0.02	1.26	5.99	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	Nil	1.31	6.52	ditto.	
			Jail ...	Nil	1.25	6.33	ditto.
		Busseerhat ...		Nil	Nil	2.19	ditto.
		Baraset ...	0.11	0.30	4.70	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0.07	3.81	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	0.06	0.03	2.18	ditto.	
		Satkhirah ...	0.12	Nil	3.27	ditto.	
		Barackpore ...	0.10	0.25	5.12	ditto.	
	Dum-Dum ...	Nil	0.31	3.32	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	0.14	0.09	6.16	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	4.95	ditto.	
		Meherpote ...	Nil	0.95	5.30	ditto.	
		Chooadangah ...	Nil	0.26	5.43	ditto.	
		Kooshtea ...	Nil	0.18	3.95	ditto.	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	6.13	ditto.		
	Jessore	Jessore ...	0.01	0.95	5.53	ditto.	
		Narail ...	Nil	0.61	4.14	ditto.	
		Khoolna ...	Nil	Nil	6.92	ditto.	
		Jhenidah ...	Nil	0.31	5.94	ditto.	
		Bagurhat ...	Nil	Nil	4.44	ditto.	
	Magoora ...	Nil	0.22	4.54	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	Nil	0.22	3.25	ditto.	
Rampore Hant ...		Nil	0.70	3.83	ditto.		
City Moorshedabad ...		Nil	0.08	3.02	ditto.		
Jungipore ...		Nil	1.20	3.23	ditto.		
Azmungunge ...		Nil	0.30	2.94	ditto.		
Lalgolla ...	Nil	0.37	2.86	ditto	Received up to 13th March.		
Dinagepore	Dinagepore ...	Nil	0.91	2.86	ditto.		
Maldah	Maldah ...	Nil	1.55	3.35	ditto.		
Rajshahye	Banlcah ...	Nil	0.22	3.21	ditto.		
	Nattore ...	Nil	0.50	4.77	ditto.		
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	Nil	1.40	6.75	ditto.		
	Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	0.92	3.00	ditto.		
	Titallya ...	Nil	0.73	2.88	ditto.		
Bogra	Bogra ...	Nil	0.10	8.25	ditto.		
Pubna	Pubna ...	Nil	1.24	3.68	ditto		
	Serajgunge ...	Nil	0.34	2.61	ditto.		
COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling .. { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.54	15th Feb.	
		{ Hospital ...	0.24	0.18	1.42	11th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	0.96	2.92	ditto.	
		Fallacotta ...	Nil	1.00	3.29	ditto.	
		Bodah ...	Nil	1.15	3.43	ditto.	
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	0.11	0.82	2.96	ditto.		
Bhutan Doars	Buya ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.31	7th Feb.		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 25, 1874.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.10	0.61	3.49	14th Mar.	
		... Hospital ...	0.03	0.57	3.36	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	0.60	3.39	ditto.	
		Manickgungo ...	Nil	1.20	4.24	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	Nil	2.72	7.95	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	Nil	1.43	6.41	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	Nil	Nil	1.63	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	2.32	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	1.57	4.29	ditto.	
		Patooakhally ...	Nil	Nil	2.27	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	Nil	3.95	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	0.90	1.26	7.14	ditto.	
		Jamalpore ...	Nil	0.30	5.08	ditto.	
		Atia ...	0.10	0.98	4.56	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	0.15	3.35	9.07	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	Nil	3.61	10.02	ditto.	
Cachar	Cachar ...	1.04	2.61	10.01	ditto.		
	Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	4.3	7th Feb.		
	Koyah ...	Nil	1.38	7.29	14th Mar.		
CHITTA ONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	2.90	ditto.	
		... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	2.77	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.26	7th Mar.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	0.08	0.32	3.78	11th Mar.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	2.00	4.99	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	Nil	1.18	6.87	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	2.27	ditto.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	1.25	5.57	ditto.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.02	0.03	1.09	ditto.	
		Behar ...	0.14	Nil	2.52	ditto.	
		Barh ...	0.86	0.21	2.41	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0.80	ditto.	
	Gya	Dinapore { Cantonment ...	0.25	Nil	1.02	ditto.	
		Gya ...	0.07	Nil	2.60	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	0.07	Nil	2.53	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	0.51	Nil	1.87	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	0.05	Nil	1.11	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	0.03	Nil	1.34	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	Not rec.	Nil	1.70	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
		Buxar ...	0.05	Nil	1.55	ditto.	
		Bhuboah ...	0.19	Nil	1.20	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Meufferpore ...	0.20	Not rec.	1.49	7th Mar.	
		Dubhunga ...	0.15	ditto	1.23	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	0.02	ditto	1.03	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	0.10	ditto	0.94	ditto.	
Seetamarhee ...		0.10	ditto	0.80	ditto.		
Tajpore ...		0.08	Nil	1.24	11th Mar.		
Sarun	Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	1.09	ditto	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb	
	Sewan ...	0.21	Nil	1.01	ditto	ditto ditto.	
Chumparun	Motiharee ...	0.21	Nil	1.31	ditto.		
	Bettich ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto.		
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	0.09	0.05	1.80	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai ...	0.50	Nil	1.77	ditto.	
		Jamooce ...	Nil	Nil	4.11	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	0.05	1.85	ditto.	
		Soopool ...	0.40	Nil	1.10	ditto	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Fe
		Muddehpooora ...	0.01	Nil	1.05	ditto.	
		Banka ...	Nil	0.05	2.52	ditto.	
		Sauborsa ...	Nil	Nil	1.49	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.	
		Kissengunge ...	0.36	0.50	2.91	ditto.	
		Arrareah ...	0.93	0.61	3.88	ditto.	
	Southal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	0.25	Nil	2.62	ditto.	
		Rajnehal ...	Nil	0.70	1.60	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka ...	Nil	1.01	2.99	ditto.	
		Godda ...	0.50	Not rec.	3.25	7th Mar.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 7th March 1874.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.40	3.93	14th Mar.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.		
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	Nil	0.48	4.53	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore ...	Nil	0.30	3.10	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	1.69	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { Jagatsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	0.75	ditto.			
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.			
		Pooree ... { Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	ditto.			
		Pooree ... { Khurdah ...	Nil	Nil	2.03	ditto.			
		Balasore ...	Balasore ...	0.10	0.33	4.23		ditto.	
			Bhuddruk ...	0.50	0.08	6.83		ditto.	
	Jellasore ...		Nil	0.37	6.05	ditto.			
	Sorah ...		0.55	Nil	2.14	ditto.			
	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally ...	Nil	0.32	1.96	ditto.			
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehals Sambalpoore ...	0.18	0.08	1.68	ditto.			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	0.32	Nil	1.30	ditto.			
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	0.24	Nil	4.45	ditto.			
		Pachumbha ...	0.40	0.20	3.81	ditto.			
	Loharduggah ...	Ranchee ...	1.17	0.25	6.20	ditto.			
Palamow ...		0.48	Nil	3.92	ditto.				
Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	1.00	0.45	5.90	ditto.				
Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	0.11	0.10	5.25	ditto.				
	Govindpore ...	0.35	Nil	5.43	ditto.				
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.									
Goalparah ...	Goalparah ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.69	7th Mar.				
	Dhoolree ...	Nil	ditto	0.63	ditto.				
Kamroop ...	Gowhattah ...	0.31	1.46	4.23	14th Mar.				
	Burpettah ...	0.15	1.80	6.04	ditto.				
Durrung ...	Tezpore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.09	7th Feb. ...				
	Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto				
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	ditto	1.42	3.98	14th Mar. ...				
Sebsaugor ...	Sebsaugor ...	0.11	Not rec.	5.68	7th Mar.				
	Golghat ...	0.02	ditto	4.91	ditto.				
	Jorehaut ...	0.08	ditto	4.26	ditto.				
	Nazeerah ...	0.63	ditto	6.00	ditto.				
Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	2.27	7th Feb.				
	North Luckimpore ...	0.09	ditto	3.78	7th Mar.				
	Suddya ...	Not rec.	ditto	4.15	7th Feb.				
Naga Hills ...	Samooogoolting ...	ditto	ditto	3.85	28th Feb.				
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	ditto	ditto	2.48	7th Feb.				
	Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	0.68	31st Jan. ...				
	Cherrapoonjee ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan. ...				
Garo Hills ...	Tura ...	ditto	ditto	5.94	28th Feb.				
	Bennares ...	ditto	ditto	0.27	15th Feb.				
	Akyab ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	14th Mar.				

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 15th to 21st March 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		In- dus, S. d. - 0.0.	WIND		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Mar. 15th	10	29.921	29.939	80.0	72.8	69	S W	5.0	...	...	b
		16	29.772	29.790	90.3	73.7	42	S S W	6.1	...	CS	b
	16th	10	29.958	29.977	71.5	78.5	85	N N W	5.9	0.25	...	o
		16	29.922	29.931	73.0	70.1	87	N	6.7	0.11	...	o
	17th	10	29.901	29.920	72.9	68.0	78	S W	9.1	0.10	...	o
		16	29.753	29.771	80.7	73.5	70	S W	11.5	...	CK	b
	18th	10	29.817	29.837	81.2	72.0	62	S W	8.3	...	...	b
		16	29.683	29.701	86.0	72.0	48	W	7.1	...	K	b
	19th	10	29.831	29.849	80.2	63.6	35	N N E	4.5	...	...	b
		16	29.707	29.725	86.3	66.3	29	W	5.7	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.838	29.856	80.0	68.0	51	E S E	4.9	...	K	b
		16	29.686	29.704	85.5	70.0	42	S W	7.5	...	K	b
SARGOR ISLAND.	21st	10	29.911	29.929	81.2	74.0	70	S E	8.3	...	K	b
		16	29.809	29.828	88.0	72.0	43	S E	4.7	...	K	b
	15th	10	29.936	29.942	83	77	73	W S W	18.9	...	C	b, m
		16	29.806	29.812	82	78	82	S	14.0	...	C	b
	16th	10	29.799	29.805	77	70	68	N	17.2	...	N	o, v
		16	29.881	29.887	81	72	66	N	7.3	...	N	o, v
	17th	10	29.932	29.938	74	72	73	W S W	11.7	...	N, C	o, u
		16	29.775	29.781	81	74	70	S W	21.6	...	N	b, v
	18th	10	29.845	29.851	82	76	74	W N W	11.4	...	K	b
		16	29.769	29.775	82	77	78	S S W	12.7	...	N	b, v
	19th	10	29.818	29.834	81	70	49	E	6.2	...	...	b, v
		16	29.728	29.744	86	71	77	S S W	7.5	...	...	b
CHITTAGONG.	20th	10	29.838	29.844	81	75	70	S S E	5.4	...	N	b, m, u
		16	29.703	29.709	84	74	69	S S W	8.0	...	N	b, u
	21st	10	29.935	29.941	82	76	74	N E	4.7	...	N	b
		16	29.820	29.826	84	77	71	S E	10.3	...	N	b, u
	15th	10	29.898	29.904	81	74	70	N W	4.1	...	...	b, m
		16	29.789	29.795	86	75	57	E N E	7.3	...	K	b, v
	16th	10	29.922	29.928	82	74	66	S S E	3.0	...	CK	b, m
		16	29.800	29.806	80	69	54	S W	9.3	...	KS	m, g
	17th	10	29.856	29.862	76	70	72	W	1.6	...	N	l, g
		16	29.713	29.719	81	70	55	E N E	3.3	...	K, CK, KS	v
	18th	10	29.799	29.804	76	73	83	N E	4.3	...	N	d, u, g
		16	29.666	29.672	83	76	82	S E	5.8	0.90	...	r, t, q, h
MADRAS.	19th	10	29.785	29.791	82	75	70	S W	6.4	0.10	K, KS	b, v
		16	29.655	29.661	82	75	70	S W	10.2	...	...	b, v
	20th	10	29.810	29.816	77	78	60	E S E	5.8	...	...	b, v
		16	29.717	29.723	73	66	67	S	13.6	...	KS, CK	u, t, q
	21st	10	29.884	29.890	74	67	65	E	7.2	0.20	...	r, v
		16	29.762	29.768	81	69	51	S W	5.5	...	...	b, v
	14th	10	29.914	29.920	84	74	60	E S E	5	...	...	b
		16	29.824	29.830	84	71	61	S E by E	10	...	...	o
	15th	10	29.913	29.919	87	75	55	S E	5	...	...	o
		16	29.827	29.833	85	75	61	E by S	7	...	...	b, c
	16th	10	29.972	29.978	87	74	58	E S E	6	...	...	b
		16	29.839	29.845	82	71	55	S E by E	12	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	17th	10	29.952	29.958	86	73	51	S E	11	...	...	b
		16	29.814	29.820	85	75	60	S E by E	15	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.896	29.902	88	75	72	S S W	17	...	...	b
		16	29.728	29.734	87	79	68	S E	15	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.806	29.812	91	77	50	S S W	11	...	...	b
		16	29.714	29.720	85	78	71	S E	15	...	...	b
	20th	10	29.890	29.896	88	76	55	S S W	14	...	...	b, c
		16	29.769	29.775	86	77	64	S E	11	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.838	29.844	82	73	63	S W	0.6	...	...	b
		16	29.688	29.694	93	70	57	N N E	2.4	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.840	29.846	85	74	57	S S W	2.6	...	CK, C	b
		16	29.680	29.686	94	73	34	S S W	5.2	...	...	b
AKYAB.	16th	10	29.913	29.919	83	71	52	E S E	3.3	...	CK, C	b
		16	29.769	29.775	91	72	36	N	2.2	...	CK, N, C	b
	17th	10	29.896	29.902	78	70	65	E N E	2.1	0.20	CK	b
		16	29.765	29.771	85	72	50	S S W	7.7	...	CK	b
	18th	10	29.750	29.756	81	74	63	S W	2.5	...	CK	b
		16	29.606	29.612	93	73	35	W N W	5.0	...	K, N	b
	19th	10	29.752	29.758	80	74	74	N E	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.593	29.599	93	69	24	S S E	1.9	...	C	b
	20th	10	29.728	29.734	86	76	61	S W	2.2	...	K, N	b
		16	29.615	29.621	93	72	32	S W	5.2	...	K, N	b
	21st	10	29.833	29.839	84	69	43	W	3.1	...	...	b
		16	29.710	29.716	93	74	37	W N W	5.2	...	C	b
AKYAB.	15th	10	29.927	29.933	84	66	34	N	5.4	...	...	b
		16	29.778	29.784	84	71	50	W N W	11.1	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.931	29.937	83	70	49	E	1.6	...	...	b
		16	29.805	29.811	86	73	51	W N W	14.0	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.959	29.965	85	72	50	N	5.0	...	...	b
		16	29.743	29.749	87	74	51	W	9.1	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.884	29.890	82	72	59	S E	2.8	...	...	b
		16	29.779	29.785	82	75	70	S S W	5.1	...	...	b
	19th	10	29.870	29.876	76	73	86	E N E	3.9	...	...	b, g
		16	29.792	29.798	75	72	85	S E	5.1	...	...	b, g
	20th	10	29.913	29.919	72	69	55	E S E	4.0	0.60	...	b, g
		16	29.802	29.808	76	70	72	E	5.6	...	...	b, g
	21st	10	29.973	29.979	73	67	71	S E	5.5	0.70	...	b, g
		16	29.875	29.881	76	70	72	S E	3.8	...	...	g

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st March 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Run.	Moon's phase.	GENERAL REMARKS
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
Mar. ...		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
	15th	29.829	92.0	71.8	110.5	79.8	71.2	65.2	0.62	S W & S S E	...	111.7	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	16th	883	76.0	70.0	...	72.8	70.0	67.8	.85	S S E & variable.	...	129.2	0.40	...	Chiefly overcast. Thunder between 7 & 8, 10 & 11 A.M., and at 10 P.M. Lightning at 7½ A.M., between 10 & 11 P.M. Slight rain after intervals.
	17th	823	82.8	68.8	135.0	74.6	69.2	65.1	.71	Variable.	1.0	146.5	0.10	...	Overcast, cirrocumuli and cumuli. Thunder at 3½ P.M. Lightning 7, 8 & 10 P.M. Slight rain 1, 3½ A.M., 3 & 7½ P.M.
	18th	736	86.0	73.0	130.0	78.7	72.1	67.5	.70	S S W, W S W & S	...	152.1	...	●	Cirrostrati, cumuli and clear. Lightning at midnight and from 7 to 9 P.M.
	19th	761	86.3	71.8	139.0	78.2	67.6	60.3	.56	S & N W	...	77.8	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	20th	754	88.3	68.5	140.0	77.2	68.1	61.7	.60	E by N & S W	...	61.6	...	...	Clouds of different kinds. Light rain from 6½ to 9 P.M. Drizzled at 8 P.M.
	21st	835	88.0	70.0	113.5	78.6	70.9	65.5	.66	E & E N E	...	112.6	...	...	Clear and cumuli.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	23.5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	92.0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	95.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.61
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	(by lower rain gauge	0.50
	) by anemometer gauge	0.35
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.14
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st March	...	6.49
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	2.33

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 23rd March 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.
RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1873.
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of February 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.			DAWA RICE IRRIGATION.			TOBACCO, COTTON, HUL, BLENDING, WHEAT, AND GARDEN PRODUCE.			OIL-SEEDS AND PULSES.			SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.			RAINFALL.			REMARKS.			
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area based up to the 1st of the month.	Area based during the month.	Total area based up to the end of the month.	Area based up to the 1st of the month.	Area based during the month.	Total area based up to the end of the month.	Area based up to the 1st of the month.	Area based during the month.	Total area based up to the end of the month.	Area based up to the 1st of the month.	Area based during the month.	Total area based up to the end of the month.	Inches during the month.	Inches during the rubber season.	Average of 10 previous years for the same period.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
Orissa ... Cuttack ...		Kendraparah ...	1,203	251	67	...	67	1,770	38	1,808	77	1	78	1	7	8	1,930	2,355	...	...	...
		High Level, Section I.	675	140.50	4	...	4	56	...	56	5	1	6	...	...	...	66	1	...	2.32	4.12	1.21
		Taldandah ...	1,300	45.5	...	...	...	67	10	77	15	8	23	12	7	19	119	9	...	...	...
		Matchong ...	650	23	...	...	...	59	3	62	1	...	1	5	8	13	76	1	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	71	...	71	1,952	49	2,001	98	10	105	18	22	40	2,220	2,364	...	...	...
South-Western. { Midnapore ... Howrah ...		Midnapore ...	575	227.57	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	...	3.69	4.30	1.93	
		Panchkoonah ...	210	32.03	183	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	724	0.50	2.15	1.61	
		Total ..	...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226	724	...	...	...
		Grand Total	...	...	254	...	254	1,980	49	2,029	112	10	122	19	22	41	2,446	3,129	...	...	...
																					Total			223

(a) The details of column 18 are—
 Cotton ... 1,915
 Sugarcane ... 40
 H. rice ... 14
 Oil-seeds ... 91
 Pulses ... 17
 Grain produce ... 71
 Dawa ... 71
 Wheat ... 1
 Total ... 2,220

In addition to the above, 120 acres have been leased for permanent crops.

(b) The details are—
 At the rate of Rs. 1 ... 1
 100 ... 2
 100 ... 1.5
 100 ... 1.3
 100 ... 1
 100 ... 1
 100 ... 1
 100 ... 1
 Total ... 223

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
 Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
 in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 20th March 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	36,590½	25,649 11 9	2,351 4 6	132,514 15	61,585 6 4	7,221 14 4	9,572 18 10
Or per mile of railway	231	162 1 4	14 17 2	837 15	389 2 8	45 12 8	60 9 10
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	268,494½	2,08,028 2 6	19,075 12 1	987,129 38	3,92,518 3 9	35,900 16 9	55,066 8 10
Total for 10 weeks	305,000	2,33,747 14 3	21,426 16 7	1,119,044 13	4,54,103 10 1	43,212 11 1	64,639 7 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,706	23,729 8 3	2,175 4 1	210,550 0	42,719 10 8	3,915 19 5	6,091 3 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	203	151 10 0	13 18 0	1,315 0	272 15 6	25 0 5	38 18 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	321,786	2,61,827 9 0	24,000 17 4	1,514,885 14	2,77,341 11 1	25,422 19 9	49,423 17 1

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,436	1,127 0 0	112 14 0	4,277 0	413 0 0	41 6 0	154 0 0
Or per mile of railway	53	41 0 0	4 2 0	157 0	15 0 0	1 10 0	5 12 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	13,310	9,741 0 0	974 2 0	76,225 0	5,802 0 0	580 4 0	1,554 6 0
Total for 11 weeks	14,746	10,868 0 0	1,086 16 0	80,502 0	6,215 0 0	621 10 0	1,708 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,651	1,459 13 6	145 19 8	9,962 20	759 15 3	75 19 11	221 19 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	61	53 9 2	5 7 2	365 22	27 14 3	2 15 9	8 2 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	17,985	13,748 6 8	1,374 16 10	71,143 30	5,842 3 3	584 4 4	1,559 1 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	109,333	1,07,371 14 9	13,342 8 6	1,527,975 30	* 6,59,070 3 6	60,414 15 5	75,757 3 11
Or per mile of railway	85	83 12 2	11 19 9	514 14 4	514 14 4	47 3 11	59 3 8
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	963,481	15,63,167 14 0	143,289 7 9	13,494,169 39	57,65,318 2 0	524,189 6 7	671,779 14 4
Total for 10 weeks	1,072,814	17,70,539 12 9	155,632 16 3	15,019,085 20	64,24,408 5 6	585,904 2 0	747,536 18 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,684	1,70,614 15 11	15,584 14 2	727,571 10	3,59,141 9 0	32,921 6 3	48,506 0 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	82	132 14 2	12 3 6	581 10	280 9 3	25 14 5	37 17 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,137,587	17,88,693 5 9	163,955 6 2	8,199,635 0	41,24,451 14 0	378,074 15 1	542,030 1 3

* Rs. 56,044 1-9 added on account of estimated proportion of the duty on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,977	20,415 7 3	1,871 8 4	110,712 10	* 36,252 15 9	3,323 3 10	5,194 12 2
Or per mile of railway	26	91 5 6	8 7 5	495 10	162 3 4	14 17 5	23 4 10
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	52,415	164,506 7 0	15,084 6 10	875,496 39	2,11,173 0 6	22,107 10 6	37,191 17 4
Total for 10 weeks	57,392	184,921 14 3	16,955 15 2	986,319 0	2,77,426 0 3	25,130 14 4	42,386 9 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,167	18,592 10 10	1,704 6 7	72,441 0	20,638 5 0	1,891 16 11	3,596 3 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	18	83 3 0	7 12 6	324 0	92 5 6	8 9 4	16 1 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	56,634	176,040 10 2	16,137 1 2	758,598 0	2,27,991 1 0	20,990 0 3	37,027 1 5

* Rs. 9,064-13 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. cwt.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,073	1,273 0 0	125 15 0	21,530 0	793 0 0	79 16 0	196 14 0
Or per mile of railway	320	45 0 0	4 11 6	769 6	28 8 0	2 11 0	6 1 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	90,236	12,314 0 0	1,231 8 0	176,797 0	6,042 0 0	600 4 0	1,531 12 0
Total for 11 weeks	98,929	13,587 0 0	1,357 6 0	198,327 0	6,710 0 0	671 0 0	1,638 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,554	1,249 8 0	124 19 0	73,722 0	2,474 9 3	247 9 2	352 8 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	270	44 10 0	4 9 3	2,633 0	88 6 0	8 16 9	13 6 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,838	13,961 9 0	1,396 7 2	308,633 0	9,950 8 3	995 1 1	2,391 8 3



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 28th March 1874.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
 The HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
 The HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH,
 The HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER,
 The HON'BLE STUART HOGG,
 The HON'BLE C. E. BERNARD,
 The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 and
 The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW.

CALCUTTA MARKETS ACT AMENDMENT.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act VIII of 1871 (for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta, and to empower the Justices to establish Municipal Markets). He said, before proceeding to explain the provisions of this Bill, he would claim the attention of the

Council while he gave a brief sketch of the circumstances which led to the introduction of that Act, and the proposed amendment of it now. When the present Municipality was created, more than eleven years ago, the attention of the executive was drawn almost immediately to the state of the markets scattered all over the town. The Health Officer of the town was requested to visit and report upon these, and after a time considerable improvements were made; the owners of the markets, as a general rule, being willing to co-operate with the Municipality. In one bazar, however, the Dhurruntollah Bazar, which afforded supplies to nearly all the Europeans, and a great portion of the native population inhabiting the portion of the town south of Bow Bazar, the Municipality met with great obstruction. There was no desire shown on the part of the proprietors at all to meet the wishes of the Municipality: only, so far as the law permitted, the most glaring defects of conservancy were removed. But even in carrying out those improvements, from the outset, great reluctance was shown on the part of the proprietors. Nothing would induce them to carry out measures for the comfort and convenience of the public beyond the point up to which they were obliged to do by law. In 1866, the Municipal Act was amended, and advantage was taken of it to introduce a clause by which the Municipality was empowered to widen and clear out the approaches to and roads in the bazars, and under the operation of that Act many improvements were carried out in the Dhurruntollah Bazar, and it was to some extent rendered less crowded. However, that bazar still remained in a very unsatisfactory state, and it was still very crowded, ill-ventilated, and defective in its arrangements. The condition of the bazar was so considered by many of the rate-payers, and a meeting was at one time held to bring the matter to public notice. However, nothing came of that. But in the beginning of 1866, when Mr. Schaleh happened to be Chairman, there being a surplus of a lakh of rupees to the credit of the Municipality, he brought forward a resolution proposing that it should be allotted to the purchase of land for a site for the establishment of a Municipal Market. That proposal was accepted by the Justices, and subsequently the sanction of the Government was obtained for allotting one lakh for that purpose. He might mention, perhaps, that in making that proposition, his idea at the time was to purchase a piece of land that would suffice for the ordinary requirements of a Municipal Market; and if it should prove necessary to establish one, that at first the building should be on a more limited scale, in view that when the proprietors of the Dhurruntollah Market saw there was a decided wish on the part of the Justices, if necessary, to establish a Municipal Market, they might be induced to make arrangements to ameliorate the condition of their own bazar; so that it was merely a desire on the part of the Justices to work in co-operation with the owners of the Dhurruntollah Market for the general benefit of the public. However, shortly after that he left the Municipality, and his successor laid the matter before the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee was of opinion that the amount which had been allotted for the purchase of a site for a new market would not, under the circumstances, suffice; and it was proposed to the Justices by their Chairman, in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Finance Committee, that a site should be purchased and estimates should be made of the probable cost of establishing a Municipal Market. That Resolution came before the Justices at a meeting held on the 27th of April 1866; it was opposed by many of the Justices, and a Resolution was passed to the effect that the market project should be abandoned. The matter in question dropped, and nothing was done again until 1870, when the Chairman, in bringing forward matters connected with the Municipal slaughter-house, suggested the expediency and advisability of establishing a Municipal Market. The project was then taken up and the Chairman suggested that, with a view to avoid the expense which would be incurred in purchasing a site, the Wellington Square, which was then covered in as a reservoir for supplying water to the town, should be devoted to that purpose. That Resolution did not meet with acceptance, and a special market committee was then appointed, in view to consider the expediency and practicability of constructing a Municipal Market. That committee reported in January 1871. The report was in

favor of establishing a Municipal Market by purchasing the Dhurumtollah Market for the sum of six lakhs of rupees under the Land Acquisition Act so as to obtain a good and sufficient title; or in case the proprietor was not willing to part with it upon those terms, then the piece of land situated between a certain part of Jaun Bazar and Lindsay Street should be taken up as a suitable site. The Chairman of that time, he believed, supported the proposition to buy the Dhurumtollah Market. However, on the matter coming before the Justices, they finally resolved that it was in their opinion advisable to establish a Municipal Market; that the Legislative authority should be moved to pass an Act empowering the Justices to establish one or more Municipal Markets, and to raise the necessary capital by the issue of Municipal debentures or otherwise, on the security of the markets and of the land on which the markets might be constructed, as well as of the rents to be derived from the markets, and on the collateral security of the rates and taxes; and lastly, that in the event of the Government agreeing to authorize the Municipality by a legislative enactment to establish a market, and also to grant a loan to the Municipality for that purpose, the Chairman be authorized to do all acts necessary for acquiring the site, recommended by the special committee, lying between Jaun Bazar and Lindsay Street. On that Resolution being forwarded to Government Act VIII of 1871 was introduced, based very much upon the terms which were suggested by the Municipality. So far this was the history of the introduction of Act VIII of 1871. In accordance with that Act the sum of six lakhs of rupees was borrowed from the Government and appropriated to the purchase of land and the construction of the market. The present Chairman of the Municipality took a great interest in this undertaking, and through his exertions land had been purchased and a portion of the building which the Municipality designed to construct had been constructed, and the market was established and opened by the Chairman at the close of last year. Immediately upon the opening of the market it naturally entered into direct competition with the Dhurumtollah Market, and there had been serious complications resulting thereupon. Suits had been brought against the Chairman personally by the proprietor of the market for alleged illegal acts and appropriation of the funds of the Municipality to purposes not contemplated by the Act. This led to the subject being again brought before the Justices, and on the 15th of last January the Justices appointed a special committee for the purposes of assisting and advising the Chairman on all matters connected with the Municipal Market. Subsequently, at a meeting held on the 20th January, they resolved that the question of arranging matters with the proprietors of the Dhurumtollah Market, with a view to prevent future disputes, be referred to the special committee for consideration and report; and that it should be an instruction to the committee that the idea of giving up the new market should not be discussed or in any way entertained. Guided by those instructions, the special committee held several meetings, and submitted their report. They suggested that the Justices should obtain legislative sanction for expending money for all purposes necessary to secure the establishment and maintenance of the Municipal Market in competition with the Dhurumtollah Market, and they further suggested that, in preference to that, a compromise should be effected by buying up that bazar. The Justices in meeting on the 10th February considered this report. They resolved to purchase, on certain conditions, the Dhurumtollah Market for a sum of seven lakhs, it being understood that the Lieutenant-Governor would propose to the Legislative Council any legislation necessary to enable the proposal to be carried out. On receipt of those proceedings from the Justices the present Bill was drafted and was now before the Council.

With regard to that Bill MR. SCHALCH would make a few observations. The establishment of a market, or rather the construction of it, had entailed considerable expense upon the Municipality; and it was, he thought, for the Justices to consider how that expenditure was to be met. It was not, he thought, for the Council to dictate to them the way they should follow, or that they should follow any particular course, but to place them in a position whereby, by removing any defects of the existing law, the Council

could give them perfect freedom of conduct, so as to enable them to adopt any course they might think advisable. The Municipality was certainly not represented by election, but it certainly was represented by selection, and by the nominations made to the office of Justice of the Peace almost all classes of the community were represented in the Corporation. It was, he thought, for them to determine what course they would follow. By their last Resolution they proposed to purchase the Dhurrumtollah Market on receiving the necessary sanction from Government. But he should mention that since that Resolution was passed there had been a very strong remonstrance submitted by very many of the inhabitants of the town, and the matter was to be re-considered in the coming week.

There now seemed to be three courses open to the Justices. One was to close the market altogether. That seemed to be certainly not advisable, because a large sum of money had been expended upon the market. The object, if it could be carried out, was undoubtedly a good and a laudable one, and by closing the market, a certain burden would be thrown upon the rate-payers of the town, and as the Act at present stood, it was a question whether, having once opened a market, they could close it.

Secondly, it was open to the Justices to carry out the scheme—having constructed and established the market, to maintain it. Of course, for establishing and maintaining the market certain funds would be necessary, and hitherto it had been supposed that that expenditure could be met from the Municipal Fund. That question was raised, and an opinion had been given by eminent lawyers, which, of course, he would not attempt to controvert, that under the law the Justices could not expend the municipal funds for that purpose; and that, under Act VIII of 1871, the Justices were authorized to construct markets, but not to expend any money for maintaining them. This certainly seemed to him to be rather a restrictive construction of the law; because if we looked to the debates which ensued when that Act was introduced, it certainly was the general opinion that not only were the funds to be applied towards the construction of a market, but that they would probably be necessary towards the maintenance of it: because it was even feared, not only that the Justices would have to maintain a bazar by means of the ordinary necessary expenses, but that it might be necessary for them to apply for powers to establish farms and incur other expenses altogether outside the usual establishment and expenses of a market; and that was very strongly objected to. However that might be, an opinion to that effect having been given, it was thought necessary that it should now be distinctly stated that the Justices would have the power, not only of constructing and building, but of maintaining and establishing a market. We all knew that in this place perhaps more than anywhere else it was not sufficient merely to open a building for the purposes of a market, but you must establish it, and make arrangements for the necessary supplies being forthcoming, and for that purpose a certain amount of expenditure would have to be incurred.

Well then, there was a third course open to the Justices to adopt, which was to do away with all competition by purchasing the Dhurrumtollah Market; but even in that case, if they purchased the rival bazar, they must still have a certain power of expenditure for the purpose of maintaining their own market. He did not propose to ask the Council to decide which of these three courses it would be advisable to adopt. The Justices represented all classes of the community, and it was a matter entirely for them to determine what their course of action would be. All that he thought the Council could do would be to clear the way for them, so that they might not find that they were debarred by the law from following any one particular course.

With this view it was proposed to introduce a Bill to amend the existing Act. It was not the time now to enter into the details of the Bill, but he would state roughly what its chief provisions were. First, he would say, that the existing rights of all present bazar proprietors were to be maintained; that for the future the Justices would retain the right they now possessed of licensing bazars, but would be allowed to exercise their discretion as to whether or not they should grant such licenses. Secondly, the Bill proposed to give the Justices power to take up land for the construction of municipal markets by purchase,

lease, or otherwise ; to purchase or take on lease any lands now used as a market, and to appropriate lands now belonging to them, and to set out the whole or any part thereof for the purposes of such markets. The next chief provision in the Bill was that it should be left for the Justices, from the Municipal Fund, out of the money to be borrowed under the Act, and out of the money derived from the rents, to expend such sums as they might think necessary for the construction, maintenance, and keeping of such market in repair. The Bill further gave the Justices power to acquire any land for these purposes.

These were the main features of the Bill. When the Bill went into Committee its details would be carefully considered, and, no doubt, due consideration would be given to any observations that might now be made by any Hon'ble Member. He would ask permission to move that the Bill be introduced.

BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW said he objected to the Bill. In the first place the financial aspect of the scheme seemed most unsatisfactory, and he thought it would be a burden to the town to allow the Municipality to enter into this new scheme. He had made calculations as to the prospective results of buying the old rival bazar, and the result seemed to him to show a very heavy loss to be yearly incurred by the Municipality, for how long it was impossible to say ; and if the Bill was passed he thought it would be a great injustice to the rate-payers of the town. With these remarks he regretted he could not support the Bill.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the Council would understand that, as his time was now very fully occupied, it had not been possible for him to give full attention to the details of the Bill. For the details, therefore, he could not hold himself responsible, but for the general principles of the Bill, he might say that he did hold himself responsible jointly with the Hon'ble Member who introduced it. He was very sorry indeed to learn that a gentleman so well qualified to judge as his hon'ble friend Baboo Doorga Churn Law held a contrary opinion, but he trusted that when the matter was threshed out in Committee, perhaps these differences might be in some degree reconciled.

He would state briefly the history of the Bill so far as he was concerned in it as the representative of the Government. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had very lucidly explained the whole matter from a period far previous to His Honor's administration. But as regards the immediate position of the matter he would say a few words. Now, the first occasion in respect of which he consented to take part in placing a Bill of this kind before the Bengal Council was in regard simply to the question whether the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, the Municipal Corporation, had or had not power to expend their own moneys in the establishment and maintenance of a market. The Members of the Council were probably aware that at a meeting of the Justices there was, he might say, sprung upon them as a surprise a legal opinion, or rather a part of a legal opinion, the effect of which was to induce the Justices of the Peace to suppose that the proceedings of their Chairman had been illegal, inasmuch as money had been expended on the establishment of a new market. Now, he must say that that opinion took him entirely by surprise. His Honor was a party to the last Market Act which was introduced into this Council, and certainly his impression was that the object and intention of the Act was that the Justices should have the power to build, establish, and maintain a market. It seemed to him to be an absurdity that power should be given to the Justices to build a market, and that no power should be given to them to expend money legitimately necessary for the establishing and maintaining of that market. It seemed to him that the opinion put before the Justices, if it was correct—and in regard to that he did not now say a word—altogether stultified the Act of this Council in passing a Bill for the establishment of municipal markets. Because, if the Justices should build a market, and before any income was received, could not expend any money upon the establishment and maintenance of the market, the whole Act of necessity would fall to the ground. He therefore at once said that, in his opinion, if there was any reasonable doubt as to the construction of the law, it was

right that the doubt should be cleared up, and power given to the Justices at their discretion to expend money for establishing the market in such ways as might seem to them to be right. He was very far from saying that it was desirable that the Justices should establish farms, and incur other expenditure outside the ordinary and simple duty of establishing and maintaining a market in the ordinary way. But so far he thought it was right that so much power should be given to the Justices, and he hoped the Council would consent to that power being given to the Justices. That power was given by Section 8 of the Bill now before the Council; but he thought it necessary to guard himself against the supposition that either he or the Government of Bengal was in any degree responsible for the exact wording of the Bill, because he observed that there were some words in Section 8 to which he was not altogether prepared to subscribe. His view was that it was fair that from borrowed capital the Justices should build the Municipal Market and do all that was necessary for its establishment, in the same manner as out of capital railways and other great works were constructed. But he thought that for its future establishment and maintenance, and for doing all those auxiliary things which were necessary to carry on the market, recourse should not be had to borrowed money, but this should be done from the municipal income. If he were a member of the Select Committee on this Bill he should be very much inclined to call in question the words in Section 8, "out of the moneys borrowed under the provisions of this Act." His view was that from the money borrowed the market should be built and completed, and that money borrowed should not be applicable to the establishment and maintenance of the market after it had once been given over to the Justices in a complete state. His view was that so much should be done from current income, from the rents and collections of the market, and the general revenues of the Municipality. With that proviso he thought it was proper that the Justices should be able to establish and maintain any municipal markets which they had built.

Well, then, we came to another part of the Bill, which was that part which gave the Justices power to borrow another seven lakhs with a view to apply it to the establishment of markets. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill had explained that the object of that simply was to enable the Justices to buy up the market known as the Dhurumtollah Market. His Honor had heard with great regret that his hon'ble friend, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, thought that the proposed speculation would be an unprofitable one. His Honor was himself inclined to suppose that the speculation would be a profitable one to the Justices; he was not inclined to take part in any action of that kind which would result in serious loss, but it seemed to him that it would be profitable to the Justices in two ways—first, that a very valuable property would be acquired by them, which property, if it were to be sold by auction, would bring in a large price, or if it were let out, would yield large rents, and a large income would thus be acquired; and secondly, the Justices would thus buy off competition. As a rule, he was prepared to admit that individual competition was a very good thing; but on the other hand, when we had opened out a public market, which would be conducted in the interests of the community, he did not think it was undesirable that competition should be bought off. It seemed to him that it would be very injurious both to the Municipality and the proprietors of the old market if they entered into a protracted and active competition with each other, and he believed that the public would benefit both directly by a good investment and indirectly by the absence of competition and injurious rivalry. Well, then, that being so, he had only to say that the question whether the bargain was a good or a bad one was not for this Council but for the Justices to decide. He trusted that there was that amount of wisdom in the Corporation, comprising as it did many very competent persons, to enable them to decide whether the bargain was a good bargain or a bad one. In respect to that he must confess that he was not in a position to form a competent opinion. All that we proposed to do in respect of this Bill was that power should be given to the Justices to borrow a certain sum of money, and with that sum of money to make what they might consider a good and prudent bargain for the purchase of a large market in the town. If they considered that bargain to be an imprudent one, it would be for them

to reject it, and he had no doubt that even if the Council should be pleased to accept this Bill, in his hon'ble friend Baboo Doorga Churn Law, in his capacity of a member of the Corporation, a safe guardian of the interests of the Justices and the public would be found, and that no bad or imprudent bargain would be completed. If the Council had sufficient confidence in the Justices, and if they believed that the Justices would not be likely to make a foolish or imprudent bargain, why then, His Honor believed this Bill might safely be passed. The Council would have full assurance that the Justices would act according to their best discretion, and if they made a foolish or a bad bargain, the Government would then do its best to control the action of the Justices.

The other part of the Bill was a sort of condonation for past acts. Now, His HONOR wished to say at once that this Bill would in no degree interfere between the Justices and their Chairman. It was for the Justices to settle what the Chairman did with their authority, what they approved of and what they did not; but as between private individuals on one side and the Justices and their Chairman on the other, he thought that it was right that the Council should legalise the acts which the Government and others had supposed to be legal, namely, that the Justices might expend money for the due establishment and maintenance of the markets which they might build. Beyond that we did not ask the Council to go. But so far he thought they should go. The opportunity was taken to enable the Justices to regulate the municipal markets by bye-laws, and he felt sure that the Council would think that was a reasonable and proper power to give the Justices. That was a power given in other Acts in regard to all such matters to public bodies, and there was nothing unreasonable about it.

Under all the circumstances he trusted that the Council would think that this Bill was not, *prima facie*, an unreasonable Bill, and that the objection his hon'ble friend had made in regard to the imprudence of the bargain was not one which would be decided by this Bill, and could be reconsidered by the Justices, and His HONOR hoped therefore that the Council would not object to the introduction of the Bill and to its being referred to a Select Committee, as was about to be proposed.

The motion was then agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH applied to the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business in view to his proceeding with the Bill to its next stage. Publication had been given to the Bill, and the subsequent motions were merely of a formal nature.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it was very undesirable that this Bill should be unduly hurried. But since it had been for some days in the hands of the Council, and as they knew what the Bill was, and, as had been suggested, the proposal to forward it one degree was a mere matter of form, he thought he was fully justified in suspending the rules, and he would therefore give permission to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to proceed with it.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that the Bill be read in Council.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOL LUTEEF said that, if it were considered advisable to continue the new Municipal Market which had already been established, as he believed it was, he thought that the Justices should have the extended powers proposed to be given to them by this Bill. The only point to which he wished to draw the attention of the Council was the provision in Section 8, which would make it lawful for the Justices to expend such sums of money out of the municipal funds as they might think necessary for the purposes of the Municipal Market. He admitted that some such provision was required to strengthen the hands of the Justices whenever such a course seemed reasonable and proper. But at the same time he thought that some reasonable limit should be placed upon the amount to be expended for the purposes of the Municipal Market out of the general municipal funds. The attention of the Select Committee should therefore, in his opinion, be directed to that point.

The motion was then agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. He was in hopes that they should have the assistance of the learned Advocate-General in the Committee, but the Advocate-General had assured

Mr. Schaleh that his time was at present fully occupied ; and although he was most willing to advise the Committee upon any matters connected with the Bill, he regretted that he could not sit on the Committee. MR. SCHALCH would therefore move that the Committee be composed of the following members, namely, Mr. Hogg, Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Baboo Doorga Churn Law, and the Mover, with instructions to report in ten days.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was not aware that there was any other pressing business before the Council, and unless the Council should be specially summoned in the meantime, it would not be necessary that they should meet before the expiration of another fortnight, at the end of which time he hoped that the report of the Select Committee on the Market Bill would be laid before them ; and therefore, for the present, the Council would be adjourned for a fortnight. In doing so, he might say that this was perhaps the last occasion on which he should have the honor and the dignity of presiding at the meetings of the Council. And he must take occasion, in taking leave of the Hon'ble Members of the Council, to thank them, which he did most heartily and sincerely, for the assistance which they had rendered him during his presidency. He would also say that he would retain to the last days that might be spared to him a pleasant recollection of what he might call the happy hours he had spent in this Council. He might say that, during the period in which he had the honor to preside, it had fortunately happened that the harmony of this Council had never been disturbed ; that understanding and respecting one another, they had exercised their respective functions in a manner which, at all events, he hoped had not done harm, and which he might venture to say had done some good. He was sure that any good which had been done was due to the Hon'ble Members who now sat, and who had sat, before them in this Council. He could only, therefore, thank them very heartily indeed for their services, and he trusted that under his successors in future days they would continue their labors and follow the course which they had so honorably and so usefully followed for years past.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th April.

LIBERALITY OF THE MAHARAJAH OF DOOMRAON.

No. 1752—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Patna.

IN reply to your letter No. 224F, dated 20th March 1874, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to convey the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments for the liberality and public spirit displayed by the Maharajah of Doomraon and his son Kooer Radha Persad Sing during the present crisis.

2. I am to add that a copy of this correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 224F, dated Bankipore, the 20th March 1874.

From—S. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Commissioner of Patna,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to bring to the notice of the Government the liberality and public spirit displayed by the Maharajah of Doomraon and his son Koomar Radha Persad Sing at this critical time. They have contributed Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,000 to the District Charitable Fund and the Buxar Sub-Divisional Fund, respectively. They have also made over to the Collector of Shahabad a sum of Rs. 9,000, to be expended as a relief measure in constructing part of the Saraya and Pooranda road, which runs within their estates, and they are making arrangements to lay in a store of grain, at a cost of Rs. 15,000, for the use of their ryots and servants.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

No.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET-CUMBOO, BAJRA											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	16 8	13 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	22 8	13 0	13 4	22 8	13 5	13 8	24 0	...	...	...			
2	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	14 8	11 8	17 8	18 8	18 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	13 4	13 8	20 0	...	...	...			
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	35
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...			
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...			
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...			
Central Districts.																										
	Calcutta	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 8	...	13 5	14 0	...	7 0	9 0	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...				
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	12 14	11 8	10 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 11	13 11	18 12	...	...	...			
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 13	22 8	22 8	29 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...			
8	Jessore	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 12	18 0	...	...	...	13 5	12 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...			
9	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	24 25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 4	11 8	22 0	15 0	14 0	...		
10	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 5	11 0	11 8	24 0	10 12	12 0	27 0	...	...	...			
11	Maldah	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	18 0	21 0	20 0	35 0	0 0	10 8	24 0	9 8	11 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	20		
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	30 0	...	18 12	10 8	11 10	13 8	12 0	12 0	25 5	...	...	...			
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 4	16 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 1	11 8	10 14	29 8	...	...	...			
14	Bograh	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	20 0	10 8	11 4	34 0	...	...	...			
15	Pubna	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...			
16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	...	...	...			
17	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...			
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																										
18	Dacca	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	12 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...			
19	Fureedpore	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...			
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...			
21	Mymensingh...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...			
22	Sylhet†	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 10	12 4	23 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	...	...	...			
23	Cachar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong†	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	23 0	...	...	...			
25	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...			
26	Tipperah†	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 0	32 8	...	...	...			
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...			
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 7	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...			

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 21st March received after the publication of the last Gazette.

A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13-4 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

B New wheat. Coarse rice is sold at 14-6 seers per rupee.

C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 13 to 17 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 16-4 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 28th March 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Western Districts.
...	21 4	15 8	20 8	110 0	110 0	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.
...	18 8	18 8	38 0	14 4	14 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Bankoora.
...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.
...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	14 0	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.
13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	15 8	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	D 12 8	12 0	...	13 14	14 0	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nudda.
...	11 6	11 0	26 8	120 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 8	8 0	Jessore.
...	18 0	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	12 12	12 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	7 0	7 5	Dinagapore.
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	12 0	12 0	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye.
...	11 12	11 4	15 11	128 0	107 0	128 0	6 12	6 14	7 4	Rangpoor.
...	12 0	12 0	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	8 0	Torrah.
...	14 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 8	Pubna.
...	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	5 0	1 0	Darjeeling.
...	8 0	8 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 0	Jalpigoree.
...	Cooch Behar. ^e
...	13 8	13 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	D 11 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.
...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	8 4	Mymensingh.
...	13 0	13 4	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet. [†]
...	Cachar. [‡]
...	12 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	8 0	9 0	Chittagong. [†]
...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakholly. [†]
...	13 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah. [†]
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 2	8 0	Chittagong Tracts. [†]
...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Half Tipperah.

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-11 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 26 seers per rupee.

I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 11 seers and of common rice from 7 to 13 seers per rupee.

K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14-4 to 18 seers per rupee.

M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BEHAR.																								
8 Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	31 4	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P																							
9 Gya	11 8	10 4	16 0	17 4	17 4	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Q																							
10 Shahabad	16 0	15 0	18 4	19 4	19 0	30 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	12 12	12 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	R																							
11 Tirhoot	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				D																				
12 Saran	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	S																							
13 Chumparan	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 4	10 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Monghyr	14 7	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	36 7	8 4	9 4	13 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							T																	
15 Bhagulpore	15 2	15 2	16 6	18 15	18 15	31 7	10 1	10 11	18 15	11 6	11 6	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Purneah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 5	25 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U																							
17 Southal Pergunnah	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	29 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																								
18 Cuttack*	15 12	17 1	16 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 4	30 3	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V																							
19 Pooree*	11 13	10 8	17 6	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	23 5	27 9	27 9	35 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																								
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																								
41 Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	8 12	8 8	11 8	11 12	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Lohardugga*	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Singbhoom*	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				D																				
44 Manbhoom	13 0	10 8	16 0	20 to 22	20 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return for week ending 21st March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-10 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 24 seers, and of best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers; lesser millet 15 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 15 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 14-3 seers, barley from 18 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-4 to 13 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 17 seers, maize from 15 to 18 seers, and gram from 18 to 19 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 9 to 11 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 9 to 13 seers, maize from 10-8 to 15 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 31st March 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 28th March 1874.—(Continued.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

EAT MILLET— JOLU, JOWAR.		LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND GUERNA.				MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.				GRAM.				FIRE-WOOD.				SALT.				DISTRICTS.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BEHAR.																						
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Patna.		
0 19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	34 8	20 0	19 0	31 8	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
D																				Shahabad.		
13 0 14 0	to	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	28 0	14 0	14 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	Tirhoot.		
16 4 16 4	D																			Sarun.		
18 0	and	19 0	23 0	to	...	18 8	18 4	30 0	18 8	18 4	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chunparan.		
...	...	...	...	10 12	to	10 8	15 4	13 0	12 8	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	18 0	to	20 0	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Blagulpore.
8 0	18 0	33 0	16 0	to	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.		
...	...	...	...	15 0	to	15 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	16 0	to	16 0	51 0	14 7	15 4	33 6	18 1	18 9	35 7	168 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	Cattack.*
...	...	...	...	D				15 2	15 2	31 7	16 7	17 1	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Poorree.*
...	...	...	...	13 0	to	13 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Balasore.
...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
ORISSA.																						
...	...	...	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	28 4	27 9	28 14	260 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cattack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 14	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	Poorree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																						
South-West Frontier Agency.																						
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	14 8	11 0	25 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 0	6 3	7 4	7 4	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	10 0	23 8	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lohardugga.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Singhbhoom.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	D	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maubhoom.

ORISSA.

...	...	...	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	28 4	27 9	28 14	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 14	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

South-West Frontier
Agency.

...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	14 8	14 0	25 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 0	6 3	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	19 0	23 8	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 4	6 0	Lohardugga.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	300 0	260 0	280 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	Manbhoom.

- S In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 9-8 to 11-4 seers :
maize from 12 to 16-4 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.
T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 9-10 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 10 seers per rupee.
U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 20 seers, best rice from 11 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers,
bulrush millet from 16 to 22 seers, maize from 14 to 20 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
V Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 28 to nearly 40 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th March 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 31st* March 1874.	Nil	No rain, weather getting warmer. Distress increasing in Bood-hood. Fever as before. Some cholera in the town of Culna.
	2 Bancoorah, 28th Mar. 1874	N 1	Dry and hot in the daytime, with westerly wind, but cool at night. Not much to note. The growing cotton and indigo are doing well. Cases of small-pox and cholera still reported.
	3 Beerbhoom, 28th " "	Nil	The weather has become suddenly very hot; nights and early mornings still cool. Cold weather crops approaching maturity. Export by rail to Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions chiefly, 6,047 maunds. About 2,500 persons employed on relief works, and about 1,000 daily, for the most part of the mendicant class, in receipt of charitable relief. Prices easier.
	4 Midnapore, 28th " "	.....	Some rain in the east of the district, but none at head-quarters. Mulberry, indigo, boro rice, and all cold-weather crops doing well. Prospects good, and prices stationary.
	5 Hooghly, 28th " "	Nil	Clear throughout; wind variable, getting hot. Boro and julla paddy, onion and teal (oil-seed) on the ground. Grounds are prepared for the cultivation of early rice.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 28th " "	26	Warm towards the end of the week, and weather seems to have settled fair. There is no change of any sort except that the boro rice crop is better by another favorable week.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 31st* March 1874.	0.15	Heat increasing; mornings occasionally foggy, strong southerly breeze throughout the week. There are scarcely any crops on the ground. Preparation of ground for the next early rice crop continues on a very large scale. A few cases of cholera reported from Basseerhat, Barripore, Diamond Harbour, and Satkhira. Also seven cases of small-pox from the latter sub-division. Cholera has disappeared from Nychatty.
	7 Nuddea, 28th Mar. 1874	.....	Becoming hotter. Heavy rain at and near Koosteah on the 23rd March. Wheat, barley, and linseed have been cut, giving generally a tolerably good outturn. Gram and other similar crops have been injured by hail and rain. Indigo is promising. Sowings of early rice have begun in low lands in Meherpore. Prices are beginning to rise again, especially at Kaligunge. Cholera is more than usually prevalent this year in the sudder and Choodangah Sub-divisions. There are three special doctors employed.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	8 Jessore, 28th " "	38	Generally clear. About 4 P.M. on the 21st March there was a short storm from the south-west. Some rain has fallen. The rain has been good for indigo sowings and the cultivation of rice. The former promise well. Teal (oil-seed) is also prospering. The boro rice is ripening in Narail and Bageerhat, is said to be good. In Khoolna, the well-known insect, majrapoka, is said to be doing little injury to it owing to the change. It is not however as yet serious.
	9 Moorshedabad, 28th " "	Nil	Slight rain in thannahs Bharutpore, Jellungi, and Nowda during the week. Days very hot but nights cool. The harvesting of the cold weather crops continues and affords employment to a great number of people. Early rice is being sown on alluvial lands in the eastern parts of the district. At Hurriharparah, Nowda, and Jellungi the prices of wheat, barley, and gram have fallen considerably. Rice is also cheaper at Jungypore and Rampore Kant, but stationary at head-quarters. Small-pox still prevails.
	10 Dinagopore, 28th " "	Nil	A little rain at Nowabgunge. Dry west winds blowing continually. Good outturn of boro rice expected. Prospects of the next crops very good.
	11 Maldah, 28th " "	Nil	Hot and dry with strong westerly winds. The cold-weather crops are being harvested and the outturn is turning out an average one as expected. The boro paddy and mango crop still promise well. New wheat is being sold in the market at 13 to 14 seers per rupee. Imports of rice and paddy at the local markets decreasing and prices rising. Health of the district generally good.
	12 Rajshahye, 28th " "	Nil	No rain during the week. There is no change to report in the state of the crops. The reaping of wheat and barley is going on. Other cold-weather crops have been gathered in. Prices have been stationary except in Singraha where rice is dearer and is now selling at 13 seers per rupee. Cholera is prevalent in many villages, particularly in the north-western part of the district. Cases of small-pox also are reported.

* Telegram of the 31st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	13. Rungpore, 28th March 1874.	Nil	There has been a considerable increase of heat latterly, which has, however, been tempered by a steady breeze from the west and north-west. The weather has been pleasant for the time of the year. No rain has been reported. Sugarcane and tobacco are good, wheat and barley and pulses are very good; cheena and kowni (millets) promise equally well. The early rice has been very extensively sown and the crop is now considered secure; there will be also further sowings of early rice in the south-western parts of the district. In a comparatively small tract in that quarter between Gobindgunge and Kamdiyar hat the sowings of early rice have been embarrassed by the bad circumstances of the petty cultivators. General health of the district very good.
	14. Bograh, 28th Mar 1874	Nil	Dry and warm in the daytime. The cutting of the mustard has been completed; a 12 or 13-annas outturn is estimated, and the similar outturn of sugarcane. Cold-weather crops, such as mator (pulse), &c., are being gathered in. A fair average is expected.
	15. Pabna, 28th " "	0.28	Weather hot. On the 23rd March there was a slight shower of rain. Cheena (millet), peas, khesaree, and musshoor (mulses), linseed, wheat, barley, and gram crops are being reaped. The produce of these crops may be estimated at 12 annas of an average year. Jally and boro paddy crops are doing well. Early and late rice being sown. Teel (oil-seed) has nearly all been sown. Prices rising. General health good. Three cases of cholera have been reported from Dolye station during the week. Some reports of general distress in the direction of Chat Mohar in a native newspaper are being specially enquired into.
COCH BEHAR DIVN.	16. Darjeeling, 28th Mar. 1874	0.20	High winds; weather getting a little warmer; rain doing good. The same as last week, i.e., ground being prepared for sowing. Common rice cheaper a little; more brought to market during this week as compared with last week.
	17. Julpigoree, 28th " "	Nil	Cool and seasonable, westerly winds. There is little to notice as regards prospects of crops, there being no change since last week. Seed paddy is being supplied by the Cooch Behar State to the jotdars in Boda and rice for the same pergunnah is now <i>en route</i> . Scarcity is reported in parts of Boda, but at present not more than the work on roads and railway should meet. Small-pox has broken out in Patgram and south of Loda, and cholera is also reported in Boda. Price of rice has generally over the district fallen slightly, and with exception of Boda there is plenty of rice in the markets.
	Cooch Behar, 28th " "	Nil	First half of week very high east wind, weather cool and threatening rain. Latter half of week sky unclouded and west wind in the afternoons. Cutting tobacco nearly finished. Weeding of kowni (millet) and early rice going on. Sowing of early rice still in progress. The dry weather has favored the cutting of tobacco and the early rice sowings.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Division.	18. Dacca, 31st* Mar. 1874	.85	No rain since Wednesday, warm with sunshine; cloudy on the 31st March and like rain. Prospects of crops, a little damaged from hail, but sunshine has done much good.
	19. Furreedpore, 28th " "	0.26	Cloudy and strong south-westerly wind during the day and rain at night on Monday and a storm in the afternoon of Tuesday, the whole of which day and the next morning were cloudy, but clear and sunny the rest of the week. With some slight variation the wind was generally south-west throughout the week. The price of coarse rice has fallen at Madareepore, owing probably to increase of importations by denlers. It is stationary at Furreedpore, Gualundo, Bhangra, and Gopalgunge. The Collector notices that the price has fallen generally in eastern districts and Buckergunge which could also first affect Madareepore.
	20. Buckergunge, 21st Mar. 1874.	.35	Cool and seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Kalai (pulse) has been nearly all reaped, and has turned out pretty well. The teel (oil-seed), hemp, and sugarcane crops look well.
	21. Mymensing, 28th March 1874.	.61	Rain in the sudder station on two days of the week, weather in other days clear, and temperature much higher than last week, though the mornings are still cool. Rain in the south-east of the district on four days, amounting to two inches. No rain in the south-west. Report from north-west of the district not received. Little change in the prospects of the crops from last week. Early rice is being sown. Condition of boro rice, and cheena (millet) crops good.
	22. Sylhet, 14th Mar. 1874	0.90	Heavy rains on the night of Tuesday the 17th and morning of Wednesday the 18th and very cloudy and unsettled till the 21st March, when the sky became clear and the sun shone brightly. Weather still keeps cool for this time of the year. The heavy rains have thrown back the early and late rice sowings. The hail-storm of the 9th is reported to have done some damage to crops in Dharampasha. Price of rice still rising. About 12,000 maunds of rice and 25,000 maunds of paddy exported. Heavy rains and high wind on 21th and 25th March with intermittent thunder. Rainfall about 3.89 since telegraphed.
	23. Cachar	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 31st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts—(Contd.)</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Chittagong, 21st Mar. 1874.	1.56	Showers of rain fell during the week, commencing on Monday. The heaviest fall was on Wednesday the 18th March, when there was also some hail. The rain appears to have been general over the Sudder Sub-division, but did not extend to Cox's Bazar, where rain is much wanted. The rain will benefit the spring crops and facilitate preparation of the ground for the early paddy. Cholera still reported from Patna and the Seetacoond senboard. Some cases also are said to have occurred in Cox's Bazar.
	25 Noakhally, 21st Mar. 1874.	1.11	During the day fair, evening cloudy, and rain at night. Reaping of the khesaree (pulse) nearly completed and that of linseed commenced. The other crops, moong and kalai (pulses), sesumum (oil-seed), and chillies are doing well. The rains have put a stop to preparations of land for the early rice crops.
	26 Tipperah, 21st Mar. 1874.	.84	Bright and rather cool, several short but severe storms having cooled the air; nearly an inch of rain fell, principally at night. The cold-weather crops of khesaree, kalai, and musoree (pulses), &c., are being reaped, and will have a good average outturn. The prospects of the boro paddy are excellent.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 21st March 1874.	1.5	Heavy rain with squalls on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 21st March. The rain has done much harm to the tobacco plants and has interfered with the joom-cutting.
	Hill Tipperah, 21st Mar. 1874.	0.69	Much the same as last week; getting hotter. There was a thunderstorm and rain on Wednesday evening, and rain on Friday night. State and prospects of crops the same as last week. Only chillies, onions, and such like on the ground.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 30th* Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather, seasonable with strong west winds. The cold-weather crops are now fast being cut and will soon be all stored. They have yielded better than was at first expected. The health of the district, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in the city, continues good.
	29 Gya, 28th " "	Nil	Fine. Cool mornings and evenings. The weather for the harvest has been all that could be desired and the gathering of the crops may now be said approaching completion. In the Aurangabad Sub-division the outturn is reported to be still better than was anticipated. Health generally good. Some sporadic cases of small-pox reported.
	30 Shahabad, 28th March 1874.	Nil	Variable, with west wind. Cold-weather crops being gathered. Cheena (millet) promising. No change since last week. Small-pox somewhat prevalent.
	31 Tirhoot, 28th Mar. 1874	Nil	Warm, westerly wind prevailing. In the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division, the cold-weather crops are being harvested. In a few places moong (pulse) and cheena (millet) have been sown and plants are thriving. Want of rain is much felt. Moong (pulse) will yield a good harvest and in some way mitigate the pressure of famine. The cold-weather crops which have been reaped in the Hajepore part of the sub-division look well and strong. Towards the north of the sub-division, especially about Shahpur and parts of Mowah, the outturn has disappointed everyone. The crop looked much thicker before it was reaped than it has subsequently turned out. In this part the sub-divisional officer has commenced relieving isolated cases of distress, chiefly old people and children. There is abundance of work as yet for the agricultural and coolie classes. In Seetamurhee there has been no rain since last report, strong westerly wind injuring the crop now being reaped. The cold-weather crops are being reaped, but the fields will not, the Collector fears, yield as much as has been anticipated. The crop looked well in parts, but the yield is disappointing. The prospects of the rest of the sub-division remain about the same.
	32 Saran, 28th March 1874	Nil	Weather dry and fine; west wind prevailing. The bulk of the cold-weather crops has been gathered; the yield is turning out better than was anticipated. Spring crops are coming on well. Mango crop promising; sugarcane being planted. Moong (pulse) and paddy are being sown in the low land; the opium weightment has commenced; new pulses and grain are coming into the market. Prices steady.
	33 Champarni, 28th March 1874.	Nil	East and west winds. Prospects continue good. The cold-weather crops are being harvested. High west winds have prevailed during the week, causing some damage to the cheena (millet) crop.
	34 Monghyr, 28th Mar. 1874	Nil	Seasonable weather. The harvest is general and every available person is in the field; the outturn in Derahs as was expected is quite up to the average, in some favored tracts an unusually good crop has been reaped. Taking high and low lands together, the outturn of the cold-weather crops may be calculated a 12-anna crop and between six and eight millions of maunds of grain will be secured to the district.
BHAGIPORE DIVN.	35 Bhagulpore, 31st† Mar. 1874.	Nil	No rain has fallen. Harvesting of the cold-weather crops in full operation; return very good. Mango and mohwa crops very promising. General health unusually good.
	36 Purneah, 28th Mar. 1874	Nil	Warm and seasonable. Wheat and gram are being gathered. Sowings for early and late rice crops are going on. The harvest of the cold-weather crops is a good one. The price of rice is stationary.
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 28th March 1874.	Nil	West winds have commenced to blow and it is consequently hot during the day, but the mornings and evenings are still cool. Reports of the cold-weather crops on the Rajmool Derahs still very good. No change anywhere except that there appears to be still hope for the mohwa crop.

* Telegram of the 30th March, received on the 31st, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 30th.

† Telegram of the 31st March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 31st Mar. 1874	Nil	Weather dry and hot. Dalua paddy growing invariably, but not extensively. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 21st Mar. 1874	Nil	Rainfall at Khoordah 1.73. There was a good rainfall on the night of the 16th March in the Khoordah sub-division generally, and in Kotdeo, Sersin, and Kotia-hung. The weather is now hot. Moong (pulse) will now be gathered. Dalua rice crop has commenced to be reaped partly, and has been a good one. Cotton is doing well. Castor seed is well nigh harvesting. Linseed has been completely gathered with a good outturn. Mango crop is not abundant, but what there is is doing well. Ploughing for ensuing cultivation is proceeding, and has been helped by the late rain. Purchases of rice continue moderately; prices are almost stationary in the mofussil. Public health is generally good, except that small-pox is prevalent in some places, as usual at this season.
	40 Balasore, 28th „ „	Nil	Seasonable weather. Ploughing continues. Agriculturists are busy with their dalua rice, castor seed, sugarcane and karanja, (wild oil-seed) crops in the few parts where these are produced. The threshing of the present season's rice crop is nearly over. Cholera and small-pox cases still occur.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
	41 Hazareebagh, 28th Mar. 1874.	Nil	The weather has been very seasonable during the week. The cold weather crops are being gathered and promise to yield a fair harvest. The mohwa is commencing to fall and likewise promise well. The police report that pressure is being felt in various localities and a few cases of distress have been reported in the town, to these relief has been given.
	42 Lohardugga, 28th March 1874.	Nil	Fine weather and cool for the time of the year. The cold-weather crops are being reaped, but the outturn will be very small owing to the limited area under cultivation and the grain in Palamow has been somewhat damaged by insects. If the weather remains clear for the next 10 days the mohwa will be plentiful in the Palamow and Torree Pergunnahs and this will afford much relief to the people. The lands are all ready now for cultivation. Prices steady. General health good.
	43 Singbhoom, 21st Mar. 1874.	0.97	Heavy rain on the night of the 15th March. Days very warm, nights cool. Nothing to add to last week's report. Cholera still reported from Chukulia, but is confined to this village only. Cattle disease still continues.
	44 Maunbhoom, 28th March 1874.	Nil	Fair. Warm during day, but mornings still cool. Mohwa cropping very well. Barley and wheat nearly all reaped. Importation from Singbhoom and expectation of the arrival of Government rice at Buralpur have been keeping prices down over a considerable portion of the district. Elsewhere dealers are refusing to sell and distress is being felt in many of the more inaccessible villages.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 31st March 1874.R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 1st to 14th March 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	0.71	1.66	7.72	21st Mar.		
		Cutwa ...	0.05	Nil	6.58	ditto.		
		Culina ...	Nil	0.58	6.18	ditto.		
		Bood-bood ...	0.48	0.40	5.64	ditto.		
		Rancegunge ...	0.15	0.11	4.78	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	0.16	0.40	7.00	ditto.		
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	0.22	0.51	5.03	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	0.95	0.38	5.66	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	0.12	0.54	5.11	ditto.		
		Tamlook ...	1.05	1.16	8.70	ditto.		
		Gurbetta ...	0.75	1.20	7.58	ditto.		
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	0.91	7.92	ditto.		
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	0.60	5.50	ditto.		
		Serampore ...	0.60	0.58	5.87	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah ...	0.26	0.31	4.64	ditto.		
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
24-Pergunnahs		Sanger Island ...	0.20	Nil	5.00	ditto.		
		Calcutta ...	1.26	0.50	6.19	ditto.		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ...	1.31	0.39	6.01	ditto.		
		Alipore ... { Jail ...	1.25	0.15	6.78	ditto.		
		Busseerhat ...	Nil	0.62	2.81	ditto.		
		Baraset ...	0.30	0.17	5.17	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour ...	0.07	0.45	4.16	ditto.		
		Barripore ...	0.03	0.29	2.75	ditto.		
		Satkhirah ...	Nil	0.30	3.57	ditto.		
		Barrackpore ...	0.25	0.14	5.56	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum ...	0.31	0.21	3.52	ditto.		
Nuddea		Kishnaghur ...	0.09	0.87	7.03	ditto.		
		Bongong ...	Nil	0.53	5.18	ditto.		
		Meherpore ...	0.95	0.51	5.81	ditto.		
		Choondangah ...	0.26	0.59	6.02	ditto.		
		Kooshitea ...	0.18	0.17	4.42	ditto.		
Jessore		Ranaghat ...	Nil	0.60	6.73	ditto.		
		Jessore ...	0.95	0.35	5.83	ditto.		
		Narail ...	0.61	0.72	5.16	ditto.		
		Khoolna ...	Nil	0.62	7.51	ditto.		
		Jhenidah ...	0.31	0.77	6.71	ditto.		
Moorshedabad		Bezirhat ...	Nil	1.65	6.09	ditto.		
		Magoora ...	0.23	0.39	4.93	ditto.		
		Berhampore ...	0.22	Nil	3.25	ditto.		
		Rampore Haat ...	0.70	Nil	3.83	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad ...	0.08	0.02	3.01	ditto.		
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinapore	City Moorshedabad ...	1.20	0.24	3.17	ditto.		
		Jungipore ...	0.30	0.10	3.04	ditto.		
		Ayimgunge ...	0.37	Nil	2.86	ditto.	Received up to 14th March.	
		Lalgolla ...	0.37	Nil	2.86	ditto.		
		Dinapore ...	0.91	Nil	2.86	ditto.		
	Maldah	Maldah ...	1.55	Nil	3.35	ditto.		
		Bauleah ...	0.22	0.02	3.23	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	Nattore ...	0.50	Nil	4.77	ditto.		
		Rungpore ...	1.40	Nil	6.75	ditto.		
	Rungpore	Bhowanigunj ...	0.92	Nil	00	ditto.		
		Titalya ...	0.73	Nil	2.88	ditto.		
		Bogra ...	0.10	Nil	8.25	ditto.		
	Pubna	Bogra ...	1.04	0.14	3.82	ditto.		
		Pubna ...	0.34	0.08	2.69	ditto.		
	COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Serajgunj ...	0.34	0.08	2.69	ditto.	
			Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office ...	Not r. c.	Not rec.	1.54	28th Feb.	
Julpigoree		Darjeeling ... { Hospital ...	0.18	0.20	1.02	21st Mar.		
		Julpigoree ...	0.98	Nil	2.92	ditto.		
		Fallacotta ...	1.00	0.20	3.49	ditto.		
Cooch Behar Tributary State		Bodah ...	1.10	Nil	3.43	ditto.		
	Cooch Behar ...	0.82	Nil	2.96	ditto.			
Bhutan Doars	Buxa ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.31	7th Feb.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office ...	0.61	0.62	4.11	21st Mar.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.57	0.49	4.05	ditto.	
		Moonshagunge ...	0.60	1.12	4.51	ditto.	
		Manickgungo ...	1.29	0.47	4.71	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	2.72	1.26	9.21	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	1.43	0.17	6.58	ditto.	
	Backergungo	Burrisal ...	Nil	0.35	5.03	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	0.70	3.08	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	1.57	1.00	6.29	ditto.	
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	0.55	2.82	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	0.05	4.90	ditto.	
		Mymensingh ...	1.26	Nil	7.14	ditto.	
		Jamalpore ...	0.30	Nil	5.08	ditto.	
		Atia ...	0.98	Nil	4.56	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Kishoregungo ...	3.35	2.00	11.07	ditto.	
		Sylhet ...	3.01	0.90	10.92	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	2.61	1.28	11.32	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	4.03	7th Feb.	
Koyah ...		1.38	1.29	8.58	21st Mar.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0.50	3.40	ditto.	
		... { Jail ...	Nil	1.66	4.33	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	0.26	14th Mar.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	0.33	1.11	4.89	21st Mar.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	2.00	1.24	6.23	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	1.18	0.54	7.41	ditto.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Not rec.	2.27	14th Mar.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	1.25	0.69	6.26	21st Mar.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	0.03	0.32	1.41	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	0.13	2.65	ditto.	
		Bah ...	0.21	0.31	2.71	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	0.40	1.20	ditto.	
	Gya	Cantonment ...	Nil	0.20	1.22	ditto.	
		Gya ...	Nil	Nil	2.60	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	0.15	2.98	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	0.02	1.89	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad ...	Nil	0.59	1.61	ditto.	
		Arrah ...	Nil	0.22	1.56	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	0.01	1.75	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
		Buxar ...	Nil	0.35	1.90	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Bhuboah ...	Nil	0.60	1.80	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore ...	0.10	Nil	1.19	ditto.	
		Darbhanga ...	Nil	0.06	1.29	ditto.	
		Hajeeapore ...	Nil	0.12	1.15	ditto.	
	Saran	Mudhoolunnee ...	0.06	Nil	1.90	ditto.	
Setamurhee ...		0.10	Nil	0.90	ditto.		
Tajpore ...		Nil	Nil	1.24	ditto.		
Chuprah ...		Nil	0.39	1.48	ditto.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.	
Chumparun	Sewan ...	Nil	0.21	1.22	ditto.	ditto.	
	Motiharee ...	Nil	Nil	1.31	ditto.		
	Batiah ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.10	14th Mar.		
	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	0.05	0.19	1.90	21st Mar.	
Begoo Serai ...		Nil	0.14	1.91	ditto.		
Jamocce ...		Nil	Nil	4.11	ditto.		
Bhagulpore		Bhagulpore ...	0.05	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
	Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	1.40	ditto.	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.	
	Muddelipoora ...	Nil	Nil	1.05	ditto.		
	Banka ...	0.05	0.02	2.74	ditto.		
Purneah	Samborsa ...	Nil	Nil	1.19	ditto.		
	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.		
	Kisingungo ...	0.50	Nil	2.91	ditto.		
	Arnuah ...	0.64	Nil	3.88	ditto.		
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	2.02	ditto.		
	Rajnehal ...	0.70	Nil	1.50	ditto.		
	Nya Doomka ...	1.01	0.31	2.99	ditto.		
	Godda ...	Not rec.	Nil	3.25	ditto.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Mar.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 8th to 14th March 1874.	Rain from 15th to 21st March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	0.40	0.20	4.13	21st Mar.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.		
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	0.18	0.21	4.73	ditto.			
		Jajpore ...	0.30	Nil	3.10	ditto.			
		Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	ditto.			
		Jugatsingapore ...	Nil	1.10	1.85	ditto.			
		False Point ...	Nil	0.20	1.86	ditto.			
	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.			
		Khudala ...	Nil	1.73	3.76	ditto.			
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	0.33	0.36	4.59	ditto.			
		Bhuddruck ...	0.08	0.16	6.99	ditto.			
		Jellasore ...	0.37	0.15	6.29	ditto.			
		Sorah ...	Nil	0.80	2.94	ditto.			
	Chandbally ...	0.32	Nil	1.96	ditto.				
	Cuttack Tributary Mehala	Sambalpo	0.08	Not rec.	1.68	11th Mar.			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... { Jail	Nil	0.10	4.40	21st Mar.			
			Dispensary	Nil	0.12	4.57		ditto.	
	Pachumba ...	Pachumba ...	0.20	Nil	3.81	ditto.			
Loharduggah ...	Ranchee ...	0.25	0.65	6.85	ditto.				
		Palamow ...	Nil	0.05	3.97	ditto.			
Singbhoom ...	Chybassa ...	0.45	0.97	6.87	ditto.				
Manbhoom ...	Parulia ...	0.10	0.14	5.39	ditto.				
		Govindpore ...	Nil	0.35	5.78	ditto.			
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.									
Goalparah ...	Goalparah ...	2.10	Nil	3.79	ditto.				
		Dhoobree ...	0.10	Nil	0.73	ditto.			
Kamroop ...	Gowhatti ...	1.46	0.77	5.00	ditto.				
		Burpettah ...	1.80	Nil	6.04	ditto.			
Durrung ...	Tezpor ...	Not rec	Not rec.	1.09	7th Feb.				
		Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto			
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	1.42	0.27	4.25	21st Mar ...				
Sebsaugor ...	Sebsaugor ...	0.71	Not rec.	6.39	11th Mar.				
		Golaghat ...	1.22	ditto	6.13	ditto.			
		Jorehaut ...	1.19	ditto	5.45	ditto.			
		Nazcerah ...	0.63	ditto	6.63	ditto.			
Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	2.27	7th Feb.				
		North Luckimpore ...	0.90	ditto	4.68	11th Mar.			
		Suddya ...	Not rec	ditto	4.15	7th Feb.			
Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting ...	0.90	ditto	5.19	11th Mar.				
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	Not rec	ditto	2.18	7th Feb.				
		Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	0.03	31st Jan. ...			
		Cherapoonjee ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.			
Garo Hills ...	Tura ...	ditto	ditto	5.91	28th Feb.				
		Bomares ...	Nil	ditto	0.27	11th Mar.			
		Akyab ...	ditto	1.30	1.30	21st Mar.			

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 22nd to 28th March 1874.

STATION	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. =100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Mar. 22nd	10	29.939	29.957	81.6	76.0	78	S S W	4.9	...	K	
		16	29.781	29.799	88.6	72.5	43	S W	7.6	...	K	
	23rd	10	29.783	29.801	84.0	76.5	69	S S W	8.0	...	CS	
		16	29.644	29.662	87.5	78.0	63	S S W	17.7	...	CS, K	
	24th	10	29.717	29.735	85.0	78.7	74	S S W	14.4	...	CS	
		16	29.590	29.608	83.2	76.7	73	S S W	16.0	...	K	
	25th	10	29.779	29.797	83.5	75.7	67	W S W	11.8	...		b
		16	29.667	29.685	93.5	70.9	28	W	6.2	...		b
	26th	10	29.675	29.693	81.0	74.9	71	W	6.2	...		b
		16	29.780	29.798	91.2	70.0	31	S S W	4.3	...		b
SARON ISLAND.	27th	10	29.958	29.976	82.6	71.6	55	S W	4.3	...		b
		16	29.830	29.848	92.6	66.3	19	N W	5.8	...		b
	28th	10	29.930	29.948	83.5	72.2	55	S W	4.2	...		b
		16	29.764	29.782	92.8	71.4	30	S S W	9.0	...		b
	22nd	10	29.963	29.980	81	76	78	S S W	6.7	...	N	b, m
		16	29.819	29.825	84	76	67	S S W	9.3	...	KS	b, m
	23rd	10	29.821	29.827	83	77	75	S W	16.4	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.699	29.705	83	77	75	S S W	21.8	...	N	b, scuds.
	24th	10	29.746	29.752	83	79	83	S S W	18.9	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.629	29.635	83	79	83	S S W	22.5	...	N	m, u, scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	25th	10	29.822	29.828	83	79	83	S W	19.6	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.718	29.724	85	81	83	S S W	16.1	...		b, m
	26th	10	29.898	29.904	85	79	75	W	12.7	...		b, m
		16	29.799	29.805	85	77	68	S S E	9.1	...		b, m
	27th	10	29.972	29.978	84	79	79	W N W	8.9	...	K	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.838	29.844	91	72	36	S W	5.4	...		b, m
	28th	10	29.958	29.964	83	77	75	W S W	15.5	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.806	29.812	84	77	71	S S W	12.3	...		b
	22nd	10	29.918	29.911	80	70	68	E S E	4.3	...		b, v
		16	29.758	29.751	82	72	59	W S W	8.7	...		b, v
MADRAS.	23rd	10	29.795	29.788	80	72	66	S	4.9	...		b, v
		16	29.708	29.701	81	74	70	S W	18.9	...	K	b, q
	24th	10	29.788	29.781	82	75	70	S E	6.9	...	K, CK	b, v
		16	29.605	29.598	82	74	66	E S E	17.6	...	KS	b, v
	25th	10	29.812	29.805	80	75	78	S E	10.3	...	N	d, u, g
		16	29.718	29.711	82	77	78	S W	23.1	...	K	b, v, q
	26th	10	29.872	29.865	82	76	74	S E	8.9	...	K	b, v
		16	29.782	29.774	81	77	71	S W	17.3	...	K	b, m, t
	27th	10	29.907	29.909	83	77	75	S E	4.9	...	K	b, v
		16	29.806	29.808	85	75	60	W S W	9.9	...		b, m
CUTTACK.	28th	10	29.892	29.894	83	76	71	W S W	4.1	...	K	b, m
		16	29.836	29.824	87	71	42	S W	7.0	...		b, m
	21st	10	29.935	29.965	90	75	47	S by E	14	...		b
		16	29.807	29.837	87	77	61	S E	15	...		b
	22nd	10	29.928	29.958	91	77	50	S by E	12	...		b
		16	29.777	29.807	87	77	61	S E	15	...		b, c
	23rd	10	29.869	29.899	87	74	51	S	15	...		b
		16	29.724	29.754	87	77	61	S E	16	...		b
	24th	10	29.812	29.872	88	77	58	S	15	...		b
		16	29.720	29.750	85	78	71	S E by S	15	...		b
ANKYAB.	25th	10	29.859	29.848	92	78	61	S S W	11	...		b
		16	29.731	29.761	80	80	75	S E	16	...		b, c
	26th	10	29.870	29.900	89	80	63	S S E	14	...		b, c
		16	29.752	29.782	85	79	75	S E by E	16	...		b
	27th	10	29.928	29.959	87	78	65	S by E	9	...		b
		16	29.805	29.835	86	78	64	S E by E	14	...		b
	29th	10	29.873	29.955	85	72	50	S W	0.9	...	C	b
		16	29.693	29.774	91	70	25	S S W	5.0	...	C	b
	23rd	10	29.718	29.809	87	78	65	S W	5.6	...	C	b
		16	29.614	29.696	88	85	87	S S W	15.2	...	N, CK, C	b
CUTTACK.	24th	10	29.670	29.758	88	78	62	S W	8.9	...	K, N	b
		16	29.571	29.653	88	78	62	S S W	10.7	...		b
	25th	10	29.736	29.818	88	77	58	S W	6.6	...	K	b
		16	29.618	29.699	91	78	49	S W	5.9	...	CK	b
	26th	10	29.817	29.899	86	76	61	S W	4.8	...	K	b
		16	29.665	29.746	95	72	28	N E	4.6	...		b
	27th	10	29.885	29.967	86	76	61	N E	2.2	...		m
		16	29.723	29.804	93	77	45	E	3.8	...	K, N	b
	28th	10	29.847	29.929	85	76	64	W N W	1.5	...		b
		16	29.685	29.766	96	71	24	S W	4.5	...		b
ANKYAB.	22nd	10	29.952	29.974	79	72	69	E N E	4.3	...		b
		16	29.829	29.851	82	75	70	S	4.1	...		b
	23rd	10	29.887	29.909	81	75	74	E S E	2.5	...		b
		16	29.776	29.798	82	76	74	S S W	7.5	...		b
	24th	10	29.879	29.900	82	75	67	S	1.8	...		b
		16	29.779	29.801	82	75	70	S	5.3	...		b
	25th	10	29.926	29.947	86	83	87	S	2.0	...		b
		16	29.819	29.841	81	76	78	S	6.6	...		b
	26th	10	29.946	29.967	84	77	71	S	1.3	...		b
		16	29.844	29.865	81	77	71	S W	5.0	...		b
ANKYAB.	27th	10	29.904	29.986	81	76	78	N W	1.2	...		b
		16	29.818	29.839	85	77	68	W N W	9.1	...		b
	28th	10	29.896	29.917	87	78	65	N	4.3	...		b
		16	29.749	29.770	85	76	64	N W	10.8	...		b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 28th March 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of February 1874.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North, Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.		
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·955
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 16th	30·182
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 4 P.M. on the 10th	29·703
<i>Extreme range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·479
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·035
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·892
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the barometer during the month	0·143
<hr/>			
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	72·2
Max. temperature occurred at 4 P.M. on the 22nd	89·3
Min. temperature occurred at 7 A.M. on the 16th	57·0
<i>Extreme range</i> of the temperature during the month	32·3
Mean of the daily max. temperature	80·1
Ditto ditto min. ditto	65·9
<i>Mean daily range</i> of the temperature during the month	14·2
<hr/>			
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	66·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	5·3
Computed mean dew-point for the month	62·7
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	9·5
			Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·572
			Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	6·26
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·29
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	0·73
			—
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	130·9
			Inches.
Rained 8 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	2·01
Total amount of rain during the month	3·77
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	3·17
Prevailing direction of the wind	S.S.W., S.W. & E. by N.	

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 26th March 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of February 1874.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—49 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.			
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauds.	Tons.										
50	Coal	15,135	4,855	26,675	...	The totals of these two columns are	295 4 0	1	Portland cement	225	675	300	...	...	...	...	...	145,759	9,54,321	11,159	182,3 8	4,135 2 3	
25	Cotton	2,847	34,852	7,575	...	columns are	63 5 0	10	Bricks	3,525	330	4,455	...	...	...	...	...	10,277	2,110	566	6,5 6	135 13 0	
3	Firewood	757	171	1,125	...	exclusive of empty and passenger boats.	4 3 6	12	Empty boats	...	...	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Grain	4,565	11,340	10,250	...	...	92 12 6	32	Rubble stones	6,437	905	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Hides and horns	2,674	33,375	5,775	...	...	73 15 6	1	Salice snutter	40	200	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jaggery and sugar	2,135	8,050	6,325	...	...	42 15 6	...	Passenger	...	...	(No. 1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Metal	1,240	56,017	3,125	...	...	23 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	Miscellaneous	12,238	1,35,522	38,310	...	...	394 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Oil and oil-seeds	6,229	25,165	14,550	...	...	89 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
417	Paddy and rice	71,474	1,63,949	132,525	...	...	1,484 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Piece-goods	2,057	1,94,695	8,380	...	...	39 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Thread	2,663	77,754	8,775	...	...	85 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Garden produce	2,435	1,4,692	7,050	...	...	19 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Pottery	610	4,432	2,600	...	...	2 1 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Salt	10,700	43,205	22,275	...	...	18 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Silk and indigo	742	1,34,789	3,101	...	...	12 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	June	1,335	5,510	3,350	...	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Straw	150	38	870	...	...	72 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Tobacco	3,210	16,535	8,850	...	...	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Lies	170	40	550	...	...	5 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sand	665	53	1,425	...	...	12 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Shooting	1,150	5,572	1,800	...	...	8 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bricks	675	70	1,225	...	...	21 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rat's of timber	1,360	...	Loos 70	...	...	4 0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
645	Empty boats	...	...	(43,500)	...	...	159 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Passengers	...	...	(No. 8,947)	...	...	510 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ditto	...	...	49,510	...	...	28 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Miscellaneous revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Free boats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,620	Total	145,759	3,54,321	312,475	11,159	182,334	4,435 2 3	56	...	10,277	2,110	15,875	566	6,516	135 13 0	2,476	...	159,038	9,56,431	11,725	186,844	4,570 15 3	
...	Total of co. reason-	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,400	4,930	4,125	147	2,620	48 14 6	1,706	...	51,969	4,40,886	5,573	52,668	1,445 5 6	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of February 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.					ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Ton mileage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate weight of cargo.	TOTAL EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Tollage.	
			Mds.	Rs.						Mds.	Rs.								
31	Tobacco	23,101	11,234	6 6 0	91 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,856	Local	07 2 2	32,623	13,764	3,99,156	6,655 11 6
24	Salt	5,411	22,575	12 0 5	155 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
690	Rice	30,446	64,487	67,940	68 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Miscellaneous	480	4,407	2,910	46 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Betel	10	40	150	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cloth	151	15,100	1,780	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Sisal time	800	800	1,750	7 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Peanuts	141	563	725	8 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Molasses	135	314	395	4 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Thread	30	2,000	190	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Water	...	...	4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Palkee, No. 1	...	100	70	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Flour	10	50	90	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cotton	371	7,210	3,230	55 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fuel	779	132	1,785	16 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Coal	500	200	875	6 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Mustard-seed	441	1,935	1,180	8 1 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
834	Paddy	142,425	1,71,635	267,410	4,141 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Spices	60	8,180	1,525	10 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Oilcake	50	40	125	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bamboo, No. 1	...	140	1,575	11 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Earthen pots, No. 5,400	...	62	495	3 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Timber, No. 43	...	644	26	6 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,201	Empty boats	...	...	...	1,245 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Passenger boats	...	...	4,295	35 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Passenger, No. 521	...	...	220	12 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Soorkee	100	15	200	1 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sugar	145	1,057	775	12 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Straw 1,384K	775	239	3,785	26 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Hemp and jute	2,470	1,425	1,425	14 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Mats	550	6,500	1,150	7 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bricks	20	180	180	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Vegetables	140	216	415	3 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
• 1	Shed lime	125	50	300	5 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Plauks, No. 10	...	5	40	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,856		207,656	3,24,623	385,391	6,755 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,856		...	...	...	...	...
39	Total of corresponding month of last year.	3,573	10,622	7,055	48 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39		...	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendraparah Canal for the month of February 1874.

[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldurda Canal for the month of February 1874.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				REMARKS.	
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLU- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of Boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLU- SIVE OF TON- NAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, exclusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.					
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.											Mounds. Tons.	Mounds. Tons.			
4	Paddy	...	...	1,238½	44½	221½	3 1 7.	1 Rubble	...	Rs. A. P.	3 1 7.	221½	...	...	Rs. A. P.	1 10 5 38	Local	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	...	...	...	...
1	Jaggery	...	...	500	2,024½	74½	181½	1 0 3	2 Sooties	...	190 0 0	2,063½	74½	1,184	5 2 9	Traffic...	...	2,050 0 0	230½	2,907½	48 0 0	...	...	...	...
1	Mustard	...	...	500	258½	17½	258½	1 3 6	3 Empty	...	...	1,021½	36½	365	2 8 11	Irrigation	...	183 4 0	134	1,878	9 6 1	...	...	...	...
2	Tundy grass	...	...	60	631	289½	289½	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bamboos	...	...	130	1,544	65½	607½	3 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Charcoal	...	...	20	84	3	45	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,550 bamboos	...	...	220	...	...	...	18 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	51 timbers	...	...	105	...	...	...	11 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Empty	...	...	...	2,279½	81½	1,304	7 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Demurrage of 2 boats for six days	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3 passengers for 12 miles.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Total of corre- ponding month of last year.	...	...	2,150	6,453½	230½	2,907½	48 0 0	6	...	133 4 0	3,750	134	1,878	9 6 1 44	...	...	2,183 4 0	364½	4,785½	57 6 1	...	...	...	...
26		...	...	1,693	5,268	188	1,549	27 4 1	23	...	437 0 0	12,479	445	4,432	44 9 0	54	...	2,180 0 0	633	5,981	71 13 1	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmines Division, High Level Canal, for the month of February 1874.
 LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Approxi- mate weight value of cargo.	Approxi- mate value of cargo.	TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF TONNAGE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total, ex- clusive of tonnage of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.							Maunds.	Tons.											
2	Limestone	Mds.	Rs.	975	34½	208½	4 14 0	1	Lock gate	...	...	672	24	768	9 12 0	64	Private mer- chandise	1,907	3,209 0 0	193½	2,697½	37 5 6
4	Jaggery	...	107	672	24	336½	3 10 0	1	Wagon	...	...	864	30½	1,049½	12 12 0	22	Government Stores.	...	612 0 0	239½	5,290½	142 2 6
1	Salt	...	1,930	232	8½	281½	3 6 0	1	Firewood	...	430	788	27½	329½	3 12 0	...	...	1,078	612 0 0	...	...	...
12	Paddy	...	600	743	26½	261½	3 9 0	1	Limestone	...	324	624	22½	133½	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Straw	...	441	635	23½	108½	3 0 0	1	Sourtee	...	324	624	22½	133½	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pumpkins	...	97	80	2½	30½	0 4 10	1	Bamboos, No 30,000	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Provisions	...	52	13	1½	13½	0 2 4	...	Empty	...	...	2,851	101½	2,861½	75 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Yams	...	7	52	1½	2½	0 8 0	15	Empty	...	...	12	½	14½	34 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Railway spikes	...	...	40	1½	48½	0 9 7	1	Passenger, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Empty	...	...	1,580	56½	820½	11 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Passengers, No. 16	...	...	387	13½	451	6 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Total of corre- sponding month of last year.	1,907	3,209	5,419	183½	2,697½	37 5 6	22		1,078	612	6,415	229½	5,290½	142 2 6	86		2,985	3,761 0 0	422½	7,887½	179 7 11		
68		1,328	3,329	2,196	79	1,051	72 13 5	20		2,185	2,390	9,935	365	9,148	128 13 10	88		3,513	5,719 0 0	434	10,199	201 11 3		

H. W. GULLIVER, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
 Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
 in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

The 25th March 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	33,909	25,190 6 0	2,309 2 4	121,336 35	67,438 13 10	0,181 17 11	8,491 0 3
Or per mile of railway	214	159 2 11	14 11 10	768 0	426 2 5	39 1 3	53 13 1
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	305,000	2,33,747 14 3	21,426 16 7	1,119,914 13	4,54,103 10 1	43,212 11 1	64,639 7 8
Total for 11 weeks	338,809	2,58,938 4 3	23,735 18 11	1,241,281 8	5,21,542 7 11	49,394 9 0	73,130 7 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,198	22,978 0 4	2,106 6 5	186,707 22	36,105 14 10	3,309 14 3	5,416 0 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	219	146 13 2	13 9 2	1,193 0	230 11 4	21 3 0	34 12 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	355,984	2,84,803 9 4	26,107 3 9	1,701,592 36	3,13,447 9 11	28,732 14 0	54,839 17 9

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,563	1,102 0 0	170 4 0	25,044 0	749 0 0	74 18 0	185 2 0
Or per mile of railway	270	39 0 0	3 18 0	894 0	27 0 0	2 14 0	6 12 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	98,929	13,673 0 0	1,357 6 0	198,336 0	6,710 0 0	671 0 0	2,023 6 0
Total for 12 weeks	106 94	14,675 0 0	1,467 10 0	223,380 0	7,469 0 0	745 18 0	2,213 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,772	1,200 9 0	120 1 1	30,421 0	899 11 9	89 19 5	210 0 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	278	42 14 0	4 5 9	1,087 0	32 2 2	3 4 3	7 10 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	101,610	15,164 2 0	1,516 8 3	339,117 0	10,850 4 0	1,085 0 6	2,601 8 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,607	1,305 0 0	130 10 0	4,295 0	394 0 0	39 4 0	169 18 0
Or per mile of railway	59	48 0 0	4 16 0	153 0	14 0 0	1 2 0	6 4 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ..	14,716	10,868 0 0	1,086 16 0	80,592 0	6,215 0 0	621 10 0	1,708 6 0
Total for 12 weeks	16,323	12,173 0 0	1,217 6 0	84,797 0	6,609 0 0	660 18 0	1,878 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,677	1,281 13 8	128 3 9	14,731 20	1,223 9 3	122 7 2	250 10 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	62	47 0 8	4 14 1	540 12	44 14 5	4 9 10	9 3 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,662	15,039 4 4	1,503 0 7	85,875 10	7,065 12 6	706 11 6	2,209 12 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	119,053	1,71,825 0 11	15,752 9 4	1,629,989 0	6,91,884 9 3	63,422 15 0	79,175 4 4
Or per mile of railway	93	134 4 1	12 6 1	1273 0	540 8 6	49 11 0	61 17 1
For previous 10 weeks of half-year...	1,072,814	17,30,539 12 9	158,055 3 3	15,919,085 20	61,24,403 5 6	588,904 2 0	747,536 18 3
Total for 11 weeks	1,190,867	19,02,384 13 8	174,385 7	16,610,074 20	71,16,292 14 9	652,326 17 0	826,712 2 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	121,448	1,75,093 2 7	16,041 19 1	788,034 20	3,05,072 4 9	33,510 10 3	49,561 18 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	95	136 11 6	12 10 8	1273 0	285 10 11	26 3 9	38 14 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,319,035	19,63,606 8 4	179,997 5 3	8,978,067 20	44,90,124 2 9	411,594 14 4	591,591 19 7

* Rs. 77,886-14-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1874, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	5,232	22,257 1 8	2,040 4 8	143,477 0	* 45,251 9 6	4,148 1 3	6,188 5 11
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	99 9 4	9 2 7	.....	202 7 6	18 11 2	27 13 9
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	57,400	1,84,971 14 3	16,553 15 2	986,319 0	2,77,426 0 3	25,430 14 4	42,386 9 6
Total for 11 weeks	62,722	2,07,228 15 6	18,605 19 10	1,129,796 0	3,22,677 9 9	29,578 15 7	48,574 15 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,638	18,051 5 4	1,709 14 1	77,250 0	21,859 3 6	2,003 15 3	3,713 9 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	83 7 3	7 13 0	.....	97 12 10	8 19 4	16 12 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	57,272	1,94,691 15 6	17,846 15 3	835,843 0	2,49,750 4 6	22,803 15 6	40,740 10 9

* Rs. 7,768-4 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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THE FAMINE IN BENHAL.

FOURTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENHAL, FROM THE 20TH MARCH TO THE 2ND APRIL 1874.

THE weather of the fortnight has been singularly favorable. There has been rain* over a great part of Bengal Proper, where it was wanted for the early rice and for other early crops, and where it has enabled the people to occupy themselves in preparing the ground for the later crops. If, as is often the case in seasons like the present, rain continues to fall in Bengal from time to time during the next three months, all these early crops will do very well, and the early rice (September crop) will make a fair start. In Behar, where heavy rain would have done harm to the spring crops, very little has fallen,

* Rainfall of the fortnight, in inches, at some of the principal district head-quarters :—

Bardwan	1.14
Beerbhoom	0.38
Calcutta	0.0
Nuddoa	0.87
Mulda	0.0
Dinagepore	0.0
Dacca	3.43
Sylhet	4.51
Tipperah	2.84
Patna	0.32
Tirhoot	0.0
Chumparan	0.10
Bhagulpore	0.0
Lohardugga	0.65

heavy rain would have done harm to the spring crops, very little has fallen,

and the hail which fell in certain limited tracts did but little damage. The spring crops have thus been for the most part successfully harvested, and the little rain that fell did some good to the cheena (early millet) now in the ground. Now that the wheat, barley, and other spring crops have been nearly reaped, much will depend in Behar on whether we get good rain during April. The unfortunate tracts in Tirhoot which most suffered from the failure of the rice crops having little other crops to reap, still suffer from the continued want of rain, and their water-supply is beginning to fail. The people are now anxiously looking out for rain, not only for the petty crops on the ground, but also for a supply of water and grass, and to enable them to plough the land and sow indigo and some other crops. In Tirhoot the land has been so parched by continuous drought, that without copious rain during the next few weeks preparations for the next crop will be difficult and early sowings impossible.

2. In Western Bengal there has been little change of prices during the fortnight; in Calcutta, and over the greater part of Eastern Bengal, prices are somewhat easier than they were at the time of last narrative; but there has been a general rise of prices over the Rajshahye Division; in North Behar also common rice has become somewhat dearer during the fortnight. In Monghyr an abundant spring crop has brought prices down. The price of wheat, barley, maize, and other staples has not grown dearer during the fortnight, and the comparative steadiness of the price of these grains is some makeweight against the rise in the price of rice. The returns furnished by the Chamber of Commerce show that, on the 27th March, the price of rice had fallen about 3 per cent. in Calcutta; but for the rest of the fortnight prices were steady though the demand was limited. The price-currents for the two weeks will be found at enclosure No. 2. The present quotations for some of the principal districts compare with the prices of rice shown in preceding narratives as follows:—

		Number of seers of common rice sold for a rupee.			
		On 31st Jan.	On 28th Feb.	On 14th March.	On 28th March.
Burdwan	...	14	13½	13	13½
Beerbhoom	...	12¾	12½	13½	13½
Hooghly	...	11 to 12	11½ to 12½	11½ to 12½	12 to 13
Calcutta	...	12½	12½	12½	13
Dinagapore	...	13½	14	12½	10¾
Maldah	...	11½	12	12	9½
Rungpore	...	11½	11½	11½	11½
Dacca	...	16	14	12	13
Backergunge	...	16½	15	16	16
Chittagong	...	18	16½	13	16½
Noakhally	...	17½	13	13	15
Patna	...	12	13½	13	12
Shahabad	...	13	12½	12½	12¾
Tirhoot	...	10	10	9½	8½
Chumparun	...	11½	11	12	10½
Bhagulpore	...	12¾	11¾	13¾	11½
Lohardugga	...	15½	16	15	14
Maunbhoom	...	15	14½	14	14½

Other grains, maize, pulses, commonly used in Behar, were selling by the latest returns at from 13 to 14 seers per rupee in Tirhoot, 13 seers in Chumparun, 16 to 17 seers in Sarun, and 18 to 20 seers in Patna.

3. There is little to add to what was said in last narrative regarding the outturn of the spring crops. The harvest has been very good so far as it goes, and from more than one district it has been reported that the ears of wheat and barley are fuller than was expected. The early spring rice is doing well, and so also is the early millet (cheena) up to the present date. The reports of the last fortnight unfortunately give no ground for hoping that the spring crops of North Tirhoot will be fuller than was expected at the time of the last narrative. North Tirhoot and a small strip of North Chumparun are the only Behar tracts wherein the spring crops have not contributed largely to help the people through the difficulties of the present season. From two districts of East Bengal report was received that the heavy rain of the 23rd March had, to some extent, retarded

agriculture. But subsequent open weather has remedied any temporary difficulty of this kind, and the early crops all promise well. The April crop of mulberry leaves, and the outturn of silk during that month, promise to be unusually good. In parts of Midnapore, Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, and some other districts, the April silk crop is of much importance to the ryots. The crop of mhowa flower, which in the wilder parts of the country to the west forms a large part of the food of the poor during April and May, promises to be good everywhere except in a part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

4. The supply of grain in the principal local markets at the prices quoted is sufficient, except in parts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, Purneah, Rungpore, and Pakanow; from one or two places it is reported that people who went to buy their weekly supply of rice at the nearest bazar had to come back without it. But, on the whole, the local supplies of grain are maintained wonderfully well. Even in part of Tirhoot, where there was not more than one-eighth of an average autumn crop, and where there has been hardly any spring harvest at all, the chief entrepôts had plenty of grain, and the local markets are fairly well supplied, an active petty trade having been hitherto maintained, and supplies brought up from the Ganges and the railway. In several places where the Government grain stores were opened to the work-people or to the public, comparatively little of the Government grain was purchased; indeed, it is only in North Chumparun and a part of Purneah and in Tirhoot on the works that any considerable quantities of Government grain are being sold, either to work-people or to the public, through the local dealers. From some of the tracts in Tirhoot through which Government grain is being most largely carried, fears have been expressed lest the private supplies in the bazars should run short, because dealers are unable to replenish their stores from outside owing to want of carriage. The Sub-divisional Officer of Tajpore, through whose jurisdiction are carried the supplies of grain for North Tirhoot, writes:—"I am anxious about the bazar supplies; the contractors from Chumpta Ghat have lately taken to using pack animals. * * * I do not know how this great importing sub-division has been hitherto supplied, with nearly all its carts drawn off to feed those tracts which usually export to it; but of this I am certain, that, if pack-bullocks are also taken up, the bazar supplies must fail." Results like this cannot, in view of the great operations Government have undertaken, be altogether avoided; but the local officers have been desired to do all they can to mitigate the evil, and they have been especially prohibited from using any sort of compulsion to bring into Government service the pack animals employed on the private trade.

5. There is still no considerable import of grain on private account from beyond sea. But into some of the distressed districts grain still flows briskly from other parts of India. The Sarun district continues to receive supplies from outside, much of which comes down the Ghogra river from Oudh. Rungpore, Bogra, Rajshahye and Maldah are supplied to a considerable extent from East Bengal, but of the amount of these supplies Government has no precise statistics. The import of private grain by railway into Behar was—

From the North-Western Provinces and Punjab ...	...	17,928 tons, for the fortnight ending the 21st March;
From Calcutta and places in Bengal ...	...	7,737 ditto ditto.

Total ... 25,665 tons during the fortnight, or a daily importation of 1,833 tons of private grain into Behar. The greater part of this large quantity is consigned to Patna Station, where there was a considerable block of the traffic during the fortnight, the railway stations being insufficiently provided with the necessary facilities for so large a traffic. Active steps have been taken to remedy this difficulty, and it is hoped that it has been met.

The grain thus imported has hitherto found its way by various petty channels into many parts of Behar both north and south of the river.

6. In last narrative it was stated that there was much grain waiting in the Punjab to come down into the famine districts. Grain trade from the Punjab During the fortnight under report the railway officer deputed to inquire into the matter by the Government of India has furnished his report. He finds that 23,580 tons of grain are waiting on the station premises of the Punjab Railway for means of transport to Benares and Behar. The chief adviser of the Punjab Government in railway matters believes that four times as much more grain is stored in bazars and serais, waiting for waggons to carry it down to the distressed tracts. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India reports that, before the end of March, a fixed and uniform despatch of 1,250 tons of grain from the Punjab to the famine districts ought to be considered a certainty. The difference between the prices of grain in the Punjab and Behar is so great that the profits on the traffic are large; and the Railway officer who conducted the enquiry reports that, under present circumstances, "it is absolutely certain that the supply of private grain to the railway will continue fully equal to its carrying power;" while it is clear that no "room can be found for Government grain transport without interfering with private trade."

7. The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found at Appendix A, in which will be found a statement furnished by the Collector of Customs putting

the total export of food-grain from	} at 173,161 tons.
Bengal by sea for the five months	
from October to end of February,	
(and this figure may be finally accepted as correct,)	

The authorised figures for the exports of the month of March have not yet been received. But, it is certain that the exports from Calcutta and Chittagong have much diminished. From the Orissa ports the exports continue to be moderate. So far as advices have been received, the exports of food-grains from Bengal for the month of March amount in round numbers to about 16,500 tons; so that the total export of food from Bengal during the six months ending on the 31st March will be about 190,000 tons. The Lieutenant-Governor some time back expressed his belief that the exports up to April would be from 150,000 to 200,000 tons. A recent report states that a fresh demand for the Mauritius is shortly expected in Calcutta, while something more may go from Orissa, so that it is not unlikely that the total will not fall far short of the larger figure named by the Lieutenant-Governor.

8. The district narratives (enclosures Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) show that, with the one exception of Tirhoot, to be noticed more fully below, the condition of the people is decidedly good and hopeful, indeed, this feature is so prominent in the narratives that it may well be the subject of much thankfulness. The accounts of North Chumparun, where, next after North Tirhoot, the famine is wrong show that by relief works, by selling Government grain, by advancing grain, and by means of a thorough system of charitable and medical relief, distress is being arrested and relieved; and, for the present at any rate, the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that the Government agency and means on the spot will suffice to meet the famine. In other districts where distress had threatened actual famine has not yet appeared, and the local officers seem quite confident that their preparations are sufficiently advanced to meet distress when it comes; and it seems also that the people, though they expect scarcity and very high prices, believe that with the help of Government they will get through their difficulties. From Dinagepore the Magistrate writes that "prices are rising," and "the supply of grain is becoming exhausted;" but "there is wonderfully little distress among the people," * * * "and it is beyond question that the commencement of relief operations and consequent diffusion of money throughout the country, as soon as there was any apprehension of scarcity, has enabled the people to meet it with confidence and vigour." From Maldah and Bogra it is reported

that the condition of the people has not changed for the worse. From all parts of Sarun it is reported that there is no general distress, as all the poorer classes are on the relief works, while professional beggars and persons unable to work are receiving charitable relief. From Monghyr it is reported "that the condition of the people has improved since the rubber harvest commenced." No general distress has been reported from North Bhagulpore; and the latest telegraphic report from that tract is, "condition of general population satisfactory." The Purneah Magistrate writes: "I have not seen or heard of any cases of actual starvation, but the number of cases of distress is increasing, and would have been much larger but for the relief afforded by the Government road and by relief committees." In South Behar there is at present no distress. The latest report from the Sonthal Pergunnahs is that "the people look well everywhere," though in parts the supply of grain is expected soon to fall short. Some days back alarming reports were received about a small tract in Hazareebagh; but subsequent reports written after the District Officer had visited the spot are reassuring, and it is stated that the local distress which had appeared has been met. In West Bengal, regarding which densely-peopled and to some extent poverty-stricken tract the Lieutenant-Governor has all along been anxious, there are no present signs of probable general distress.

9. There is one large exception to the general condition of affairs described in the next foregoing paragraph, and that

Tirhoot.

is the north-eastern portion of the Tirhoot district,

where the poorer classes have, in the last month, come upon the relief works in enormous numbers, now, it is believed, approaching to half a million in all, who are receiving relief in some shape.

At the time when the last narrative was despatched, the Lieutenant-Governor was in Tirhoot personally superintending the organisation of relief measures there. He subsequently visited some more of the distressed circles, and saw the circle officers posted and at work personally instructing them. He then crossed to Patna, where he again consulted with the Commissioner and settled some points with Sir Richard Temple, whom he had asked to meet him there. He saw and instructed some more of the officers sent down from the North-Western Provinces, and completed the arrangements for officering the distressed circles of North Behar, after which he returned to Calcutta.

10. The result of the Lieutenant-Governor's further inquiries in Tirhoot

Position of affairs when the Lieutenant-Governor left Tirhoot.

do not materially differ from those stated in the last narrative. As there stated, it is feared that

some cases of starvation to a greater or less degree have occurred among a few old people who did not come to relief works or relief centres in time, and perhaps in greater numbers among young children who have suffered from bad and deficient nourishment, while the parents were living on scanty food, though not starving. But all accounts agree that nowhere has distress been so great as in the Bahera thana of Durbhunga, to which allusion has already been made—there only have the symptoms of severe distress been prominent, elsewhere the cases have been very rare and isolated. The Lieutenant-Governor repeats his hope and belief that the progress of distress has now been stayed. Very few deaths have been reported as directly due to starvation,

Deaths from starvation.

not more than ten or twelve in all. The Government of India having asked the Lieutenant-Governor's

personal opinion on this point, it was given as follows:—

"In times of scarcity and the early stages of famine it is totally impossible to distinguish deaths accelerated by scarcity and bad food from natural deaths. He has not the least doubt that among a very poor and helpless population, such as exists in North Tirhoot, many people die when food is dear, who would not die, or would not die so soon, if it were cheap. He believes that there have not been deaths from direct starvation among healthy adults; but, from what he saw of the people about Bahera and some of those on the works near Durbhunga, he fears that among such a population a good many old, weakly, and sick people must have succumbed to insufficient nourishment. Similarly, as before mentioned, many young children are much emaciated, even when their parents are not so. The Lieutenant Governor does not believe

that the parents starve the children to feed themselves, but only that the children are first affected by scanty and bad fare. This result is much aggravated by the native habit of nursing children for two or three years. A child so nursed suffers much when the mother fares indifferently, and the food for the child fails. The Lieutenant-Governor has already explained the extreme difficulty of saving such children, owing to the unwillingness of the parents to bring them to our hospitals and poor-houses. He himself saw the emaciated children carefully fed with milk at the temporary hospital which he arranged at Bahera, but the mothers strongly resisted staying there in spite of every concession and arrangement that could be made. Under such circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but fear that many children of a weak and sickly character die. Similarly, he believes that some old and infirm people die on account of scanty food. He is happy, however, to say that so far as he saw and can learn, it is only in the part near Bahera that want has reached the point that many people are emaciated and the weakly must in some numbers die. Every attention is now being given to improve matters there."

11. The view expressed in the foregoing extract is much borne out by the narratives received since this expression of opinion was submitted. In the Tirhoot narrative (enclosure No. 3) will be found mention of reported cases of starvation, into which inquiry was made by European officers, *e.g.*, the body of an old man in the Hatti relief circle of Durbhunga, who was said to have died from starvation, "was in a state of extreme emaciation;" yet "the son of the deceased did not show any signs of suffering from want of food." In a village of Mudhoobunnee three males were reported to have died from starvation, but inquiry on the spot showed that two of the deceased "were children of a widower who was himself in a state of rude and well-nourished health." In the Rungpore narrative (enclosure No. 5) the Magistrate writes: "There was a report received of a death from starvation in one part of this thannah, and I went to the spot two days ago, but the case was that of an old woman of 80 years of age who died from disease." It is, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, a fact that occasionally poor creatures come on to the relief works in Tirhoot in a very reduced state; but on all the works except perhaps in Bahera the great majority of the people are in tolerably good condition; and when deaths occur, it is not possible always to say whether they are due, in whole or in part, to starvation. It may be confidently stated as a fact that up to this time the mortality from any causes among the great number of people collected on the roads, &c., in Tirhoot is singularly small. Indeed, seeing the great numbers and the wretched physical character of many of the old and weakly collected together, the wonder is that there are not more deaths. Among such a population in the best of times there must be deaths of old and reduced people. The district narratives (enclosures Nos. 3-8) sufficiently show that all Government officers in the distressed districts are very keenly alive to the obligation which lies upon them to save life and to arrest famine however and whenever they can.

12. While it is hoped that actual starvation has been stayed (unless it be in rare instances which escape all our care), our difficulties in regard to the employment of the people have been much increased in Tirhoot since the last narrative, that is to say, there has been a rush of people to the works in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division in enormous numbers, still greater than that which the Lieutenant-Governor found in Durbhunga; so much so, that the total numbers have approached a quarter of a million in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division according to the last statements received. It is feared, however, that there has been a good deal of peculation and misstatement in regard to the numbers, which are certainly so large that, coming so suddenly, it is most difficult to deal with them. Mr. Metcalfe has energetically undertaken this task, and it is believed successfully. A large addition has been made to the Public Works staff of the locality,—the very best officers being selected and taken from other duties. While the people who come to the works in Mudhoobunnee are so numerous, they are not at all so reduced as some of those who come to Durbhunga from the neighbourhood of Bahera, but are generally still strong and healthy, cases of

great want and emaciation being very exceptional indeed. It appears that while the population now in the northern tracts of the sub-division are comparatively well off, the whole of the poorer population of those tracts have left their homes and flocked, together with those of the southern portion, to the network of roads near Mudhoobunnee, so that some 130,000 are collected in a small circumference. Mr. Metcalfe found some of them who were in perfectly good condition, but who had tasted of the lax state of things, inevitable when a few among them were in great want, were somewhat inclined to resist any strict counting and due apportionment of work. But he has brought them to order, and done all that can be done meantime. When the Public Works staff is complete as it will be immediately, and the able-bodied are put on great works under proper discipline, while the weaker are provided for in their own villages, it is hoped that things will settle down into good shape.

13. Having made immediate arrangements for Mudhoobunnee, Mr. Metcalfe

Latest intelligence from the spot.

has returned to the Durbhunga sub-division, where he reports that the southern relief circles are now working well and in good order, while the other circles are also being put in good order. Mr. Metcalfe telegraphs on the 31st March, thus:—"In a ride from Bahera through the worst parts, and in a circuit of twenty miles, I did not find a person without a ticket for relief or uncared for." In a letter just received, Mr. Metcalfe says: "Lists of all persons on charity have been made out, and as far as I can judge most honestly, by the village Putwarries. Grain has been placed in the hands of the Jeyt ryots, and in the scores of villages where I went, the most wretched are being fed at their homes by their headmen. We have also hit off a solution of the labour difficulty, *viz.*, that the weak and incapable have been formed into small gangs, and each gang is required to do the same amount as one able-bodied man. The villagers have taken to this piece-work arrangement, and it will save Government much loss from cheating. I am working almost entirely through local men, with here and there an exception. The Bahera road is still the difficulty. Many of the villagers have returned to their homes, of the others some are going; others adhere to the earth-work on the roads. The gangs have been organised into numbers of 1,200, and several gangs placed under a Jemadar of one of the Cavalry Regiments, and this arrangement enables us to count the men with little or no difficulty. There is a great improvement in the appearance of the classes, and I can see nowhere famished persons who are not in some way receiving charitable relief. As regards food the villagers now have no fear, water is their chief anxiety. I see but little water in the wells. The tanks are dry save the very largest, and unless we have rain, there will be a great scarcity of water. Your instructions regarding relief in the town through native residents have been carried out."

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts he may believe that the difficulties in Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee have been met, and that we are now well ahead of the famine there as elsewhere. Already upwards of 12,000 persons are returned as receiving charitable relief in the Durbhunga sub-division.

Mrs. Metcalfe has taken charge of the poor people and orphans in a large enclosure fitted up for them at Durbhunga, and most of these poor people are said to be getting quite fat.

In Seetanmurhee things continue to be more favorably situated, and the numbers on our hands are not excessive, about 40,000 in all.

In the three northern sub-divisions, Mr. Metcalfe states that the whole number on the works, or otherwise receiving relief, is about 400,000, and he hopes that we have reached nearly the maximum that we may expect on our hands in that part of the country. It seems hardly possible that the number in Mudhoobunnee can be very greatly increased (one-third of the population are already on the roads), but it is impossible to be confident that in other sub-divisions the number may not much increase. In tracts where the spring harvest now occupies the people, we must expect, not improbably, a large addition to the number on the works between the completion of the harvest and the commencement of the rains.

The Tirhoot narrative enclosure No. 3), speaks as if general distress might be imminent in parts of the head-quarter sub-division of Tirhoot. A subsequent

letter, however, from the Magistrate of the district, written after visiting the villages named in the narrative, says that the description there given was "exaggerated, and no extreme distress is apparent or expected."

14. The Lieutenant-Governor issued various orders in brief form during his visit to Tirhoot. Since his return to Calcutta he has embodied these in a Note, setting forth the order which he gave and the views which he formed during his visit. This Note is attached (Appendix C), and to it the Lieutenant-Governor begs to refer for an explanation of his proceedings and the measures which he has adopted.

15. At paragraph 17 of the last narrative it was mentioned that Sir Richard Temple had visited the Purneah and Dinagepore districts, and his report on Purneah was then submitted, as also his estimate of the grain requirements of Dinagepore. His final minute No. 50 regarding Dinagepore was not received till after the despatch of the last narrative. It is now appended (Appendix D). The Lieutenant-Governor is happy to find that Sir Richard Temple's report, after inspecting the local arrangements, is altogether favorable, and justifies the belief that the arrangements, both to transport the grain and to give relief wherever it may appear, are very good and satisfactory. Sir Richard Temple has done all that was necessary to complete and systematise these arrangements, both for the Dinagepore district and for the Rajshahye Division generally. In company with the Relief Commissioner and the local officers, he marched through the districts of Rungpore and Bogra; he again visited Dinagepore; he has been to Maldah; and, before concluding his review of affairs in the Rajshahye Division, he conferred with the Commissioner, Mr. Molony, at Rajmehal. His minutes regarding Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, and the Rajshahye Division generally, Nos. 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, and 52, with his second letter on the subject, and the Government orders issued thereupon, will be found in Appendix E. Sir Richard recommended some additions to the grain allotments of these districts, but it may be said that in regard to the Rajshahye Division as a whole, his reports are very favorable and creditable to the Commissioner and Additional Commissioner, to Mr. Lewis, Magistrate of Dinagepore, and to the local officers generally. It is matter for congratulation that Sir Richard was able to express himself as thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of the Rajshahye officers and with the forwardness of their preparations.

Sir Richard Temple, after meeting the Lieutenant-Governor at Patna and visiting Allahabad to arrange further about reserve carriage, conferred with the Commissioner and the Magistrates of Shahabad and Gya, and settled the allotment of grain for those districts. On his way down he again visited Bhagulpore and settled the grain allotment for the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Monghyr. Sir Richard Temple's Minutes on these subjects, and also those regarding the organization of a reserve transport train, will be found in Appendices F and G.

It will have been seen from previous narratives that the Lieutenant-Governor has warmly acknowledged the good service which Sir R. Temple has done for the Government of Bengal by visiting the distressed districts, by conferring with local officers of all grades, by ascertaining what was required, by informing the local Government, by giving the necessary orders, and by seeing that both his orders and those of Government were obeyed. Sir George Campbell would again repeat his most cordial acknowledgments of Sir Richard Temple's services.

16. Sir Richard Temple has now submitted minutes clearly summarising the present transport and relief arrangements in the three distressed divisions, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye. These will be separately submitted to the Government of India, with a note showing the whole of the allotments of grain, and giving a general review of the transport arrangements and their working. Here it will suffice to say that the total allotment of grain to the distressed districts amount up to date to 381,819 tons. It only remains to consider whether any further allotments must be made to the western districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions, but it is not expected that the

demands for these districts will be very large. The distressed parts of Chota Nagpore are those which are most accessible, and Burdwan is very accessible. Seeing how favorably the season promises so far, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that with these large allotments, and a certain reserve in case of surprise in any quarter, a very ample provision has been made.

The carriage arrangements are now, as a whole, working very well indeed, and there is every prospect that the full quantities allotted will be conveyed to, and stored in, the distressed districts in very good time. It was at one time feared that the local carriage would scarcely keep pace with the supply sent up by the railway. Now the difficulty is the other way, *i.e.*, we can hardly send by railway enough to supply the local carriage. It is hoped, however, that arrangements now made will suffice to get up the whole supply in time. The only serious difficulty is in regard to the supply of North-Eastern Tirhoot, to which so much as 32 lakhs of maunds, or 117,000 tons, have been allotted, and where the carriage has, so far, fallen short of our expectations. But the Durbungah Railway is progressing admirably, and most opportunely comes to aid us in carrying grain to Durbungah, to which a temporary line of rail will be open this month. The Government is now sanguine that if the traffic lines are not interrupted before 15th June, the supply for Tirhoot will be completed by that time. If the rains come in prematurely, the distress will, it may be hoped, be so much curtailed, and the water routes will be opened. The latest figures and facts regarding grain transport seem to make it certain that if no very unforeseen mischance occur, the allotments to all the other districts will be stored some time before the dates mentioned for the completion of the Tirhoot allotment, many of them long before. Only a portion of the additional allotment lately made to the Rajshahye Division may be stored in the waterside depôts for distribution when the rains clear the channels.

At Appendix K will be found copies of the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions to Commissioners regarding the distribution of grain during the rains, and his orders, deputing a special officer, Mr. Wickes, C.E., to enquire into the best means of utilising the water-ways of the distressed districts from the 1st July.

The transport arrangements of Purneah and North Bhagulpore have been organised by Mr. Hankey with remarkable ability and success, and are working exceedingly well. In Appendix II will be found two reports showing what Mr. Hankey has done.

17. The despatches of Government grain from Calcutta to the famine districts amounted (see Appendix B) during the fortnight under review to 10,80,936 maunds (38,705 tons). The total despatches of Government grain to, and receipts in, the distressed districts up to the 31st March amount to 209,913 tons, out of which 131,765 tons had reached their final destination up to the date of the latest returns. The daily despatches by the East Indian Railway fell, owing to the insufficiency of railway waggons, as low as 1,437 tons and 1,185 tons during the beginning of the fortnight. In consequence of these short despatches, inconvenience was caused at the Purneah and North Bhagulpore riverside depôts, where a powerful stream of carts had been arranged, and where the reserves of grain were very soon exhausted. Since the 26th March, however, the average rate of despatches has been kept as high as 2,479 tons per day, a quantity very little below the maximum which the Government of India desires should be sent daily. The Railway Company have allotted a sufficient number of wagons to work the Government grain traffic only; these wagons, if unloaded promptly at the Behar stations, will come back empty, and thus maintain a constant steady traffic of Government grain. The East Indian Railway have also promised to give the Government grain at Howrah priority of despatch over ordinary goods; the ground for such a concession is that a regular stream of Government grain to Behar is necessary to enable the Government to transport its full allotment into the interior before the rainy season, and to be in a position to save the lives of the people who may be expected to be on its hands. The Lieutenant-Governor only trusts that these arrangements will not interfere with the despatch of private grain, remembering as he does that after all that Government has done for the

worst districts, there still remain many districts where there has been much failure of crops which must greatly rely on private importation.

The Eastern Bengal Railway has been able to send away daily to Kooshtea and Goalundo all the grain which the Government required to send; the average despatches by that line during the fortnight have been somewhat over 1,000 tons per day.

18. The fortnightly returns of persons employed on relief works under officers of the Public Works Department will be found at enclosure No. 10. But this return does not always show the numbers employed on works under the Court of Wards or on works under local agency of many kinds. As has been already said, the number of people employed, or perhaps, more strictly, relieved, on the works in North Tirhoot has increased enormously. Compared with the figures given in last narrative (paragraph 28) the figures stand thus, and even the figures given had been somewhat exceeded by the last accounts:—

			Last fortnight.	Fortnight under report.
Patna Division	...	...	231 219	539,353
Soane Canal works	...	...	29,589	31,289
Gunduk embankments	...	...	25,615	28,834
Bhagulpore Division (inclusive of Kurruckpore works)	...	...	22,800	51,430
Rajshahye Division	...	...	54,832	82,586
Burdwan Division, Nuddea, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar	...	...	19,219	22,000
Northern Bengal Railway	...	...	7,000	12,000
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	393 304	767,492

It will be seen that the numbers employed have increased considerably in other parts of the country besides Tirhoot. In regard to the management of these enormous numbers of work people, the utilization of their labor, and in regard to their punctual payment, the Lieutenant-Governor would invite attention to paragraphs 11-24 of his Note on Tirhoot affairs (Appendix C). Effort has been made, and will still be made, to disperse them to their homes as soon as possible, and to relieve them there. Meanwhile, every nerve is strained to supply professional supervision of all grades, to send up competent clerks of works, to educe local agency for supervision, and to manage the pay-disbursement business to the best interests both of the Government and of the work-people. Since the last narrative was submitted four additional Engineer Officers, and as many as forty additional subordinates, have been ordered to, or have arrived in, the famine districts. Major Trevor, R.E., has been deputed as Additional Chief Engineer to inspect, direct, and advise upon relief works, in concert with local Engineers and civil officers, with instructions, for which see Appendix K.

19. In the Mudhoobunnee division, where nearly a quarter of a million were on the works by last accounts, the present relief works can hardly last more than four weeks, for the people seem to dislike tank work, and to rush upon the road works. In this direction the Railway Engineers were already prospecting for the best alignment for a North Behar Railway, to run from Durbhunga eastwards; and the Government of India, in view of the enormous quantity of available labor, has been pleased to sanction the Engineers' beginning the railway on the best line which they can, in communication with the local civil officers, finally agree upon. If the survey or reconnaissance is far enough advanced to make such beginning practicable, very excellent and useful work will have been provided for the famine-stricken laborers of Mudhoobunnee. Happily, Mr. Stevens, the Superintending Engineer of the Durbhunga Raj property, knows the country well, and has surveyed most of it for the roads now under construction. The selection of a line for a railway in a hurry will therefore be less hazardous than it might otherwise be in a country where the maps are nearly thirty years old.

20. The average daily number of laborers on the Soane Canal works has risen during the fortnight to 31,282, as compared with 29,589, as shown in last narrative. The Executive Engineers report that, at the present season, they cannot procure

as many local laborers as they require, inasmuch as people can earn from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 annas a day in harvesting. People on the works consume, for the most, the cheaper grains, which they buy locally. Coarse rice can be had from local dealers on the works at 12 seers per rupee. At one place only was there a demand for Government grain, and there one bag of Burmah rice was issued and was taken readily. The number of work-people on the Gunduk Embankments has risen to 28,834, as against 25,615 shown in the last narrative. Most of the people are doing petty task-work; they draw their supplies of maize mainly from the local markets. The people are strong and able to work; only a few come to the works in a reduced state, and receive gratuitous relief for a time from the Engineers.

21. The numbers of work-people on the Northern Bengal Railway are increasing; about the 15th March there were 9,000 laborers on the railway bank, besides about 3,000 on the feeder roads. The earth-work completed was equal to a bank 24 miles long and 4 feet high. On the southern section, where the bank is heaviest, but few laborers had yet applied for work, but they were beginning to come in larger numbers. The Engineer-in-Chief is very anxious to complete the railway bank from Julpigoree down to the Ganges this season, and he is arranging to import laborers from other distressed districts. The Magistrate of Bogra also has been instructed to send over for work upon the railway any distressed people of his district who may be willing to take work away from their homes.

22. The railway from Chumpta Ghat, on the Ganges, to Durbhunga is not exactly a relief work, but it was undertaken, and is being rapidly pressed through, in order to carry grain into the most distressed tracts of North Tirhoot. The length of the line at present sanctioned from the Ganges to Durbhunga is 44 miles; on $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this length the rails had been laid, and the principal bridge was expected to be completed at once. The Engineer-in-Chief expected to lay two miles of rails a day, to complete the remaining bridges, and to be able to run an engine into Durbhunga by the middle of April. From the first of the present month the railway was to carry a certain amount of grain daily as far as Nagurbustee, two-thirds of the distance from the Ganges to Durbhunga, and soon after the 15th the railway will, it is expected, carry 800 tons of grain daily into Durbhunga. The Government of India has provided that rolling stock shall be ready on the new line in sufficient quantity to carry 800 tons a day, and arrangements are in train for unloading the wagons at stations and starting it off to the depôts on carts.

23. It has been explained in previous narratives that, in order to carry out the relief system contemplated by the "instructions" issued by the Government of India, the larger sub-divisions have been sub-divided, and each relief sub-division is parcelled out into circles. Over each circle is placed a competent officer who has to direct and control charitable relief at each village of his circle. The circle officer is aided by one, two, or more assistants. Attached to each circle is a famine hospital and a native doctor; and it is the duty of the circle officer and his assistant to visit every village in the circle at least once a week, to prepare lists of the people who require relief in every village, and to see that relief is given in one form or another to every person who requires it. The worst districts, Tirhoot, Chumparun, Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rungpore, and parts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Monghyr, have been thus parcelled out into circles; and every circle in each of these districts is manned, and the relief system has been thoroughly and systematically begun. Below the circle officers are employed the indigenous village agency of village headmen, village accountants, and village police, as explained in the Lieutenant-Governor's note (Appendix C, paragraphs 2-7). As has been stated in a previous paragraph (13) the Additional Commissioner of North Behar, writing from the worst part of Durbhunga, says that in a circuit of twenty miles he did not find a person unrelieved or uncared for. Mr. Howe's account (see the last paper in enclosure No. 3) of the relief arrangements in North Chumparun shows that throughout Rannuggur the administration of charitable relief in the relief circles is now in good working order, and the people are kept from starving.

24. The numbers of people in receipt of daily charitable relief in one form or another are, according to the latest information—

Name of district.	Name of sub-division.	Numbers receiving relief.
Chumparun ...	{ Bettiah ...	4,350
	{ Ramnuggur ...	1,400
	{ Head-quarters ...	333
Tirhoot	{ Durbhunga ...	12,082
	{ Seetamurhee ...	5,221
	{ Mudhoobunnee ...	570
	{ Head-quarters ...	265
Sarun	...	36
Gya	...	192
Shahabad	...	13
Bhagulpore	{ Soopool ...	1,300
	{ Muddehpooora ...	...
Monghyr	...	1,603
Purneah	...	2,554 (besides 1,500 privately relieved).
Maldah	...	240
Bogra	...	660
Rungpore	...	4,000
Dinagpore	...	458
Total		35,345

25. In North Chumparun, Dinagpore, and parts of Purneah, only has Government grain been sold to the public to any considerable extent. To the people on the works the grain has been sold in Tirhoot and also in parts of Bhagulpore. From Ramnuggur, in North Chumparun, only have full accounts of these sales and their results been received. Mr. Howe, the Sub-Divisional Officer, writes thus:—

"Since the 12th March sales of Government grain to the public have rice to the public have commenced, and by the 21st, the date up to which this reports extends, 365 maunds, 25 seers, 12 chittacks had been disposed of, and Rs. 1,269-10 realized. The precautions taken to prevent its getting into the hands of monopolists were these: 1st, the rice was sold in small quantities, the smallest that could be considered wholesale, generally 3 bags, and to as many petty traders as possible. A few of the more substantial dealers, four in number, received 7 bags (about 14 maunds each). A proclamation was issued several times (especially on market days) informing the public that Government rice would be retailed by certain dealers at 11½ seers per rupee, and every opportunity of making this widely known was taken. I also took an agreement from each dealer in writing to the effect that he should only sell retail in the town of, and at the bazars round, Ramnuggur at 11½ seers per rupee, and in not larger quantities than 5 seers to any one person. A few also agreed to retail on our roads around Ramnuggur to our coolies. Finally, I took the greatest care, through my establishment and in person, to watch the working of the measure and prevent abuses. I feel convinced that the grain thus sold has circulated freely among the people in the manner intended by Government. Every shop where Government rice is sold is surrounded by eager purchasers, and no measure we have taken (not even the advances to ryots, which was very popular) has tended so completely to restore the confidence of the people. Villagers from 8 to 10 miles come in on bazar days, and the rice is rapidly sold." Sales conducted after this fashion through the local dealers will, it is hoped, not restrain trade, or prevent such private importations as may be coming in. In the Lieutenant-Governor's Note (Appendix C) it is sufficiently explained that private trade was active, and private supplies were tolerably abundant, even in the worst parts of Tirhoot.

26. In the Chumparun and Purneah districts advances of money and grain to substantial ryots have been begun. In Sarun, Tirhoot, Rungpore, Maldah, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr, very considerable sums have been advanced to zemindars in order that they may help their ryots. The advances of grain made direct to ryots,

have been made by the relief circle officers on the security of the ryot's holding or other security. At paragraphs 41-46 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Note on Tirthoot affairs (Appendix C) the subject of advances to ryots is discussed and it is pointed out that there are considerable classes of ryots who will not work on roads, and who yet will require advances of grain to carry them through the coming season. Sir George Campbell has desired all officers to make advances to ryots as far as possible on the security of zemindars, middlemen, or head ryots; and looking to the very great importance of this advance question, he has suggested that villages in the worst tracts be classified according to the manner in which it will be necessary to make advances to ryots. Now that the Relief Circle Agency is getting into full working order, the Lieutenant-Governor has good hope that this business of advancing grain to ryots on the best available security will be properly dealt with during the next two months.

27. During his recent tour Sir Richard Temple had recommended that application be made to the Madras and Bombay Governments for twenty additional Native Doctors to help in the medical relief required in the famine districts. The orders of the Bengal Government on that Minute show that, up to the present date, 102 Native Doctors have been indented for on behalf of the famine districts; and the Surgeon-General has made available 105 Native Doctors for the duty from the Bengal Presidency. Out of this number from 50 to 70 Native Doctors had reached the famine districts before the end of March, and the rest were on their way. Sufficient stocks of medicines and other necessities packed in small boxes have been sent to each famine district, so that the Relief Circle hospitals may be found with all fitting drugs and appliances. In case further indents should be made for medical aid, the offer of the Government of India to send for additional native doctors from Madras and Bombay has been accepted. For the supervision of the relief hospitals an additional European medical officer has been sent to each of the sub-divisions in North Tirthoot, and another for North Chumparun. Preparations are thus being made to meet and relieve disease among the famine stricken people. Up to the present date there has most providentially been no epidemic among the people on the relief works or at the chief grain routes, or at the great depôts. There was a little cholera at one time on the grain route to Ghoraghat in Dinagepore through Bogra; but it lasted only for a few days and has disappeared. Diarrhœa is said to be prevalent among the people on one length of the Chumparun embankment. If immunity from epidemic continues among the enormous crowds on the relief works till they are dispersed, it will be a very great blessing.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd April 1874.

NOTE OF THE RESULT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO TIRHOOT.

SINCE I have visited the country about Durbhunga where distress has first assumed a severe type, have discussed matters thoroughly with the local officers, and have instructed them both verbally and by rough notes, I think it well to summarise the views which I have formed, and the instructions which I have given on this occasion. In case, unhappily, distress should, at any time, gain on us in other quarters, we must profit by the experience of the places where it has first appeared.

2. It is unnecessary to repeat the advantage of being prepared in time, and meeting the influx of distress in such a way as
Distress cannot be met without using indigenous and voluntary agency. to avoid confusion and abuse when it comes on us with a rush. I trust that this is everywhere felt, and that whether serious distress already exists or not, no officers of districts where it may be reasonably apprehended are wanting in zealous preparations. But I am farther much impressed, by what I have seen in Durbhunga, with this, that distress on a large scale may, and often or generally does, come at last somewhat suddenly, and that the Government organization which we can supply will not suffice to meet it in this state unless we also avail ourselves to the utmost of all the indigenous and voluntary agency which the country affords. Our executive machinery is still very deficient in these provinces; the beginning of such machinery which has been recently made being quite unequal to bear in its very infancy the strain of a great crisis such as this which has arrived. The assistance which we obtain from other provinces is not in a moment adapted to a country and a system entirely different. Our anxieties have been spread over so wide a surface that it has not been possible to concentrate all our power on the points where the worst distress has actually occurred, till the facts have solved all doubt. Moreover, there is this special difficulty, that we have the smallest machinery in the tracts inhabited by a quiet, poor, long-suffering race, who give little trouble in ordinary times. North Behar is probably the most under-governed country in India; one young man as sub-divisional officer has there ruled and judged a population which would elsewhere have been provided with a full district machinery. (Of the Durbhunga Sub-division, for instance, the population is 867,409.) Yet here is the very population which comes on us in a body in the most helpless state. I am not surprised, then, that in such a sub-division as Durbhunga, notwithstanding the official aid which we have sent, there should have been some failure to meet the rush of the famine when reliance was placed too exclusively on official agency, and there was delay in attempting to work roughly with indigenous agency till the Government agency should be complete. I must strongly impress on all officers, that whenever and however distress may come upon them, and to whatever extent they may and do properly apply for Government aid, they must not omit to do the very utmost that is possible by the means which their districts afford.

3. It has been already arranged to portion each sub-division into relief circles under competent Government officers; what is most wanting is inferior machinery reaching down to each village.

It is certainly true that indigenous agency of one kind is very much

Village agency required.

wanting in North Behar. The active and intelligent middle class found in many districts of

Bengal is scarce. Many zemindars have been too much in the habit of letting their villages to mere rent-farmers, and there is often difficulty in getting efficient aid from either zemindars or farmers. But on the other hand, when we go lower down, there is more of the old village machinery than in Bengal. Almost every village has its headman or jeyt ryot, and putwari, and there are a good many,—Brahmins, Mahomedans and others,—who have a certain amount of native education. The census of Behar was almost entirely

Headmen and putwaris.

taken, and well taken, by the putwaris and headmen, and it seems to me that the machinery which

could take the general census may well be used to census the poverty-stricken

in each village, make lists of them, keep relief accounts, and work the village system of relief which the Government desires to adopt.

4. The utmost use must be made of the zemindars and their agents and dependents. Every possible pressure must be put on those who are at all backward to induce and compel them to do their duty. In North Behar we have the very great advantage of the assistance of a very active and energetic body of European indigo planters. The aid which they have most willingly given has been almost everywhere fully used and should be so everywhere.

5. The orders for local committees must be carried out in good faith. It may be true, as some officers assert, that committees are sometimes a sham; but either acting in committee or, still more, acting separately as individuals, every good resident should be utilised. The best way of beginning is to bring them together in committees, to portion off duties, and let it be settled in the presence of the body of the committee that each man capable of aiding is to undertake some specific function in a specific place, or in a specific area.

6. A very good plan had been formed of appointing to the charge of groups of villages paid superintendents, selected from the people of the country; the only drawback was the delay in effecting this, pending the completion of a large superior establishment for which European officers were thought to be indispensable. In Mudhubunnee and Hattee about Rs. 15 per mensem or less was allowed to these group Superintendents. The Durbhunga plan which was circulated contemplated a uniform rate of Rs. 30 per mensem. I do not know that paying high and uniformly secures efficiency, and sometimes volunteers will do the work better than paid men. I would allow a discretion in regard to pay according to the circumstances and the class of people obtainable in each locality; but subject to this caution, I entirely approve of carrying out the system of group superintendents. I trust it has now been nearly completed in North Tirhoot.

7. But beyond this, the point on which I have most dwelt is that we must not stop short with the group superintendents, paid or unpaid. We must have a proper organisation in each village. The moment we go beyond the stage of great public works, it is totally impossible to deal with the people in detail unless we have them localised and individualised, village by village and name by name. We cannot send them away from the roads till the village machinery is ready to receive them; we cannot distinguish people receiving relief by labor, charitable relief, and relief by advances, or prevent the same persons from receiving relief in different shapes till we have all those receiving relief registered, name by name, according to their villages by some person who knows them, and who can be made responsible for their coming and going. Above all, it will be totally impossible to deal with the people on our hands and wean them eventually from dependence on Government unless we have an individual knowledge of them in their villages. I have occupied myself then in impressing on the local officers the necessity of carrying out a village organisation. This should be done as much as possible through the zemindars. No man in the position of a landholder should be absolved from his duties and responsibilities if it be possible to obtain assistance from him. Finally, the headman and putwari must be utilised in each village. They will keep a nominal roll of all persons in the village receiving relief either on works or gratuitously. Through them the village management may be conducted, and they will be responsible to check abuses. Small rewards according to work done may be promised and given to such headmen and putwaris. I authorise the Commissioner to arrange details of their remuneration.

8. It is generally desirable to allow the laborers to choose their own headmen, through whom they are paid, and through whom they deal with Government officers.

The circle officers may however both make use of and give relief to a certain number of persons unaccustomed to manual labor by appointing them to be petty overseers of charitable relief, watchmen over the grain stores, and so on.

Utilisation of local police.

9. All the local police are to be subordinate to the circle officers for relief purposes, and may be utilised freely.

10. The above arrangements are best carried out before severe distress has actually come on us; but in Durbhunga (partly on account of insufficient action in the direction above indicated) and in Madhubunnee we have experience of another and farther phase of the subject, viz. that in which very large numbers of people come on our hands for relief in great masses congregated together. I myself saw vast assemblages of this kind near Durbhunga, and by the last accounts still greater numbers were on relief works in the Madhubunnee sub-division, though not so much reduced in condition as the Durbhunga people. It may be said that famines are of two kinds, or at least there are two stages of famine—famine of money or labor famine, and famine of food-supply. It may, in rare cases of isolated districts, happen, as it did in Orissa, that the two stages become one, or that the famine is from the beginning an absolute deficiency of food-supply, the case being, as was stated in regard to Orissa, like that of a ship at sea which is suddenly found to be short of provisions. But with rare exceptions a money or labor famine precedes a food-famine, that is, food is to be had for money but it is dear, and the poorer classes, being thrown out of work, have no money to buy it. Very often the famine never goes beyond this stage; it has almost always been so in the North-Western Provinces, where there are abundant means of communication. Some of our stricken districts being very isolated, we have feared and guarded against a food famine. But so far this has not come upon us. I have seen that even in North Tirhoot the bazars are still supplied; an active private import (by driblets in bullock-loads) is still going on, and food though dear has not reached what can be called extreme famine prices. Notwithstanding, however, the existence of supplies in the bazars* up to date, there is certainly what we must consider wide-spread famine; in some limited tracts some people have suffered from want of food before coming to our relief works, and in very considerable tracts the people have come to the relief works with a rush in very large numbers. Although these simple people very much follow one another like a flock of sheep, they are at first slow to move; and, even when they have not actually starved, I do think that when they very suddenly come to us in this unusual way in very large numbers, it is a sure indication that what must be called famine is on them, that is, that they have reached the point when they would starve if not relieved.

11. The first mode of relief for the Government to undertake is clearly (and this has always been recognised) giving work to the poorer classes who are without work and without means. The better classes who do not work on the roads generally do not starve till a later stage; they have some credit if not some property. While the producing and wages-earning classes maintain themselves, most of those dependent on them, even the beggars, are for the most part in some sort maintained also. Rich natives do a good deal in this way, and I saw two or three faqueers living on a gang of relief laborers in Tirhoot. At any rate, the beggars and helpless people who come on mere charity, and are not supported by private liberality, may well be provided for in the early stages of scarcity by the relief committees without a very large Government organisation.

In the present stage then the public works have been our most active care. Under previous instructions a good deal had been done in most districts to prepare plans of such works for emergencies, and more has been done since the present famine threatened. In those districts where the numbers seeking relief are not very excessive, I believe that our preparations have been sufficient; but in some districts where no very large special works are available, and enormous numbers have suddenly come on us; it cannot be said

* From what I saw of the activity of petty private trade, my impression is that for some time to come the bazars would be supplied in this way if it were not that the pressure on carriage for the transport of Government grain is beginning to interfere very seriously with the means of private traffic. Much complaint is now made that private people cannot obtain carriage, and that the bullocks and donkeys which hitherto supplied the bazars are taken up by the contractors. This is no doubt a great evil, and the local officers should do all that is possible to avoid it.

that either the plans of our works or our establishments are sufficient to enable us to obtain full money's worth from the labor of a needy multitude, among whom little organisation is, in the first instance, possible. In fact, there is no denying that in some of these cases our organisation has not been such as to prevent the occurrence of what must be called great abuses, judged by the standard of ordinary times.

12. In Behar, at any rate, women and children come on the works quite as readily as men; and it is because the whole family works, or pretends to work, that somewhat low wages with dear food are not incompatible with an almost liberal measure of relief, measured by the fare to which these poor people are accustomed—a very low one. Wherever some of the people have begun to starve, or nearly to starve, it is impossible to refuse work to all applicants, whether really capable of real work or not. The result of the suddenness of the rush upon us in some places, and the necessity of being on the safe side where famine has threatened, has been that we certainly have, and to some extent must still have, great multitudes on our works doing very little real work and very imperfectly supervised. But I have felt that this is better than letting the people starve, and that it must continue till we can sift them out and

Mode of dealing with a sudden rush of population to works.

deal with them in detail: we cannot send them away till this is done. At the same time, I am clear that this cannot continue, and the first work which I have set Mr. Metcalfe, (the Additional Commissioner) and the local officers to do is to make arrangements for dispersing these multitudes. Fortunately, the climate at this season is favorable; the people seem not to dislike the assemblages in which they are gathered, and I hope no great harm beyond a somewhat prodigal expenditure of money will result for a short time. But beyond this it must not go. To begin with, although, as I have said, I believe that these sudden rushes indicate real want and rapidly-approaching famine, still, when under pressure of such necessity a lax system is established, and every one, down to the smallest child, gets paid for the merest pretence of work (with probably a good many abuses besides), the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be *absolutely* overwhelming. The people, too, become demoralised; works where real work is exacted are deserted, and many evils follow. If disease or climate do not disperse such multitudes with possible calamitous results, the case might be still more impossible to deal with when the rains and cultivating season approach. It would be very difficult to get back to their homes and to regular labor people accustomed to such a system, while it would be impossible to continue it in the rainy season.

13. A vast multitude, treated in the gross, through mates and other headmen, cannot be individualised and dealt with according to their position and needs: we cannot deal with them till we know who they are. In all such cases of unmanageable multitudes on the roads, the first thing to do is what I have

Arrangements for distributing laboring masses.

ordered to be done in Durbhunga and Madhubunnee, viz. to sift them out according to their families, villages, and tracts of country; to separate those who wish to do, and are capable of doing real work on the large works from those who wish to go home or are not fit for work; to put the former on regular works on a regular system, where good wages are paid but a reasonable tale of work is exacted (less than in ordinary times, but still a fair quantity), and to put the latter either on light work or on charitable relief.

Division of works into two classes.

14. The better to carry out this system, I have directed that the works should be divided into two classes; thus—

- (1) Works under Public Works or other competent officers, on which real labor shall be exacted and full wages paid.
- (2) Works under circle officers, on which the labor given is less effective, and for which superior professional supervision is not required. The rates of wages on these would be mere subsistence rates, unless easy piece-work is given for liberal terms.

The large roads now going on under public works officers, and other large works, irrigation works, and the like, should be put under the first head.

Even on the regular works it is right that, besides the hard work for the able-bodied men, work of a lighter character, but still real, should be provided, so that the families of the laborers and others who wish for regular work should be provided for. This is generally done, and I rely on the Public Works and other officers to arrange it discreetly.

15. Although on the regular works we cannot prevent a considerable fluctuation and coming and going, it will be desirable, as much as possible, to note the names and residence of the laborers, and to classify them under fixed and recognised headmen as persons regularly employed and paid. Besides making it much more easy to deal with them and prevent abuses in the present, this will greatly facilitate our operations when we come to send home at the proper season, with a sufficient store, those who have well worked on the roads, at the season when there is nothing else to be done.

16. The mode of payment to be adopted is a matter of extreme difficulty, regarding which much local latitude must be allowed. Various modes have been tried with varying success. *Primâ facie*, in the case of very poor people, it seems most desirable to pay daily; but when the multitude is very large it is physically impossible to pay, by trustworthy agency, each individual daily—either the laborers are grouped in gangs, and payment made to each gang, or payment is really made to the headmen of large numbers of mates, who distribute to the mates, and the mates to the laborers, in a way which admits of little check. As soon as the people are regularly classified and put into permanent gangs, it will not be so difficult to pay each gang daily; and when they have worked some time and are not living quite from hand-to-mouth, it will much facilitate matters if they are found to be well content with payment every two or three days. One great and increasing difficulty about daily payments to each individual laborer is the enormous number of copper pice required. Where these run short it may be permitted to pay in grain; but from all I have seen, I have no doubt that, as long as money can be had, it is far best for all parties to pay in money and let the laborers buy either from the Government shops or privately as they prefer.

Care should be taken that payment is not made in such a manner as to make it the interest of mates and headmen to tout for and bring together an unnecessary multitude. I fear that when we are oppressed by too great numbers, the tendency of such a system is to increase the numbers and bring the whole population on our hands. When we are not able to reject people or to exact real work, every creature that can be mustered passes for so much profit to the mate and headmen, and if they can pass muster two or three times over so much the better for these men. Effort should be made to pay if not individually at least in small squads, and not to distribute money in a wholesale way.

17. It is to be thoroughly understood that not only are the officers of the Public Works Department employed in districts where scarcity prevails wholly and absolutely under the Commissioners and superior civil officers of districts on all points in which they may think it desirable to interfere, but that everywhere the local sub-divisional officers and their assistants are directly responsible to see that payments are properly made and work given in the manner most conducive to relief. It is expected that in this respect they and the Public Works officers will work in thorough accord. The Commissioner or Additional Commissioner on the spot will lay down general rules on which the Public Works officers will act subject to the orders of the Magistrate of the district. The Public Works officers will ordinarily arrange for payment of the men employed under them; but the local civil officers will inspect the works, test the payments of the Public Works subordinates, and see that all is right. If not right they will at once communicate with the Public Works officers, and if necessary, with their own official superiors. I have given full authority to the Commissioners to authorize the entertainment of any local establishments for the proper management and payment of the laborers that may be necessary to supplement the Public Works establishments.

18. It is most necessary that efficient sanitary arrangements should be made on all large works; and particular attention should be given to this.

Sanitary arrangements.

19. The village works under circle officers must necessarily be conducted, for the most part, by non-professional people; but I have arranged that in each relief circle an officer should be specially charged to look after the works in the circle. There has been much correspondence regarding these village works. The result is that, by aiding zemindars and otherwise, we must promote the employment of the people to the very utmost, but that in the last resort in very distressed tracts, where the people are likely to starve and no one can be induced to undertake works for his own benefit or from public spirit, the Government must employ the people by undertaking such works (excavating tanks and the like) as are most beneficial to the general community. I rely much on the tact and energy of the local officers to make these arrangements for the best. Even when Government pays for the works they may advantageously be placed under village headmen and others locally interested; we want to give the people work near their homes, and, if the headmen are interested, they will carry the work out all the more readily.

Strangers coming to village works are to be registered in the village where they labor and live for the time.

20. To the distressed poor of both sexes the task-work system cannot be generally applied. As much work must be obtained for them as they can fairly do, and no more. Any stringent enforcement of a labor test may repel these people and cause ultimate danger to life. But it is better to obtain a little, even the smallest amount of work from those who can work, than to give gratuitous relief. The offering of piece-work is very good whenever the people will accept it, the terms offered being, as has been said, liberal.

Limitations on task-work system.

21. Returns of laborers on works in each circle are to be made by the circle officer; the number on each class of work being distinguished. This is to be separate from the Public Works Department returns. The Public Works officers are to return the number of their laborers to sub-divisional officers, who will combine the whole in one return.

Returns of laborers.

22. With respect to Public Works establishments, it is evident that, with the enormous number of people now coming on the roads and other works, even after a large proportion of them have been sifted out and put to village works under the civil officers, the labor and responsibilities of the Public Works officers must be very great, and the staff of officers must be increased as much as possible. I have arranged that a separate Executive Engineer is to be provided for each of the sub-divisions in Tirhoot in which distress is very great, especially that Durbhunga and Madhubunnee should each have an officer of the rank and powers of Executive Engineer, the very best available. As many Assistant Engineers as possible have been, and are being, supplied; also a number of subordinate officers; but I agree with an opinion which I have seen expressed that the famine country is hardly the place for a European overseer with a large family and imperfect acquaintance with the language. We are sending all the fit men we can, and they should be sent as unincumbered as possible, but for the rest I continue to repeat what I have all along said, that much inferior agency must be extemporised in the country itself, and made the best of by the utmost tact and discretion in selecting and using it. There is one kind of subordinate agency which is much wanted, clerks of the works, that is, intelligent men acquainted with accounts, who can make up and check the returns. For this purpose Bengallees are very well suited. I have instructed the Chief Engineer to do his utmost to send up good men of this class. I fear that there must be much laxness and peculation in many places, and as we get things into order and establish some system, it is of the first importance that the executive officer should be assisted by competent men capable of keeping their offices and testing statements of numbers, payments, &c.

Public Works establishments.

23. Superintending Engineers have been appointed to the several districts in which large relief work is going on, but they

Deputation of Major Trevor.

are comparatively new to the duty, and in order to advise and assist them, to see that the utmost that is possible is done to render the great amount of labor now in our hands as beneficial as possible by selecting the best large works, and to introduce on the works the best system possible under the circumstances, it has been arranged, in communication with the Government of India, that (since the Chief Engineer of this Government, Colonel Nicolls, has his hands more than full) an Engineer Officer of experience and tact, Major W. B. Trevor, should be deputed for the general inspection and regulation of the various relief works. He will proceed to the different distressed divisions with the powers of a Chief Engineer, to be exercised in communication with Colonel Nicolls, will confer with the Commissioners and Superintending Engineers, will give them the best advice and assistance he can, and will direct operations in concurrence with the Commissioners.

The difficulty of finding sufficient work for the enormous number of laborers in Tirhoot and some other districts, is much pressing on us. It turns out that in many places the laborers dislike tank-work and insist on flocking to the roads. We must reduce them to order and discipline, and make them do the work most fitting for them to do; but still it is a great object to maintain large works sufficient for the employment of all the laborers who legitimately seek regular work and submit to regular discipline, while at the same time the opportunity of permanently benefiting the country should not be neglected. A chief duty of Major Trevor will be to inquire whether any additional great works can be undertaken with advantage in the districts where we have hundreds of thousands of laborers.

24. It has been suggested that as a continuation of the Railway from

Railway extension.

Champta Ghât to Durbhunga will certainly be much wanted to the north-east through the great rice-countries where famine is now so severe, and to the north-west through north-western Tirhoot into Chumparun, it would be most desirable if these lines could be settled and the earth-work executed now. This is under consideration, and immediate steps are being taken to lay out the line, if it be possible, in time to employ the famine laborers upon it.

25. The best attention is also given to irrigation works, those connected with the Gunduk embankments and others. One

Irrigation works.

canal behind the embankment has been begun, and the Government of India has determined to begin the line of the proposed large Gunduk canal through the Chumparun district as far as the Bagmattee river. Further inquiries are being made to ascertain whether some further local irrigation channels can be undertaken in Western Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun.

26. While I believe that our employment of the people on works of various kinds, to the extent that they are now

Individualisation essential to management of charitable relief and advances to ryots.

coming upon us, will lead to embarrassing results in the end unless we individualise them, I am sure that the two other main forms of relief—charitable allowances and advances to enable cultivators to maintain themselves—are impossible to carry out as it is intended without a good system of dealing with individuals through responsible village heads.

The only form of gratuitous relief which can be given somewhat indiscriminately, without leading to great abuse and future difficulty, is cooked-food. It is clear that the people of Behar will not accept this form of relief in any numbers till they are very much straitened. It is not that the lower orders have much caste—many of them will eat almost anything;—but they are curiously timid, afraid that we will ship them off beyond seas and what not, and very averse to altering their habits. At any rate, the Government has resolved that the cooked-food test shall not be very largely applied; that assistance shall be given in other shapes, for which a great organization is necessary. Before going further then, I revert to the arrangements made for organizing relief down to the village and the individual.

27. Sir Richard Temple, when he visited Behar, arranged the circles into which the sub-divisions were to be divided, and the Behar officers have been since engaged in manning these circles. But it seems to me that there is among some of the local officers in Behar a somewhat unreasoning prejudice in favor of European, and against native, agency; and that the harm which has resulted from delay in Durbhunga, and perhaps some other places, has been caused by too much keeping everything waiting for European officers, both as regards general relief arrangements and public works. It is really quite impossible that a properly efficient European Superintendent can be supplied for each circle and each work—I mean efficient at all points; combining sufficient experience, knowledge of the country, tact, and judgment. So many of our Bengal districts are more or less pressed or threatened that we cannot supply very large numbers of competent European officers. We sent to the famine districts all we could, and I believe as many as the local officers asked for. We have denuded all our districts not threatened

Covenanted Civil Servants	...	39
Military officers	...	44
Uncovenanted officers	...	59
Officers locally engaged	...	39
Total	...	181

to I may almost say the last man. The note in the margin shows the number of officers of different classes sent to Behar for relief work. The Government of India most readily acceded to all that we asked in the way of assistance. A large number of military officers were placed at our disposal for both transport and relief work; and, in addition to some competent civil officers previously obtained from the North-Western Provinces, some civil officers were ordered from the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Bombay. Authority was also given to the local officers to engage all the competent Europeans to be obtained among the resident European community of planters and others, and several gentlemen who offered themselves in Calcutta were engaged and sent up. The total number of superior officers specially employed on relief is as follows:—

Covenanted Civil Servants	...	...	...	...	54
Military officers	...	...	...	...	60
Uncovenanted officers	...	...	...	...	92
Officers specially engaged	...	...	...	...	54
Total	...	...	...	...	260

Many of the officers assigned had, however, a long way to come; and when they arrived it cannot be said that all the circles were efficiently filled. The fact is that, for such a system as is proposed, we want not only energetic and painstaking officers,* but also an intimate knowledge of the people and of agrarian affairs, land tenures, rent, and revenue. It is only exceptional military officers and experienced civil officers who are well fitted to deal with such matters. In Behar the grain transport operations are of enormous magnitude and importance. These operations, including the putting and maintaining in order the roads used for the grain traffic, are in charge of a staff of officers under Colonel Macgregor, a most excellent and energetic officer; and to complete his arrangements about all the most effective military officers who arrived were required and absorbed. Some of these officers are rendering extraordinary service, Major deKantzow for instance. Some of the unemployed officers of superior rank proved to be hardly well fitted for duties of a civil character, and have charge of the less important ghats and changing stations. Altogether, it happened that though this Government had, in its distribution list, assigned a good many military officers for relief work, I found not one so employed in Tirhoot, and I believe only one in the whole Patna Division; while only one more seemed to be available. Of the gentlemen casually entertained, some proved well qualified in their degree, others not so well. The civil officers from the Punjab, Central Provinces, and Bombay, proved to be generally very young men, and they had much to learn of a new country and language. In fact, I may almost say that the only officers of sufficient experience and knowledge available in Behar were the civil servants belonging to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and a few uncovenanted sub-divisional officers. I have

*Necessity of revenue and other experience among relief officers.

placed in charge of circles all civil servants who are of more than a few months' standing; but I very soon felt strongly that a good and efficient native officer would be far more fitted for our purposes than a very inexperienced European, and that both to fill circles not provided for and to assist the European officers, we must get as many good natives as possible. I am sure the Commissioner of Patna does not share the prejudice I have alluded to regarding the exclusive employment of European agency in places of trust; but all the districts of his division having suffered, few of the existing officials could be spared for extra and special work; and the tehsildaree system not being in vogue, it is very difficult to extemporise an efficient native agency. The Bengallees are very different in language and habits from the Hindustanees of Behar.

28. In the dilemma in which I was placed, besides ordering up a few selected Bengallee Deputy Collectors and authorising the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions to entertain and send up a few temporary men for famine service, I appealed to Sir William Muir for the loan of some native officers fitted for the work. Sir William responded most promptly and handsomely. Sixteen selected men were at once placed at my disposal, more than half of whom arrived and were posted by myself while I was on the spot.

29. I was thus enabled to complete or nearly to complete the circle officers required for Northern Behar. Under them assistance was necessary, especially under the less experienced European officers. Some of the native officers from the North-Western Provinces, some temporary Bengallee assistants, and others, were posted for this purpose, and Sir Richard Temple, who was going to Allahabad about the reserve carriage, promised to try to get a few more men from thence. A selection is being made from the ranks of candidates for the Native Civil Service at Hooghly and Calcutta. A number of native officers of the army had been promised by the Commander-in-Chief, and their despatch arranged in communication with Sir Richard Temple. Though not ordinarily fitted for independent civil duties, these officers may be most useful assistants, and they are being distributed accordingly.

Above all, full authority has been given to entertain every man capable of rendering good service whom the country itself affords. Without a good proportion of men possessed of local knowledge, foreigners must be at a great disadvantage.

30. By means of these arrangements it is my desire that in each important circle the officer in charge should have (1) a capable assistant, generally a good native or occasionally a junior European officer; (2) an officer specially charged with those local works which are not put under the Public Works Department, and whose duty it will be to see that the jayt ryots and others in charge of these carry them out honestly; that people are paid regularly; that they do not get relief twice over, and generally to see that the system works; and (3) an inferior native assistant.

Deputy Collectors and full tehsildars from the North-Western Provinces should generally be put at the head of circles. Where experienced officers become available, they may be placed over junior officers hitherto in charge without any disparagement to the latter.

31. Under the circle officers come the Superintendents of village groups already alluded to, that is to say, over each group of villages there will be some one in charge to look after the relief operations generally in the group, to manage the operations at the grain stores, and to keep the circle officer informed of what goes on. Where a local man, a zemindar, or planter, or zemindar's tehsildar, will undertake this personally, or through his agents, such may be employed, but it must be clearly understood what each undertakes to do.

32. Finally, each village will have its own organisation. Lists of zemindars, headmen, and patwarees of each village are to be prepared; it is to be ascertained whether each will do something, and each is to be pressed to do so either personally or through

agents. I cannot too much impress on all officers, as I have impressed on those at Durbhunga, the necessity of attending to this, of not acting as if they were in a strange or hostile country, but of utilising those whose duty it is to assist the people, and finally through them, or in the last resort without them, to get at the headmen and representatives of the people themselves.

I am very glad to see that Mr. Howe, a very efficient North-Western Provinces' officer, in charge of the worst part of Chumparun, has already organised this system without waiting for the completion of a large paid establishment. He says: "The sub-divisional committee of Ramnuggur, with the two sub-committees at Bulthur under Colonel Boulderson and at Bagaha, are now in full working order. The tuppah (Bulthur) has been divided into halkas (circles), and each member is to take charge of one. Lists of all the poor requiring relief are prepared by the putwarees (village accountants) and tested by the member-in-charge of the halkas, who is also responsible for the distribution of food to those in the lists, whom he, after examining, finds unfit for work. I think it is better at first to do what is absolutely necessary, viz. to support those who otherwise must starve, and gradually to perfect the system in introducing the various rules laid down for committees. An organized village-to-village relief system has been formed, which will effectually relieve those who most require it. I am much assisted in this tuppah by Sheik Salamut Ally, an influential and public-spirited zemindar. In this tuppah the headmen of each village and the putwarees receive a certain amount of food sufficient to last the poor of his village of whom he receives a list (an extract from my register), and whom he is bound to supply twice a week. The greatest safeguard against abuse is the fact that the poor themselves know how much they are entitled to; and secondly, there is constant inspection both by Sheik Salamut Ally, who is a member of the committee, and myself. In this way this important tuppah is provided for, and similar steps for the others are also being taken." Mr. Howe seems really to be meeting the famine under very difficult circumstances. In Seetamurhee also, the sub-divisional officer, Mr. O'Reilly, by availing himself of the help of indigo planters, zemindars, and others, seems to have done very much, and to have kept pace with famine. But in Durbhunga, under a very energetic and meritorious sub-divisional officer—but where committees and committeemen and indigenous agency were practically not used—while European officers were expected in order to start a system admirable in theory, the famine got ahead of us. I am sure that voluntary and indigenous agency may and should be drawn out. The efficiency of an officer in a difficult position, especially under such circumstances as those which now surround us, depends quite as much on tact in drawing out assistance as on individual effort.

33. No one could and would more efficiently superintend the relief operations than Mr. Bayley, the Commissioner of the Patna Division; but his charge is an enormous one. He has upwards of 13 millions of people under him, some suffering from famine and all from scarcity. He is responsible for all the enormous transport and other operations. Clearly he requires assistance. The Tirhoot district, too, is quite unmanageably large, and the mass of office detail thrown on the Magistrate-Collector makes it impossible to look to him for a sufficient active superintendence all over his district in times like these. I have

then appointed Mr. C. Metcalfe, an officer in whose great energy and executive efficiency I have much confidence, to be Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division under Mr. Bayley, who will delegate to him any portion of the Commissioner's duties from time to time. It is arranged that Mr. Metcalfe is for the present to devote all his energies to getting into order the northern sub-divisions of Tirhoot, where wide famine most threatens us and hundreds of thousands of people are already on our hands. Mr. Bayley met me and thoroughly discussed with me the state of affairs. I entirely rely on his judgment and knowledge. Mr. Metcalfe went with me to Durbhunga and through the worst circles. I have explained to him my views and wishes, and left him to carry them out. While the circle establishments are being completed and getting into order, he is dealing with the multitudes collected on the roads. As soon as they are sifted and classed, and the circle establishments are ready to receive them, all, except

Aid given to Patna Commissioner.

Mr. Metcalfe's duties.

the able-bodied fit to earn good wages on the roads, will be drafted to their villages, and there the scheme of relief, prescribed by the Government of India and this Government, will be worked out. For all famine and executive matters the sub-divisional officers of the distressed sub-divisions of North Tirhoot will be directly under Mr. Metcalfe. Their formal reports and returns will be sent to the Magistrate of Tirhoot for embodiment in the district returns (so long as Durbhunga remains a part of Tirhoot,) but the whole active control will rest with Mr. Metcalfe, exercising the full powers of a Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner of the division, who will be fully informed of his proceedings. Mr. Metcalfe will ordinarily report to the Commissioner;—to Government direct on emergencies only.

34. When the arrangements we are now making in the most distressed districts are complete, I trust that we shall be able to lay our hand on each person requiring relief according to his residence and circumstances. We shall be able to say in each village—here are so many persons found to be fit objects for relief; so many are doing work of some sort; so many are receiving a charitable allowance of food; so many have received or will receive advances to enable them to continue their cultivation; so many residents of this village are absent working on such a public work. On the public works again, I hope we shall be able to say—here is a gang from such a pergunnah and a gang from such another pergunnah; so many (name by name) from such a village, and so many from such another. It is only when things are so arranged that we shall be able to deal with the needs of the people in detail, and to supply their wants without the great abuses which must attend indiscriminate liberality to great multitudes whom we cannot distinguish.

35. Supposing then the system to be fully carried out, the various forms of charitable relief are indicated in the relief rules published by the Government of India. Employment on works I have already dealt with. Employment in the way of spinning, weaving, &c., is as before arranged to be given as much as possible to those who cannot go on the roads. If we have sufficient information and sufficient machinery, charitable relief is only a question of discretion and honesty. Cooked food being reserved for special cases, it remains to give a fair allowance of food gratuitously or at a reduced price, and so much money as may be necessary to supplement it, to those really in need of such assistance. This will be done through the local committees as much as possible, every possible use being made of individual knowledge and public spirit. As I said to the Durbhunga Committee, "The Lieutenant-Governor wished to urge on them the propriety of their taking an active share in the relief measures now in operation. He did not want them to give money merely, but to undertake, each according to his ability, the specific duty of looking after a certain defined portion of the town, and managing the distribution of the Government relief, so that no poor person should perish for want. He wished this not only for the direct good, but as an example to others. Those who could not themselves personally supervise could appoint responsible relatives or subordinates to work for them, and could see that these did the work efficiently. If each member undertook the charge of a muhulla of the town it would be a great relief to the Government officers, and would, he felt sure, secure an efficient and adequate administration of the funds and stores. Those of the committee who had lands in the interior would, he hoped, also heartily assist the circle officers by themselves acting and giving instructions to their gomastahs, patwarees, head ryots, &c., so that they might help by every means in their power. The committee should be made really and practically operative—the town divided among working members, and the distribution of town relief undertaken by them, with any necessary subordinate agency working under their supervision."

36. Although the use of cooked food is no longer prescribed as a general test of necessity, it is still an important thing to have food in this shape ready for those who are actually starving, especially on their first arrival at the depôts.

And it is especially necessary to nurse and feed on careful and nutritious diet people who are already reduced by scanty food. Many children have so suffered, and every inducement should be offered to their parents to bring them to be tended in comfortable poor-houses, where every concession is made to them. With respect to the food, I gave the following directions at Durbhunga :

- (a) Cooked food is always to be given *at once* to all starving people who desire to have it, till at least other arrangements can be made for them. This to be done without waiting for inquiries.
- (b) Special food is to be given, under superintendence of the native doctor, to starved infants and other persons in a very reduced stage. Milk and other luxuries to be provided for such cases.
- (c) In case of people much reduced, it is not enough to keep body and soul together. For the next two months arrangements must be made to issue to the more feeble once a week, or occasionally, a little ghee, or, failing that, oil and such like strengthening luxuries.
- (d) One pice per diem for salt, &c., is to be given with the allowance of grain to very poor people who receive uncooked food to take home.

Proportion of Nitrogenous grain essential.

37. I may add that the cooked food given should not be rice only ; a fair proportion of dhal or similar nitrogenous food should be given, and salt of course.

To the very poor, who depend solely on public charity, a proportion of nitrogenous grain, *i.e.*, pulses, &c., should as much as possible be given with three parts of rice. But as regards the population not reduced to the lowest stage of pauperism, I found so comparative an abundance of the nitrogenous grains in the bazars, the famine is so much, as regards food, a rice famine (the little rice produced being probably reserved for seed) that I hope if Government supplies rice the people will find the rest for themselves.

Feeding Hospitals.

38. Reverting to the feeding hospitals for the reduced and weakly I was much impressed with the necessity of organising these efficiently wherever there is actual starvation, or something approaching to it; and quite as much for this purpose as for sanitary supervision I telegraphed emergently for a very efficient Civil Surgeon to be sent to Durbhunga. The Surgeon-General very promptly arranged to send Dr. Birch. That officer arrived without delay, took up his duties most zealously, and I believe that much will be effected by his active devotion to the subject. At every circle where the distress is severe, feeding hospitals should be established under a good native doctor, and his proceedings should be well watched. Dr. Birch quite understands my views, and I hope he will make arrangements which will serve as a model. He will also of course much look to sanitary arrangements.

Sanitary inspection.

39. The Government of India has suggested that a superior officer should be deputed for sanitary inspection of the various distressed districts. At this moment a change is taking place in the office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal but as soon as the new Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Coates, arrives, he will be deputed on this duty.

Difficulties when the rains set in.

40. If our arrangements as above described are effective, we may hope to carry the people over the dry season. But in case they remain on our hands after the rains commence, it may be much more difficult to deal with them. In a moderate famine when, according to former practice, Government has given moderate relief hedged in by tolerably severe tests, it has usually happened that as soon as the active agricultural season commences, most of the able-bodied laborers disperse of their own accord, and only the helpless paupers are left on our hands. But I believe that on this occasion, in the pure rice countries north of the Ganges, the failure of the crops has been complete to a degree very seldom equalled. We are now undertaking relief on a much more liberal scale, and on much more indulgent principles, less hedged in by strict tests, than ever was attempted before. There seems much reason to expect that, in North Tirhoot at

any rate, a very large proportion of the population will come (I may say have already come) on our hands, and the difficulty of returning them to self-support will no doubt be proportionately greater than on former occasions. It will certainly be quite impossible to continue in the rains large public works capable of employing vast numbers, and it would be most inexpedient if it were possible. Above all things, we must not wean the people from self-supporting agricultural labour. In truth, for the labour we now employ we get a very insufficient money's worth; and from a financial point of view it would be no very overwhelming addition to our burdens if for a portion of the time that we must support the people who come to our works we get no return at all. It is the demoralisation of the people likely to result from supporting them without work that is to be feared. I still hope that very many will go off when the rain falls and they can cultivate, but it is impossible precisely to predict what will happen in a phase of things which is new. It is some consolation for any abuses (receipt of relief twice over and the like) which may occur that it is so much money thrown among the poorer classes and may the better enable them to support themselves when the time for self-support comes.

41. To establish a system of advances to ryots sufficient to ensure their both supporting themselves and employing the labouring population would be a work attended with very great difficulties. To some extent this must and will be attempted; but we are only at the beginning of our difficulties in that respect. I am inclined to think that a suggestion on this subject of Mr. Lewis of Dinagepore, adopted by Sir Richard Temple, contains the germ of a plan which may be applied not only to some ryots, but to all other labourers. Mr. Lewis says, in effect, "make advances to those ryots who, by labouring on our roads show their necessity. When they have thus worked for us, advance them wages for the time they must be absent carrying on their cultivation." I would not confine this to ryots. If the individualizing system is carried out fully, and if we know who our labourers are, where they reside, and where they work, we may be able to say to a poor man when the rains commence, we now know that you are no impostor, but a person willing to work for your bread; we can't employ you longer, it would ruin the country if we could; here is a couple of months' supply of food; we give you that, take it home, but now you must support yourself; we have done with you. Seeing the amount of grain we are storing, and the scale on which our establishments are now being formed, I think this might be done in some parts of the country. In fact, all our proceedings for the next few months would be not only to give immediate relief, but a sifting and sorting of the people with a view to a final distribution of assistance and concluding with them at the commencement of the rains. In the eastern districts, where cultivation commences early, the system of advancing wages to ryots who have been working for a time, to enable them to go home and start their cultivation, should be tried at once as Sir Richard Temple has authorised. In the case of substantial ryots so receiving advances, it may be stipulated, as Mr. Lewis proposes, that the advances are to be repaid when the recipients get a crop. From the poorer labourers repayment cannot be expected.

42. In North Behar, at any rate, it appears that there are many of the higher caste ryots too proud to work, and too poor to carry on efficiently the work of another season without assistance and to employ the laborers who ordinarily work for them and who can only be absorbed by such employment. The subject of advances to ryots of the higher class who are, it is hoped, likely to repay, has been very prominent in all our famine discussions. For these classes of ryots Mr. Lewis' labor-test will not suffice; and something more is required, not only for their own sake, but for that of the poor laboring population dependent on them. I am much inclined to agree with the officers of the Durbhunga Raj, who say that it is better not to call an advance what we are not likely to get back. A laxness in regard to promised repayments would have a most demoralising effect on the country, and would shake the whole credit system on which so much depends. I, therefore, strongly think that where there is not good and reasonable prospect of repayment, it is far better avowedly to

Suggestions as to advances of money
or food.

Advances to ryots who will not work
on roads.

give something than nominally to advance what will probably not be repaid. Government will be at a great disadvantage in such transactions, it will not have the many means of enforcing repayment that private persons accustomed to such transactions have, and borrowers will much more readily make excuses to a Government whose resources they think unlimited. People who can give really good security may get the advances they require from private sources, and will generally prefer so to get loans in this way, if they really mean to repay. In spite of all that is said of exorbitant interest, &c., I have found that natives generally prefer their own mahajuns to Government. If this be so, Government will have for the most part as applicants for advances only those who offer bad security or no security.

43. With the best and largest Government machinery a great system of advances by Government to the ryots would be difficult in the extreme; with our want of revenue machinery, I fear that on a large scale it would really be impossible to conduct such operations in any way that would not entail very serious evils.

I have, therefore, strongly urged on all officers that advances should be made by or through Zemindars and Mahajuns to the utmost possible extent, and only by Government direct in the very last resort. As I have said, I believe that, if the money is really to be repaid, the people themselves would rather get it in their own way than come to us, and so long as those who usually lend to them do not themselves run dry, it is better that it should be so. I have directed that every possible pressure should be put on the zemindars to induce them to do their duty. Their estates are good security, and we may well advance to them the money they require to keep their ryots afloat, care being taken, through the large establishments we are forming, that the money is really devoted to the purpose for which it is intended.

44. I am also inclined to think that there is much in a plan which Mr. Metcalfe greatly urges, *viz.*, that Government should make advances to mahajuns whose capital may be unequal to all that falls on them in a year when no one repays and every one is ready to borrow, but who are trustworthy and reliable men and are willing, on receiving Government advances on reasonable terms, to engage to carry their clients, through this bad year. If this is discreetly and well done, I think it may be of very great advantage and involve little or no loss to Government, and I have authorised Mr. Metcalfe to try it. For the ryot it is sometimes better that he should owe money to his banker than be too much in the power of his zemindar. If the zemindar does his duty nothing can be better, but it may not in all cases be desirable that a harsh landlord should have very large famine debts standing on his books when Government really gives the money.

It is when we go into the question of security, on which the Government has so much dwelt, that the real difficulty of dealing otherwise than through those whose business it is to conduct the money dealings of the country becomes apparent. There are few under-tenures in Behar; occupancy rights are ill-defined; the titles to trees and tanks and such like, and to rent-free lands which ryots proffer as security, are very liable to be called in question. On going into the matter narrowly I find it to be the general opinion that the real security most largely available consists chiefly of the silver ornaments, &c., in which natives so much indulge. Would it be possible for Government to open a vast pawn-broker's shop to lend on ornaments? I hardly think so. But if the mahajun's funds are maintained they will very readily do so.

45. The instructions which I issued at Durbhungah were then as follows:—

<p>Classification of villages for purpose of advances.</p>	<p>Every starving village or estate should be classed as one in which—</p>
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- (1) The zemindar has the means to assist his ryots, and must by every means be induced to do so; or
- (2) In which he has not the means, but has or can be induced to develop the will to do so, and in which he is to have tuccavee advances for the purpose, to the proper use of which our officers must see; or

- (3) In which it is found absolutely impossible to work through the zemindars, and to save the people alive Government must undertake the work, trusting to recover the amount by legislation or otherwise.

But I trust that if our officers work with the natives—as I think they may—the villages of this last class will be comparatively few.

To this should be added, with reference to what has been said above, that when a village must come under class 3. it will be better that the work should be done through a good mahajun, to whom the people of the village have always looked, than directly by Government, and that advances may be made to the mahajun for the purpose.

To arrange all that is required with zemindars and mahajuns, and finally to deal direct with the residue, which may be left directly in our hands, very great skill and knowledge of the people and their affairs will be required. For this work the experienced native officers now lent us from the North-Western Provinces will be of infinite use, and I trust our officers will not be above learning from them. I have throughout had it much in view that as soon as we can disperse to village works the masses of people collected and still collecting on our roads, the knowledge of the native officers, should be specially utilised for the purpose of managing advances to ryots through zemindars or otherwise.

46. As regards security for the advances, I am inclined to think, after much discussion, that in the absence of real material security a good deal may be done in the way of personal security by getting the people who know one another to stand security one for the other. Where the zemindar cannot or will not do his duty, perhaps a substantial jeyt ryot may stand security for those whom he represents, or a body of good ryots may take a loan giving security for one another, which would be far better than dealing with each individual. The indigenous patwarees should be used to the utmost in these transactions.

47. A good deal of anxiety has lately been expressed regarding the supply of unhusked rice for seed. I did not press this matter prominently in the first instance, because I think historical experience shows that in no known Indian famine has seed ever run short. It is a fact shown by official records that the year after the great Bengal famine of 1769-70, the revenue rose higher than ever, showing that the fields had not been left uncultivated for want of seed. In Orissa, in the very height of the famine, the fields were fully sown. Cultivators keep their seed-grain with a tenacity which we cannot call superstitious; and for the principal rice-sowings, on account of the practice of planting out by hand from seed-beds, instead of sowing broadcast, I believe comparatively little seed is required. I am in hopes that in our worst districts it will prove that much seed has been retained.

I do not know if the unhusked grains scattered among the Barmah and Saigon rice would germinate when separated, and whether the cultivators would be satisfied to use a seed so different from their own. If they want this in the unhusked state, it will be available. But for Government to undertake to import a supply of seed, would involve a fresh operation in addition to the great burdens which we have undertaken. I am not prepared to recommend this. Of course, if seed is to be had for money, the advance of money to ryots includes the purchase of seed as a primary object.

48. In regard to estates managed by the Court of Wards, it was necessary to decide the question what is to be done by Government at its own charge, and what charged to the estates, of which the great Durbhungah estate extending over so much of the famine country, is the most conspicuous instance. In the case of a very rich and solvent estate, such as that of Durbhungah, there can be no question that the manager should do all that we can fairly urge the best zemindars to do, and I am happy to say that this has been arranged throughout the Durbhungah Raj. I think it fair, however, that when Govern-

ment does so much elsewhere, we should not throw absolutely the whole burden on the Raj. The following are the arrangements which I made at Durbhungah regarding the Durbhungah Raj Estate:—

“The Lieutenant-Governor pressed on the manager the importance of taking early steps to give effect to the orders regarding advances to ryots. It was admitted that in villages at present let in farm where the farms are shortly to expire, the question was involved in some difficulty, but the Raj officers were urged not to let minor difficulties stand in the way of making this species of aid really general and effective. Sanction has been given to expending a lakh of rupees in advances, but the Lieutenant-Governor, referring to the Viceroy’s reiterated desire to assist good ryots as much as possible, said that Colonel Burn was not to consider himself tied down to that sum. Caution was of course to be exercised in a reasonable way, but a certain margin of ultimate loss must be accepted as probable, and the Raj agency was such as to make it quite feasible to institute inquiry in every village belonging to the estate. The Lieutenant-Governor did not wish advances to be made to ryots who were absolutely insolvent; *they* must be treated as fit subjects for charitable relief; but it was better to err on the side of doing too much than too little.

“It was arranged that the Government circle officers should be relieved of all responsibility for making advances to ryots in Raj villages. That duty would be left entirely to the Raj officers.

“Colonel Burn and Mr. Llewellyn undertook to do their very utmost to give immediate effect to the above.”

The relative position of the Raj and the Government agency was also discussed and settled as follows:—

“The Raj pays for and manages all works on the property, also all advances to ryots. The Government agency will relieve the Raj officers of the cost of charitable relief as soon as the agency is in sufficient working order, the Raj officers rendering all the assistance they can. Till the Government officers can take over the charitable relief, the Raj officers will continue it.

“When the charitable relief operations are amalgamated, any Raj grain not needed for Raj works will be made over to the Government, who will supply grain for the needy from the common stock.

“The Raj officers in their degree will, as much as possible, undertake the duties of group Superintendents in villages belonging to them, and arrange effectively for the village headmen and putwaries to make lists of the needy and carry out the details. Where of sufficient standing, they will be active members of committees and sub-committees.

“If the manager finds that the circle officer’s calls leave no time to the Raj establishment for their regular work, they can either be seconded and taken over by Government, or some other arrangements can be made to suit the particular case. Care must be taken that no charitable relief now being given by the Raj is stopped until the circle officer orders it, after making other arrangements as above indicated.

“The *large Raj works* under the charge of the Executive Engineer will be dealt with in the same way as works under the Department of Public Works, where real labour is exacted and full wages paid.

“The village Raj works will be managed by the ordinary Raj establishment, as the minor relief works elsewhere are managed by the relief officers.”

49. In regard to all other solvent Wards’ Estates, similar principles should be followed as nearly as possible. In one

Case of insolvent Wards’ Estates.

district a question has been raised regarding Wards’ Estates which are embarrassed and without ready money. The *prima facie* view is, that the money necessary to do what is the duty of the estate should be advanced and charged as a debt against it; but one officer has urged that, as practically we cannot do this in all other estates, we should not charge advances against Wards’ Estates, but do what is necessary at Government expense, and leave the Wards’ Estates in the same position as others who fail to do their duty, subject to the question whether Government will, by legislation, recoup itself for expenditure which ought properly to have been borne by the landholders. I think that, for the present at any rate, necessary advances

must be charged against the estates. The merits of the matter may be re-opened hereafter, if circumstances seem to give equitable grounds for re-opening the question.

50. All our arrangements depend on our possessing a sufficient supply of grain. to feed the people where it is necessary to do so, and in case of what I have called a food-famine, as distinguished from a money-famine, we contemplate largely supplementing mere charitable relief by selling grain to those who have money to buy in the places which private trade does not reach. The quantity of grain to be provided for each district has been, for the most part, settled by the Government of India on the reports of Sir Richard Temple's local inquiries submitted by this Government. The supply thus provided is a very liberal one, and its transport is a great operation. The transport arrangements of the Patna Division were finally arranged by Sir Richard Temple (principally on a large contract system), and those made by the local officers under the instructions of this Government in the Bhagulpore and Rajshahye Divisions have since been seen and approved by him. The Patna carriage contracts having been so completely arranged, I have wished to interfere with them as little as possible, and have avoided all disturbance of existing arrangements. The only pressing difficulty was the failure of the contract for the supply of Eastern Tirhoot from Barh and Chumpta Ghat, where I found that the southern contractors had not carried half what they engaged to carry, while the northern contractors, who were to receive it and carry it on, had carts standing unsupplied. The consequence of this state of things was that almost everything that arrived was sent on to the Madhoobunnee sub-division, and hardly any addition was made to the small supply stored in the very populous and necessitous sub-division of Durbhunga. There is also this difficulty about the contract arrangements, that the carters are not wholly under the control of the contractors; they go very willingly to places where forage abounds, but very unwillingly to places where it is scarce; and while the despatches from the western side of Tirhoot were very large (even more, I believe, than was contracted for) there was a tendency to send too much to Seetamurhee, where it was least wanted, and none to Durbhunga, where it was much wanted. It has been arranged that for the Eastern Tirhoot contracts, two new lines of transport are opened out, where a fresh supply of carts will be available, by Mokameh and by Monghyr, while the changing stations have been shifted so as to give the southern carts a shorter lead and the northern carts a longer lead than before. Major deKantzow has arranged that the promised despatches to Durbhunga from the western ghat are really carried out. I have directed that grain in excess of the proportional requirements of the western portion of the district (according to contract) shall not be despatched; the contractors must be restricted to the fair weekly allotment for that line, and the rest must be sent the other way in the proportion in which the contracts stipulated.

51. The most important supplement to our carrying powers is the railway from Chumpta to Durbhunga, which is fortunately just in the transport line where the failure occurs, and where it is most wanted. It is progressing admirably without interfering in any way with the other traffic. It is carried at present across the fields as a temporary line, but in this way it gets on very rapidly, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be ready to carry much grain before the rainy season, after which it will be lifted and put on a more permanent line. But this latter, I fear, will hardly be maintained in working order through the rains. Under the circumstances, then, it is clear that all our efforts must be directed to use the rail as much as possible before the rains disturb it. All depends on a sufficient supply of rolling stock. I have represented this strongly to the Government of India, who have at once taken means to supply stock to the very utmost. It is expected that some 200 tons of grain may be carried daily half way to Durbhunga in April, and that from the middle or latter part of April, 800 tons a day will be carried into Durbhunga. Instructions have been issued to make the necessary arrangements for the receipt and despatch of this grain.

I believe that this line of railway from opposite Barh to Durbhunga is an admirable one, eminently suited for a permanent line,—that it will not be expensive, and that it should pay well.

52. It seemed to me that it was not sufficiently understood who was to direct all the various despatches and deliveries of grain, to arrange with the various contractors the questions in which one depends on the other, and so on. I therefore arranged clearly what I understood to be intended from the first, that Colonel Macgregor and his staff should undertake all these functions. Mr. Metcalfe should (subject to the Commissioner's general direction) keep Colonel Macgregor informed in what parts of the stricken sub-divisions grain is most wanted, and should be in constant communication and understanding with Colonel Macgregor. Colonel Macgregor, understanding what is wanted, will arrange with the contractors and others accordingly; that will be in his hands, and there will not be risk of contradictory orders by various local officers, each acting for himself. Mr. Metcalfe should see that this is thoroughly understood. He should come to a clear understanding with his sub-divisional officers as to the relative urgency of their requirements. Seeing that the Durbhunga Sub-division is nearer to the base, and that it will be supplied by the railway and by North-West Provinces reserved carriage, it is settled that for the present, only enough to secure us against a sudden surprise is to be kept in Durbhunga, all the rest will be allowed to go into the Madhubani sub-division till that is quite secured. Colonel Macgregor is to arrange a good system, by which full information of the despatches from one end of a line is punctually and promptly conveyed to those who are to take up or receive the grain at the other end.

The reserve carriage as it arrives, will also be put under Colonel Macgregor's directions.

53. It is proposed to prepare a note showing the whole of our transport arrangements as now matured, and I do not here touch on more than those partial re-arrangements made during my visit to Tirhoot.

54. I have remarked that, up to the time of my visit, the bazars seemed to be generally well supplied with grain, principally pulses, &c., rice being comparatively scarce and dear. The time for general sales to the public had evidently not come, though I was satisfied that it would be a great convenience and aid to our labourers to sell rice on the works to those who wanted rice. I directed that this should be generally done; these instructions should be carefully carried out. With respect to price, it had been proposed to sell at 12 seers per rupee, but I found that while the price of rice is not cheaper than 12 seers in the great marts on the line of rail, and in the Tirhoot bazars is from 9 to 10 seers or less, to sell at 12 would have an embarrassing effect. The instructions which I issued on this subject for North Tirhoot were, then, as follows:—

“ I am satisfied that good rice cannot at present be sold at 12 seers, as was at one time proposed, without greatly deranging a still active private trade. We must, in the present circumstances, continue to encourage that trade to the utmost, and I trust I shall not hear again of the seizure by the police of the bullocks engaged in it, as I have to-day found to have been done. It is remarkable that, while other grains are still very plentiful in the bazar, selling at 11 to 13 seers of 88 talahs, say, 12 to 14½ Government seers, rice is extremely scarce and very little to be seen. In ordinary times, rice is the main food of the people in this part of the country, and the coolies now much run upon our rice stocks. I therefore think that rice should be offered for sale on all our works at 10 Government seers per rupee for ordinary cleaned rice, other rice being sold cheaper in proportion. If at any time, in any of the bazars, rice is selling cheaper than the above, the Government rice may also be sold on the works as cheap as private rice in the bazars.

“ As regards the price of inferior or uncleaned rice, the qualities vary so much, that it is impossible to lay down a rule, I must leave this to the discretion of the local officers. They are to sell all kinds of rice at the rate which they find in practice makes each kind as popular with the people as cleaned

country rice at 10 seers. I believe there is no objection on the part of the people to clean Burmah rice; if so, it should be sold at the same rate as country rice. If it is found that the people avoid it by comparison, it may be made a little cheaper. I have found here that the people crowded very much to get uncleaned Burmah or Saigon rice (good of its kind) at 13 seers.

"As rice is sold retail by pice per seer, and not by seers per rupee, I authorise officers to adopt for sale on the works, the nearest rate in pice to the seer rates above ordered, although there may be some fractional differences.

"When our rice is stored in large quantities, I shall be glad to sell it on our works at a somewhat cheaper rate, say 12 seers for ordinary rice if this can be done without inconvenience and disturbance.

"To the general public, rice must only be sold at present where there is really an absence of the article in the bazars. The sales to the people will much depend on the quantity of rice we have in store. While we have little and private trade is active, we must not interfere; when we have abundance, and private trade ceases to operate, we may sell freely, using the bunncahs, and village traders, and giving them a small margin of profit.

"Seeing the abundance of other grains in the bazars and scarcity of rice, I think it better that all the mixed grains, wheat, &c., should be kept till later, so long as they are sound and good to keep. Even Indian-corn, properly kept, shows no tendency to spoil so far. But whenever weevils appear, or other injury is commencing, the grain should be used.

"Much of the grain has come up unclassed, and spare labour might be used at the granaries to sift it, mark it, and place it where it can be most conveniently got out as it is wanted. This should certainly be done as far as possible. Sufficient doors and other arrangements should be provided in the golahs: great care must be taken to provide against fire; and people who have reasonable objection to hard road-work may be employed to guard and look after the granaries."

When the time comes for selling rice to the public, the price will, as directed in Government orders, be regulated by the price in the nearest large marts where food is abundant; but I hope that we shall be able to sell at not less than 10 seers per rupee. Eventually, if it proves that we have larger stocks than we require for relief purposes and for necessary sales, at a season when private trade is almost stopped, it may be both a great relief to the people and a legitimate mode of disposing of our stocks to sell at a cheaper rate; but this must depend on subsequent orders.

In any case, when we come to sell to the public, I am sure that we shall do so most conveniently and effect the minor distribution throughout the country far better than we could do it ourselves by selling in a small wholesale way, at a somewhat profitable rate, to the petty traders who abound and carry grain about the country in bullock-loads in every direction. Even in the rains, I hope that a good deal may be done by these petty traders in this way, whether they use pack-bullocks, small boats, or head-loads.

55. This question of distribution in the rains is one to which the Government of India have recently drawn our special attention. I had already attended to the matter in Tirhoot, and issued instructions to the Commissioner to do all that is possible towards clearing and opening out the internal water channels and securing both regular boats for the rivers and canoes for the watery tracts where land carriage becomes almost impossible during the rains. I trust that full attention will be paid to these points.

Arrangements have also been made for a comprehensive inquiry into the whole subject of the means of communication during the rains to be made beforehand, so as to secure us against doubt and difficulty when the time comes. I had previously for other purposes obtained full reports of the water communications of the two parts of the country most affected, North Bengal and Tirhoot; these will be collated by a selected officer who has special knowledge of the subject, and any additional information necessary will be locally obtained. Major Trevor may well give attention to this among other subjects.

56. The following orders on matters of secondary importance were issued during my visit to Tirhoot, and are generally applicable to distressed districts—

“All circle officers should have magisterial powers if they are fit for it. It will be desirable that all fit for summary powers should have such. It will be understood that relief officers need not devote themselves to investigating difficult cases, but it will be convenient that petty and clear cases, or cases connected with their work, should be disposed of promptly on the spot. A large supply of the forms used for record of summary trial should be sent up at once to all the districts.

“While bungalows have been built for European officers, nothing has been done for native officers; arrangements should be made to protect them as well as possible. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised Sir W. Muir to take care of those sent down from the North-Western Provinces, and wishes to have this done. If good native buildings can be had on hire or made, they may be hired or put up. If not, proper allowances must be given to enable these officers to house themselves with the least possible delay.”

And the following, which, though specially issued for one line only, is in principle applicable to all cases in which land is taken up for roads or other purposes, as is so often the case in connection with our relief works:—

“The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with regret that where the Durbhunga State Railway runs through standing crops, compensation has not yet been given to the ryots. This must be done at once. The Commissioners of Patna and Bhagulpore are desired to issue immediate orders that the subdivisional officers, through whose jurisdiction the line passes, shall at once, without any very formal proceedings, assess on the spot the value of crops destroyed, giving the cultivators the benefit of any doubt. As the lands are at present only temporarily occupied, no question of compensation for the land need be taken up. Only payment for crops to the ryots concerned must be settled, and paid forthwith by a summary and rule-of-thumb enquiry.”

57. Whether the land is occupied permanently or temporarily, compensation for loss of crop should be given summarily and liberally on the spot without any delay, leaving the value of the land permanently taken to be settled separately. But this also should be done as soon as possible, unless, as has happened in many cases, the zemindars give the land for relief purposes free of cost, an example which it is hoped many others will follow.

58. While things are in so critical a position it seems most necessary that Government should have more speedy information than that which it obtains by the roundabout official channels. Orders have been issued for a brief weekly return to Government direct from every distressed sub-division, showing numbers of persons on works and otherwise receiving relief, and grain stored, with an explanation of any remarkable changes. And such information is to be telegraphed from the most important sub-divisions both weekly and whenever there is anything specially remarkable to report.

CALCUTTA.

G. CAMPBELL.

The 28th March 1874.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1874.

READ—

Circular No. 37, dated 6th December 1872, concerning the preparation of returns on the food-grains of Bengal.

Memorandum [No. 42, dated 31st January 1873,] on the products of Furreredpore by Dr. B. N. Bose.

Suggestions by Mr. Justice Phear on the formation of an Economic Museum, Calcutta, 1873.

Suggestions by Mr. Heeley, Inspector-General of Hospitals, on the same subject, dated 27th February 1873.

Suggestions by Colonel Hyde, Mint-Master, Calcutta, on the same subject, dated 26th July 1873.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has long felt the want of a *practical* collection of the products of Bengal, an Economic Museum in fact, in which all the natural and industrial products of the province might be brought together, identified, and compared, for the purpose of ascertaining all that is really known concerning them, and then circulating this information in the most practical and useful shape that can be devised. Local officers must be able to recognise with precision the various grains and other products of their districts, to enable them to deal with agricultural statistics in an intelligent manner. At present it is almost ludicrous to observe, in moving from district to district, how often the same things are called by different names, and different things by the same names; and how extremely difficult it is to recognise the identity even of the commonest products. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that the very first step towards the attainment of exact and comprehensive knowledge of the agriculture and other industries of the province is to bring together and classify our raw products, and, impressed with this conviction, he has for some time past contemplated the establishment of something in the nature of an economic museum.

To be of practical use, however, the museum must be not merely a collection of the raw and manufactured products, &c., of Bengal, but must also afford all requisite descriptive information with regard to each article. When the museum is complete, an inquirer ought to be able not only to find in its cases a specimen of the particular product, or article which he desires to inspect, but to obtain—if we suppose the object of his visit to be a particular grain—an account of the places in which it grows, and the names by which it goes; if coal, he would find the principal coals produced in these Provinces represented, their several qualities and characteristics, the accessibility of the mines, the means of transport, &c. And similarly with regard to other food-products, seeds, fibres, minerals, and manufactures.

A careful and well classified selection, therefore, of specimens of all the products of the country, with printed papers telling all that is as yet known concerning every article of importance, will be the primary object of the museum, a work which, His Honor believes, will bear fruit out of all proportion to the labour of its preparation. There is a tendency in all such institutions to degenerate into a curiosity shop. His Honor has no fear that a committee judiciously selected would permit anything of the kind; they would keep steadily in view the purpose of the institution which is to trace every commodity in its successive stages of production and manufacture, taking stock of the actual resources of the province, and of its industrial developments.

One of the great wants of trade generally in India is the means of utilising the valuable information that has been collected regarding the productions of the country, and that lies buried in the records of the Government, or, almost equally inaccessible, in the scientific libraries and museums at the Presidency

towns. The results of the past labours and researches of the eminent men who have been the ornaments of the Indian services, and other remarkable men, should, the Lieutenant-Governor feels, if possible, be edited in a popular form. He would like to see the results of these valuable labours gathered by ourselves, adding thereto our own systematic collection of information, and putting the whole in an accessible form in the hands of the public. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that an Economic Museum well-administered would, within a comparatively short period, provide the public with the means of ascertaining, by a simple reference thereto, all that is known or is recorded in the several departments of the Government concerning the products and industries of the country.

Dr. Forbes Watson's plan for an Industrial Survey of India, sent out by the Secretary of State, is the development of a plan which the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to adopt, and which he has been anxious to begin. He found, however, that while we might rapidly get together from our various provinces many specimens, the first necessity was to prepare a building for them; and after much search he was fortunate enough to find a public building in Dalhousie Square, which, by adaptation, has been made admirably to suit the purpose.

He had hoped that by this time the Museum would have been well started, but the famine has interfered, and prevented our doing anything which would involve large calls on the district officers. The building being however ready, a few materials available, and many of our districts being now freed from immediate fear of famine, the Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to leave the country without making a small commencement of the undertaking.

Mr. Justice Phear has kindly assisted the Lieutenant-Governor with some excellent suggestions, also Colonel Hyde, the Mint Master; and Mr. Heeley, c.s., was good enough some time since to undertake a collection and classification of the food-grains of Bengal. The three gentlemen thus named consented, at the Lieutenant-Governor's request, to form themselves into an informal committee, in order to formulate the plans necessary to make a small commencement of the undertaking; and they have made some suggestions which the Lieutenant-Governor most readily adopts.

In accordance with these suggestions the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form a Central Committee to manage the Museum, with powers to appoint an Honorary Secretary and an establishment at a cost not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem, with Rs. 20 per mensem for contingencies.

1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear.
2. Colonel H. Hyde, R.E.
3. W. L. Heeley, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails.
4. Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith.
5. H. B. Medlicott, Esq., Geological Survey.
6. Dr. G. King, Royal Botanical Garden.
7. Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests.
8. J. Geoghegan, Esq., Board of Revenue.
9. Robert Knight, Esq., Bengal Secretariat.
10. Dr. C. B. Clarke, Education Department.
11. Dr. Kanye Lall Dé.

The work of the Central Committee appointed by this Resolution will be the nominating, advising and directing of local committees; the selecting and arranging of the samples and models received; and the composing of the descriptive catalogue from the materials sent in by the local committees and from information obtained by the members of the Central Committee itself or found already existing in a written form. This work will probably have to be done by allotment among sub-committees and individual members. It is necessary, therefore, that the committee should comprehend as many gentlemen as possible possessed of the requisite scientific attainments, who would take interest in the objects of the museum, and would consent to serve upon the committee. The Secretary would require to be paid, and it is proposed to make a small commencement with a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, which sum is accordingly sanctioned.

The appointment of local committees in the districts will be made by the Central Committee in communication with the Government and the Commissioners of Divisions, and that Committee will be good enough to advise the Government as to the constitution they propose to give these bodies; but the Lieutenant-Governor feels keenly that, let their constitution be what it may, their efficiency will depend upon the interest which the district officers of the Government take in the work. He would remind these gentlemen that we must have their active sympathy in this effort to stimulate the industry and promote the well-being of the people committed to their care. The Lieutenant-Governor knows how real that sympathy happily is, in the great majority of our officers, and he feels sure that he may count upon it in the present case. What we want from the districts are not things ornamental or curious, still less specimens of fine art, but specimens of the ordinary products of its agriculture, its minerals, its manufactures, and its forests and wastes. Bengal teems with undeveloped wealth, and we must have an effective inventory of our natural advantages and possessions.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. KNIGHT,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RAJAH LEELANUND SING'S LIBERALITY.

No. 1959—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 31st March 1874

“

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division.

I AM directed to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 72, dated the 26th March 1874, from the Secretary, Central Relief Committee, with a statement exhibiting in detail the very munificent contributions made by Rajah Leelanund Sing, his family and dependents, towards the relief of distress caused by the scarcity.

I am to request that you will convey to the Rajah the Lieutenant-Governor's warm acknowledgment of his liberality and public spirit.

This letter, with the statement, will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Statement of the sums paid in cash and by monthly donations, to continue during the prevalence of the famine in the year 1874, by Rajah Leelanund Singh Bahadur, for himself, and, under his instructions, by his dependants and servants, to the Famine Relief Fund Committees at different places.

SUBSCRIBERS.	AT CALCUTTA.		AT BHAGLPORE.		AT PURNIAH.		AT MALDAH.		AT SOOPOL IN ZILLAH BHAGLPORE.		AT MUDDERPOOR IN ZILLAH BHAGLPORE.		AT MONGHYR.		TOTAL.	
	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.	In cash.	Monthly donation.
Rajah Leelanund Singh Bahadur ...	Rs. A. P. 2,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 200 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0	Rs. A. P. 500 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 800 0 0	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. A. P. 50 0 0	Rs. A. P. 200 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10 0 0	Rs. A. P. 13,100 0 0	Rs. A. P. 450 0 0
Kown Purnanund Singh, son of the said Rajah.	1,000 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	50 0 0
Baboo Damoodur Singh Thacoor, cousin of the said Rajah.	500 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	25 0 0
Dewan Bhoobun Chunder Roy	200 0 0	...	...	...	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	320 0 0	25 0 0
Moonshee Kamrooddeen Muhammed, Gomasta of Mehal Kharukpore.	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	...
Moonshee Bhugwan Singh, Tehseeldar of Mehal Kharukpore.	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...
Peshkar of the said mehal	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...
Dr. Meerza Khadem Hussein	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...
Moonshee Ghulam Murtaza	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...
Moonshee Sured Rukmut Ali, Mooktear at Calcutta.	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...
Moonshee Gobindpershad, Tehseeldar attached to the Cutcherry at Nowhatta.	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...
Several other servants of the said Rajah.	280 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	275 0 0	...
Total	15,420 0 0	550 0 0

RELIEF OPERATIONS CONDUCTED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MOHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

No. 360½T, dated Burdwan, the 28th March 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of my previous report, I have the honor to submit for the information of Government copy of the statement dated 26th instant, which His Highness the Moharajah has sent to me, shewing the particulars of the relief operations conducted under His Highness' management, and at His Highness' expense.

Burdwan Moharajah's Relief Operations Statement.

BURDWAN.

SINCE the last statement was made there has been very little alteration in the state of affairs. One of the relief works has been finished, but there is plenty of occupation on the other two for all who apply for employment. Of those who might legitimately be called distressed, there are still few among the applicants, although the number of people employed is gradually increasing.

The number employed on the 13th March was 387, and on the 19th March 506, including men, women, and children. Among these are a few up-country people. A system of issuing tickets for admission to employment has been instituted, but daily payments have been discontinued, as the people preferred receiving their pay weekly. The rate of pay still continues to be for men 10 pice, and women and children 6 pice each.

The food distribution-house at Burdwan has been placed under the personal supervision of Mr. Rossi, who has made a great improvement in the system pursued. The number continues about the same, and no permanent increase is perceptible. On the 13th of March the number of recipients was 1,012, and on the 19th March 1,065, but this increase in number is no sign of increase of distress, as the number fluctuates,—thus, on the 16th March the number was 1,154, on the 19th only 1,065.

CULNA.

There has been a marked diminution in the number of applicants for labor on the Sonajbarri Dighee at Culna. On the 15th March the number employed was 400, and on the 21st only 273. The work is capable of employing 600 hands, and unless that number be obtained the work will not be finished by the beginning of the rains. It has, however, been determined not to force the work, but to keep it as a means of relief for a greater number, should distress hereafter show itself in Culna, which has not yet been the case. The rate of wages is the same as at Burdwan. It may be stated that there are a few agriculturists among the laborers employed on the work at Culna. The number of women employed on other works, where light labor is required, is the same as reported in the last statement, namely, between 50 and 70.

The number of recipients hardly varies at all from the six preceding weeks. On the 15th March 1,040 men, women, and children were fed, and on the 21st March 972. The number never falls below 950. 1,023 has been the average during the last six weeks.

BOOD-BOOD.

Upon the representation of the Collector of Burdwan, it has been decided to open a relief-house immediately at Bood-bood, near the thana. Sheds are to be erected, for which pauper labor is to be employed. The Deputy Magistrate anticipates about 400 people daily will require to be fed. This gentleman also proposes that raw rice should be distributed to the better class of agriculturists, who will not eat the cooked food, but this suggestion is under consideration, and has not yet been adopted. The relief-house at Bood-bood will be placed under a darogah, but will be supervised by the district relief committee, the members of which have kindly volunteered their services.

HOOGHLY.

The Collector of Hooghly has suggested the opening of three relief-houses near that town, where cooked food should be distributed, viz., one at Dhurumpoor, one at Kodalia, and one at Bally. The Collector writes that he has suggested three relief-houses instead of one in order to prevent the assemblage at any one place of large crowds. No action has yet been taken upon the suggestion, but an objection has been raised to the proposal, that three houses within a limited distance of each other may give rise to fraud, people going from one house to another, and receiving food at all, unless costly prohibitive measures be taken; and also that people,

finding three relief-houses opened at once, while the distress is still at a minimum, will imagine that they have only to sit still and be fed, and not exert themselves in any way, and that in this manner pauperism may be forced. It is proposed to open at present one central relief-house, and, as the occasion arises, to open branches, but Mr. Pellew has been written to upon the subject, and action will be taken on the receipt of his reply.

RAIPORE, KUCHET, & CO.,

Raipore, Kuchet, and the piece of country between Burdwan and Culna were visited during the past week by the Moharajah, and inquiries as to the state of the people instituted. There were, however, no complaints of actual distress, though the people seemed to have considerable apprehension as to the future.

Rice from Orissa.

A large quantity of rice has been purchased in Orissa, the first two or three thousand maunds of which are expected within the next three weeks.

BURDWAN, the 26th March 1874.

M. C., *Burdwan*.

LIBERALITY OF BABOO SHETAB LAHOREE, ZEMINDAR OF DINAGEPORE.

No. 2066—SR, dated the 4th April 1874.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

To—The Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the liberal exertions of Baboo Shetab Lahoree, zemindar in Dinagepore, who, as reported by you, has furnished about 5,000 carts for the transport of Government rice; has excavated seven tanks at his own cost in relief of his tenantry; has suspended the collection of rents from ryots affected by the scarcity; has taken active measures to ensure a supply of seed-grain; and has assigned, free of cost, land whenever required for Government relief works.

2. Sir George Campbell hopes that Baboo Shetab Lahoree's example may be followed by other zemindars of Northern Bengal.

RETURNS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1873.

No. 649, dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1874.

From—T. F. BIGNOLD, Esq., Officiating Inspector-General of Registration,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward for the information of Government, and for publication in the Gazette, the Returns (1 to 5) of Joint Stock Companies for the year 1873, submitted by the Registrar, in obedience to Government order No. 352 of 15th January 1866.

2. It will be seen that 28 new companies, with a nominal capital of Rs. 95,06,000, were registered during the past year. Of the companies existing at the end of December last, six added to their aggregate capital a sum of Rs. 5,31,000, and four, representing a total nominal capital of Rs. 26,38,000, went into liquidation.

No. II.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies Registered in 1873.

Names of Companies.	When registered.	Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
1. Assensole East Indian Railway Co-operative Society, Limited	13th Feb. 1873..	5,000
2. Amicable Tea Company, Limited	1st Sept. „ ..	3,00,000
3. Agricultural Phosphate Company, Limited	18th Dec. „ ..	1,00,000
4. Budge Budge Jute Mills Company, Limited	21st April „ ..	10,00,000
5. Buxar Co-operative Society, Limited	26th May	3,000
6. Burrisal Loan Office, Limited	17th Nov.	20,000
7. Cocheela Tea Company, Limited	17th Jan.	2,00,000
8. Calcutta Laundry Company, Limited	4th April	75,000
9. Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, Limited	10th April	1,40,000
10. Cossipore Press Company, Limited	3rd Dec.	4,40,000
11. Dedarkash Tea Company, Limited	19th April	1,00,000
12. Desang Company, Limited	29th Dec.	70,000
13. Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	6th May „ ..	14,00,000
14. Gowhatty Tea Company, Limited	2nd May „ ..	4,00,000
15. Holta Tea Company, Limited	27th Feb. „ ..	3,50,000
16. Kalacherra Tea Company, Limited	23rd June „ ..	2,75,000
17. Labor Transport Company, Limited	28th Oct. „ ..	1,00,000
18. Mymensingh Loan Office, Limited	29th Sept. „ ..	20,000
19. National Theatre Company, Limited by Guarantee	18th March „ ..	2,000
20. North-Western Watson Patent Press Company, Limited	14th April „ ..	4,00,000
21. New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	16th May „ ..	6,00,000
22. Puttareah Tea Company, Limited	31st Dec. „ ..	2,00,000
23. Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited	8th April „ ..	6,00,000
24. Sealdah Jute Company, Limited	14th June	5,00,000
25. Singhulli and Murmah Tea Company, Limited	26th Nov.	4,00,000
26. Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	1st Dec.	15,00,000
27. The Colonial Tea Company, Limited	24th July	3,00,000
28. United Tea Planters' Tea Company, Limited	3rd April	6,000
Total		95,06,000

CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1874.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. III.

Statement of Joint-Stock Companies existing on the 31st December 1873.

Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
1. Arcuttipore Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
2. Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
3. Assensole Trading and Building Company, Limited	50,000
4. Assensole E. I. R. Co-operative Society, Limited	5,000
5. Amicable Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
6. Agricultural Phosphate Company, Limited	1,00,000
7. Bengal Coal Company, Limited	22,00,000
8. Burdwan Stone Company, Limited	3,00,000
9. Bengal Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
10. Balasun Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
11. Bangalore Bank, Limited	10,00,000
12. Bengal Uncovenanted Service Medical Hall Association, Limited	50,000
13. Bishnauth Tea Company, Limited	11,00,000
14. Brunton's Patent Press Company, Limited	6,00,000
15. Burmah Steam Tug Company, Limited	1,55,000
16. Bridgman Tea Company, Limited	60,000
17. Borsilla Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
18. Bowreah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	15,00,000
19. Budge Budge Jute Mills Company, Limited	10,00,000
20. Buxar Co-operative Society, Limited	4,000
21. Burrisal Loan Office, Limited	20,000
22. Calcutta Docking Company, Limited	12,18,000
Carried forward	1,13,82,000

Names of Companies.			Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
	Brought forward	..	1,13,82,000
23.	Central Cachar Tea Company, Limited	..	10,00,000
24.	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited	..	2,20,000
25.	Cowry Coffee Company, Limited	..	1,05,000
26.	Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited	..	75,000
27.	Chandypore Tea Company, Limited	..	2,50,000
28.	Calcutta Opera House Company, Limited	..	40,000
29.	Cutlecherra Company, Limited	..	2,30,000
30.	Central Terai Tea Company, Limited	..	4,00,000
31.	Chitpore Screw Company, Limited	..	75,000
32.	Cocheela Tea Company, Limited	..	2,00,000
33.	Calcutta Laundry Company, Limited	..	75,000
34.	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, Limited	..	1,40,000
35.	Cossipore Press Company, Limited	..	4,40,000
36.	Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited	..	20,00,000
37.	Durrung Tea Company, Limited	..	5,00,000
38.	Durrabhar Company, Limited	..	60,000
39.	Darjeeling Terai Tea Company, Limited	..	1,00,000
40.	Dehing Company, Limited	..	20,00,000
41.	Dessai and Parbutia Tea Company, Limited	..	1,50,000
42.	Dedarkash Tea Company, Limited	..	1,00,000
43.	Dessang Company, Limited	..	70,000
44.	East India Tea Company, Limited	..	10,00,000
45.	Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited	..	5,60,000
46.	Equitable Coal Company, Limited	..	8,00,000
47.	Eastern Bengal Indigo Company, Limited	..	4,00,000
48.	Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	..	3,00,000
49.	Falodhi Tea Company, Limited	..	2,00,000
50.	Furreedpore Loan Office, Limited	..	15,000
51.	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	..	14,00,000
52.	Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	..	15,00,000
53.	Gouripore Company, Limited	..	8,00,000
54.	Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	..	9,20,000
55.	Gowhatty Tea Company, Limited	..	4,00,000
56.	Hoolungory Tea Company, Limited	..	4,00,000
57.	Howrah Docking Company, Limited	..	8,00,000
58.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, five millions of dollars, equal to Rs.	..	1,12,50,000
59.	Holta Tea Company, Limited	..	3,50,000
60.	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited	..	29,00,000
61.	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	..	1,00,000
62.	Jellalpoore Cachar Tea Company, Limited	..	1,60,000
63.	Jookai (Assam) Tea Company, Limited	..	2,30,000
64.	Kunchanpore Tea Company, Limited	..	5,00,000
65.	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Company, Limited	..	8,00,000
66.	Kuttal Tea Company, Limited	..	1,00,000
67.	Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, Limited	..	1,00,000
68.	Kalacherra Tea Company, Limited	..	2,75,000
69.	Labor Transport Company, Limited	..	1,00,000
70.	Muttock Tea Company, Limited	..	4,00,000
71.	Monacherra Tea Company, Limited	..	8,00,000
72.	Mahalderam Tea Company, Limited	..	25,000
73.	Majagram Tea Company, Limited	..	2,00,000
74.	Moran Tea Company, Limited	..	6,00,000
75.	Mymensingh Loan Office, Limited	..	20,000
76.	Nasmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited	..	3,00,000
77.	Natwanpore Tea Company, Limited	..	4,00,000
78.	New Mutual Tea Company, Limited	..	1,20,000
79.	National Theatre Company, Limited by Guarantee	..	2,000
80.	North-Western Watson Patent Press Company, Limited	..	4,00,000
81.	New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	..	6,00,000
82.	Pankaboree Tea Company, Limited	..	2,50,000
83.	Port Canning Hotel Company, Limited	..	1,00,000
84.	Putteareah Tea Company, Limited	..	2,00,000
85.	Ramgurnh Company, Limited	..	10,00,000
86.	Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited	..	6,00,000
87.	Sarawak Jinee Hindoostan Banking and Trading Company, Limited	..	2,50,00,000
88.	Sylhet Tea Company, Limited	..	1,50,000
89.	Soom Tea Company, Limited	..	3,00,000
90.	Scott, Thompson, and Company, Limited	..	5,00,000
	Carried forward	..	7,79,39,000

Names of Companies.				Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
	Brought forward	..	..	7,79,39,000
91.	Singell Tea Company, Limited	..	..	6,25,000
92.	Sealdah Jute Company, Limited	..	..	5,00,000
93.	Singhulli and Murmah Tea Company, Limited	..	..	4,00,000
94.	Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	..	..	15,00,000
95.	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	..	..	1,00,000
96.	Takvar Company, Limited	..	..	12,00,000
97.	Tirhoot Indigo Company, Limited	..	..	9,00,000
98.	The Planters' Stores Company, Limited	..	..	50,000
99.	The Colonial Tea Company, Limited	..	..	3,00,000
100.	United Tea Planters' Tea Company, Limited	..	..	6,000
101.	Wastara Coffee Company, Limited	..	..	48,000
102.	Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	..	..	2,70,000
Total				8,38,33,000

CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1874.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. IV.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies wound up in 1873.

Names of Companies.				Amount of nominal capital in Rupees.
1.	Victoria Tea Company, Limited	..	..	10,00,000
2.	Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	..	..	12,00,000
3.	Muddenhaut Tea Company, Limited	..	..	1,80,000
4.	Dulcherra Tea Company, Limited	..	..	2,58,000
Total				26,38,000

CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1874.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. V.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies which increased their Capital in 1873.

Names of Companies.				Amount of Increase.
				Rs.
1.	Buxar Co-operative Society, Limited	..	..	1,000
2.	Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	..	..	2,00,000
3.	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	..	..	50,000
4.	Jokai Assam Tea Company, Limited	..	..	80,000
5.	Nasmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited—			
	Increase not included in the statement of 1872,	20,000,	through omission.	
	Present increase	..	..	1,00,000
				1,20,000
6.	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	..	..	80,000
Total				5,31,000

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1874.

C. M. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILL— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
No.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Burdwan	14 0	16 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	14 0	13 0	22 8	14 4	13 5	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	15 0	14 8	17 8	24 8	18 8	24 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	13 8	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	19 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					D to 22 0			E and 10 8																	
	Howrah	12 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	17 8	13 4	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
6	Calcutta	11 8	12 14	13 4	17 8	16 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 14	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	24-Pergunnah	13 6	13 6	16 0	17 12	22 8	28 10	11 0	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nuddea	11 6	11 6	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	20 0	16 0	15 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore	15 0	15 0	13 0	24 8	17 10	24 10	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad	11 8	11 0	12 0	...	10 0	22 8	11 0	11 0	24 0	10 8	10 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinapore	15 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	10 8	9 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Maldah	12 15	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 9	11 4	11 8	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rangpore	12 0	12 0	18 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 12	18 12	10 8	10 8	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bograh	17 4	17 4	22 8	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 0	...	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
18	Dacca	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furcedpore	13 0	13 0	20 0	25 0	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	22 0	14 4	15 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 4	11 10	23 0	15 12	14 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cachar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong†	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nonkholly† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Tipperah†	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 6	16 0	12 5	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	8 8	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 6	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 28th March received after the publication of the last Gazette.

A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11-8 to 12-11 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

B Coarse rice at 14-6 seers per rupee.

C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12-9 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the sub-division ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 14-9 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 4th April 1874.

THE BEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— (HOLUN, JOWAR.)			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																		Western Districts.
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	
...	14 0	21 4	26 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 8	9 4	9 4	Burdwan.
...	18 8	18 8	38 0	14 12	14 6	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Bankoora.
...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	{ 12 0 12 0 and and 13 0 13 0 }		24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Milnapore.*
...	14 8	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Hooghly.
...	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		Eastern Districts.
14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 0	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	
...	D 12 8	...	...	13 5	13 14	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Calcutta.
...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	24-Pergunnahs.
...	11 6	11 6	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 8	6 4	8 0	Nuddea.
...	D 16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Jessore.
...	11 8	12 12	6 0	200 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 12	7 8	Moorshedabad.
...	Dinajepore.
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	13 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	Rajshahye.*
...	11 0	11 12	16 5	107 0	124 0	123 0	6 4	6 12	7 4	Rungpore.
...	18 0	12 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 12	8 0	Bozrah.
...	14 6	14 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Pubna.
...	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Danajelung.
...	7 2	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 5	...	Julpore.
...	Coach Behar.*
...	14 0	13 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	14 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Futtedpore.
...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	Mymensingh.
...	13 0	13 0	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†
...	Cachar.*
...	12 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 0	7 4	9 0	Chittagong.†
...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Nonkholly.†
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.†
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-7 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 24 seers per rupee.

I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 6 to 12 seers per rupee.

K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14-4 to 17 seers per rupee.

M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-11 to 13-4 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 16-8 seers per rupee.

N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16-8 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

P Price of common rice at outlying marts ranges from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentione

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMDOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BEHAR.																			
28	Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	31 4	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...
29	Gya	11 8	11 8	17 0	17 8	17 4	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	14 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 4	32 0	11 4	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	...			
31	Tirhoot	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	7 8	7 0	20 0	9 8	8 8	21 0	...	...	...
32	Saun	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparan	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	28 0	8 4	9 0	13 0	9 0	10 4	27 0	...	...	...
34	Moughyr.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bhagulpore	11 8	15 2	18 11	19 0	18 15	31 9	10 8	10 1	15 3	11 6	11 6	16 0	...	...	...
36	Purneah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	11 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
37	Southal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30 0			
ORISSA.																			
38	Cuttack†	15 12	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	26 4	28 11	30 3	32 13	...	...	...
39	Pooree†	11 13	11 13	17 6	...	...	...	18 6	18 0	22 5	27 9	27 9	35 7	...	...	...
40	Balasore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE																			
South-West Frontier Agency.																			
41	Hazareebagh	11 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	15 0	...	8 8	8 12	12 0	12 8	11 12	17 8	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga†	10 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	23 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 to 22	20 to 24	23 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 28th March received after the publication of the last Gazette.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-10 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 24 seers, and of best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13 8 seers ; lesser millet 15 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 15-10 to 18 seers per rupee.
R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 14-8 seers, barley from 19 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 18 to 19 seers per rupee.
S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 9 to 13 seers, maize from 11-4 to 16-8 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 4th April 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAH.

GREAT MILLET— CROLM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	34 8	20 0	20 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D																			
13 0	13 0	20 0	15 4	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	14 8	14 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya.	
to	to																		
16 4	16 4																		
D																			
19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	30 0	19 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	11 8	10 12	15 4	13 0	13 0	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 8	7 8	Tirhoot.
to	to																		
18 0	18 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 4	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	14 0	...	40 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	31 9	17 0	16 7	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Blagulpore.
13 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Parneah.
...	...	40 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	12 8	12 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnah.
to	to																		
20 0	20 0																		
ORISSA.																			
...	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	...	...	23 14	23 4	23 14	260 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Cuttack.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.*
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-West Frontier Agency.																			
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	D	14 12	27 8	13 0	13 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 2	6 0	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	22 0	19 0	...	16 0	16 0	28 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lohardugga.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singbhoom.†
...	D	28 0	28 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	300 0	280 0	30 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	Manbhoom.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 12-8 seers, barley from 14 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 6-8 to 11 seers, lesser millet from 12-8 to 15-8 seers, innize from 12 to 15-4 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11-4 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 13 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 14-15 seers, bulrush millet from 16 to 19 seers, maize from 13 to 20 seers, and gram from 12 to 20 seers per rupee.

V Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 28 to 40 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th April 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 7th* April 1874	Nil	No rain has fallen in the district, except a passing shower at Maneoor on the 3rd April. Teel (oil-seed) suffering from want of rain. Distress increasing in Boodhood and Cutwa. Fever as before; a few cases of cholera at Culna and Cutwa.
	2 Baneorah, 4th " "	Nil	Dry and hot, with westerly wind. Cotton, teel, (oil-seed), boro paddy, and indigo growing and doing well. Everything else harvested. Prices stationary. Small-pox abating, and a few cases of cholera reported.
	3 Beerbhoom, 4th " "	Nil	Hot with strong winds. No marked change to record. Export to Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions of week ending 28th March, 5,813 mounds. About 6,000 persons now on district and relief works. Prices rising.
	4 Midnapore, 4th " "	0 08	The hot weather has duly set in, with the usual accompaniments of high wind and occasional storms. The reports on the state and prospects of the crops continue favorable, especially as regards mulberry and indigo.
	5 Hooghly, 4th " "	Nil	Clear throughout and hot; wind variable. Boro and jalla paddy, onion and teel (oil-seed) on the ground. Ground being prepared for the early rice cultivation.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah, 4th " "	.. ..	The hot weather has set in, for the breezes are very strong, especially after sunset. All the crops (the boro paddy being the only important food-crops) continue to do very well.
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	6 24-Pergunnahs, 7th† April 1874.	.....	Bright and warmer with occasional clouds and fogs in the morning. The next early rice sowings will commence as soon as there is a fall of rain. Sugarcane has yielded a fair crop. Cholera continues in thannahs Baseerhat, Baduria, Bankipore, Mathurapore, and Barripore. It has almost disappeared in thannah Diamond Harbour, but has broken out in thannah Satkhira. Two cases of small-pox reported from Kalaroa.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	7 Nudden, 4th April 1874	.. ..	The hot weather has now set in. Almost all crops are off the ground. In Koosteah the outturn is estimated at 12 to 14 annas. Indigo is promising, and so is the little boro paddy which exists in the district. Aus or early rice sowings have commenced in low lands. Prices are much the same as last week. Cholera is bad in Choondanga Sub-division and in the distressed tracts of the Sudder. Three native doctors are employed.
	8 Jessore, 4th " "	.....	A little rain in the Narail Sub-division. Elsewhere there has been none, though the sky has been at intervals overcast and threatening with clouds. Cultivation of paddy is getting on well. If the rain which threatens, falls, will do much good. There is no important change in prices.
	9 Moorsshedabad, 4th " "	Nil	Cool in the mornings and evenings, hot during the day. On the evening of the 3rd April there were threatening clouds, with strong wind, but a few drops of rain fell at head-quarters. There were heavy showers of rain in the Nurihurpurah and Nowada Thannahs. In some places the <i>Choitali</i> crops (crops which are ready by the second half of March and first half of April) are still being harvested, and the fields are being prepared for the next early rice sowings; this affords employment to a considerable number of labourers, principally in the eastern thannahs. Prices of food-grains remain stationary. Small-pox and cholera are still prevalent in the head-quarters sub-district.
	10 Damgepore, 4th " "	Nil	Dry and hot during the early part of the week, cloudy for the last day or two, and looks like rain. Boro rice promises well; in some places water for this crop is beginning to fail. Rain wanted to complete early rice sowings.
	11 Maldub, 4th " "	0 88	Hot and dry, with occasional clouds; storm, rain, and hail on Friday, the 3rd April, and distant thunders and clouds on Saturday, the 4th. The cold weather crop is almost all safely harvested, and has yielded a full average outturn. The cheena (millet) and gram, which still remain to be harvested, also promise a full yield. The boro rice, which in places was suffering for want of water, has benefited greatly by the rain, and the prospect of this crop still continues good. The mango crop also promises fairly well. The hail has not been so severe as to do material injury to the early boro rice crop. Prices have fallen slightly, and the prospect and condition of the district are better than it was last week. Heavy thunder-storm with hail and rain since telegraphed.
	12 Rajshahye, 4th " "	0 75	Heavy rain in the afternoon of 3rd April, accompanied with high wind. The sky was not clear on the 4th. The cold weather crops have been harvested, and land is being prepared for paddy sowings. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the thannah jurisdiction of Bagmarah, Godagari, and Singrah, and been stationary elsewhere.

* Telegram of the 7th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 7th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHYE DIVS.—(Contd.)	13 Rungpore, 4th April 1874	12	High winds, with cloudy weather, but without rain until the evening of the 3rd April, when there was a short but heavy hail-storm and a fall of rain, and more rain threatening. Wheat and pulses now gathered and a plentiful crop. Kowni and cheena (millets) and the sprouting rice where sown must needs rain. Sowing is extensively going on all over the district.
	14 Bograh, 4th „ „	2.62	Pleasant at the time of report. Rain has fallen in the district during the week. Weather and the cold weather crops are favorably reported upon. Jute sowing has commenced in some places. The early rice crop is being sown in the east part of the district.
	15 Pubna, 4th „ „	1.47	Weather hot. On the 1st April it rained slightly, and on the 3rd there was a heavy shower of rain attended with hail and a storm from the west. The harvest of the peas, khesaree, and musoor (pulses), linseed, barley, and wheat, has been completed, gram and the late cheena (millet) crops are still being cut. The boro and jally rice crops will be greatly benefited by the rain. The ryots have taken advantage of the rain, and are sowing both early and late rice. General health of the district good. Three cases of cholera reported from Maldah outpost.
COOCH BEHAR DIVS.	16 Darjeeling, 4th „ „	1.56	Occasional showers, with alternate fog and bright sunshine. No crops of any importance on the ground at present.
	17 Julpigoree, 4th „ „	Nil	Mornings and evenings cool. Westerly wind and last few days cloudy. Tobacco is being cut in parts and finished cutting in others; the crop is a very good one. Barley and wheat have been reaped and are good crops. Potatoes dug up—a good crop. Sowing of kowni (millet) and moong (pulse) finished. Sowing of jute commenced. Reports of the state of the people all over the district cheering. There has been a general and considerable fall in the price of rice in the district; coarse rice, which was lately selling in the Julpigoree bazar at 11 seers per rupee, is now 17 and 18 seers, and in the Dooars 18 and 19 seers per rupee. In parts of Boda where the district officers have been most anxious, the poorer classes would suffer from distress, are still pinched from want of full quantity of food. Coarse rice, a seer or two cheaper. The fall in prices in those parts, where the crops have been worst, i. e., parts of Boda, is owing to the cold weather crops being in these parts very good and now having come to markets, and partly to the fact of rice being stored on the part of the Cooch Behar State. Generally all over the district the fall is due to export having stopped, and this is said to be consequent on the sale of Government rice in neighbouring districts. No distress at present.
	Cooch Behar, 4th „ „	1.20	Fine, except on the 1st, when there was a heavy gale of wind, accompanied by thunder, hail, and heavy rain. The tobacco was nearly all secured before the hails. Prospects of millets and early rice good. The rain has been beneficial.
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 7th* April 1874	1.01	Warm and sunny weather with storms. Prospects of crops good. Some cholera in the district.
	19 Furreedpore, 4th „ „	1.45	Bad weather expected; it has been very hot for the last three days, and a storm threatened on Wednesday afternoon. A north-wester on Friday night, when nearly 1½ inches of rain fell. No change in the state and condition of the crops. Boro paddy excellent all over the district.
	20 Backergunge, 28th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Hot weather. Crops good.
	21 Mymensing, 4th April 1874.	2.9	Rain in the Sudder Station on two days of the week. Severe thunder-storm on the 1st and 3rd April. Temperature as high as last week. Mornings cool. No rain in the south-west of the district; little rain on one day in the south-east; and in the north-west a thunder-storm on one day and some rain. The prospects of the crops much the same as last week. No report as to the effect of hail on boro rice and cheena (millet) yet received. Early rice sowings going on.
	22 Sylhet, 28th Mar. 1874	4	Heavy showers of rain, off and on, all through the first half of the week, with a good deal of thunder and high wind and a little hail. The weather has set in fine since 27th March, and the warm weather may now be said to be fairly set in. The ryots are again beginning to sow their early and late rice crops. If the dry weather continues, these crops will be unusually good. Much more heavy rain just now would throw back the crops so much as to render distress probable at the end of the year. 10,000 maunds of rice and 20,000 maunds of paddy exported. The heavy rain has been most beneficial to tea, and will be to the rice crops if there is a little dry weather for some time. Health of the district good. The river has risen nearly 13 feet since last Saturday.
	23 Cachar „ „ „	.....	Return not received.

* Telegram of the 7th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.) Eastern Districts — (Contd.)			
CHITTAGONG DIVS.	24 Chittagong, 28th Mar. 1874.	10	Cloudy and windy, with some rain in early part of the week; more settled since the 26th March. The late rains have done much good. In some places the ground is being prepared for the early paddy crop. Cholera reported from most stations in the sudder sub-division.
	25 Nonkhally, 28th Mar. 1874.	1 07	Cool, cloudy, and rainy—unusual for the season; a heavy shower of rain, with hail, on the evening of the 26th March, and morning of the 28th foggy. Reaping of khesary (pulse) and linseed crops being completed. Moong (pulse), chilly, and sessamum (oil-seed) crops have been injured by the late rains and hail-stones; cultivation of the early rice crops progressing. In Ameerungunge ten annas of the chilly and twelve annas of the moong (pulse) and sessamum (oil-seed) crops have been destroyed by rain and hail.
	26 Tipperah, 28th Mar. 1874.	55	Stormy and high winds during first half of the week, latter half hot and sunny; weather altogether warmer than last week. Prospects of spring rice crops good; other crops have a good outturn.
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 28th March 1874.	74	Occasional falls of rain throughout the week, foggy on the morning of the 28th March. Tobacco being gathered. The hillmen are yet engaged in joom-cutting. Owing to the fall of rain during the last few days the joom-burning will commence little later than usual.
	Hill Tipperah, 28th Mar. 1874.	0-14	First part of the week cloudy, with some rain on the nights of the 23rd and 25th March. Strong wind during first part of the week. Heavy dews in the mornings; getting very hot. Nothing new to report. Ploughing is going on in most parts of the level country under the hills.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna, 7th* April 1874.	Nil	Weather seasonable, though very cool for the time of the year. Strong east winds in the morning which turn round to the west in the middle of the day. The cold weather crops have now nearly been all harvested and yielded well. Health of the district good, but the number of cases of small-pox in the city is slightly on the increase.
	29 Gya, 4th " "	Nil	Seasonable weather; the spring harvest is being brought to a close. The produce fully bears out the estimated outturn. Cheena (millet) has been sown in large quantities than was originally reported, and the crop at present is in all stages of maturity. Health remains good.
	30 Shahabad, 4th " "	Nil	Sky murky. Strong west wind, attended with dust-storm, prevailing, chiefly in the day; mornings pleasant. The harvesting of the cold weather crops is progressing steadily, from which an average outturn is expected. Mango crop; so far as standing, promises well, and will, if there is no blight, help in the way of giving food to the poor.
	31 Firhoot, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Hot and dry in day and cool by night. In the Tajpore Sub-division the cold weather crop harvest is still going on. Tobacco traders are not coming forward to buy as in ordinary years. The moong (pulse), kowni, and cheena (millets), sowings require rain. Indigo prospects bad; germination was not bad; but the plants die away, and in places caterpillars are doing much damage. No change in the prospects of the mango crops. In the Durbungah sub-division the mustard and rahur (pulse) are good; cheena (millet) sown to some extent, but the prospect is not very encouraging. Mango crop still promises well. There is no change in the prospects of the rest of the sub-divisions.
	32 Samur, 4th " "	Nil	Weather bright and sunny, and getting warm. West wind prevailing. The harvest of the cold weather crops has been almost completed, and the bulk of the crops thrashed and stocked. The yield has been better than was anticipated; the grains are full and of excellent quality. Cheena (millet) is coming on well. Sugarcane is being planted for the next year's crop. The prospects of indigo is indifferent. The seeds have not germinated well, and where germinated, the plants are sickly and withering away for want of moisture in the fields. New pulses and grains are coming into the market. Prices steady.
BHAGUIPORE DIVS.	33 Champaran, 4th " "	Nil	East and west winds. The cold weather crops are being rapidly harvested; the produce is good, so far as it goes. The cheena (millet) crop continues good, but is in much want of rain, without which a good outturn cannot be expected. Health of district continues good.
	34 Monghyr, 4th " "	Nil	Seasonable weather. The cold weather crop is nearly all cut; the outturn is as good as was expected. Indigo prospects bad; mohwa and mango prospects good. Health of the district satisfactory.
	35 Bhagulpore, 7th* April 1874.	Nil	East and west winds. Cold weather crops almost all reaped; outturn very satisfactory. General health very good.
	36 Patna, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Very hot and dry. The cold weather crops are nearly all gathered in. Ploughing and sowing of the early rice in progress. Rain is wanted for kowni and cheena (millets) and early rice. Price fluctuating with the state of trade.
	37 Sonthal Pergannahs, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Very hot. The great heat of the weather is favorable to the outturn of mohwa, which, in spite of previous anticipation, may be a very good crop. The prospects of mohwa in Deoghar are excellent. Nothing else to report.

* Telegram of the 7th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character* of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Cuttack, 7th* April 1874	Nil	No rain, weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
	39 Pooree, 28th Mar. 1874	0.05	There was slight rainfall in parts of Khoordah Sub-division. The weather was occasionally cloudy up to 24th March, and afterwards hot. Moong (pulse) is being gathered with a fair outturn; dalua rice crop is being reaped, and the produce is good. Cotton is doing well; castor-seed is being gathered with a fair outturn. Mango crop, though not abundant, is doing well. Agricultural operations are proceeding well. Purchases of rice for exportation continue moderately. Prices are stationary. Public health is generally good, except that small-pox prevails in some places as usual at this time.
	40 Balasore, 4th April 1874	0.01	Hot, with north-westers and occasional rain. Advantage is being taken of the occasional showers to plough and manure the land for next season's crops. The dalua rice harvest has commenced. The threshing of the present season's rice is nearly completed.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
	41 Hazareebagh, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Cloudless sky and hot west wind. The continued fine weather has greatly improved the mohwa crop. It is now generally considered a twelve-anna crop, if not more. But the high prices that have ranged in this district so long have prevented people coming to this food with the same strength that they have in ordinary years, and it is feared that the fruit diet will prove unwholesome. Pressure is reported from Bengabad, which lies to the north-east of Pachamba, and measures are being taken to open works there. From other parts previously affected, reports are more favorable.
	42 Lohardugga, 4th April 1874	Nil	Weather dry and warm during the week, but seasonable. The cold weather crops are being rapidly harvested, and the weather has on the whole been very favorable for the harvest. The mohwa has fallen, and is still falling, freely in the Palamow and Torree Pergunnahs, and this will give immense relief to the people. Prices are stationary. General health good. Palamow price-current of the 31st March shows a slight fall in price.
	43 Singhbhoom, 28th Mar. 1874.	Nil	Days very warm, nights still cool. Nothing particular to report about crops. Cholera and cattle disease continue
	44 Maunbhoom, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Seasonable weather. The lower classes are in many places living entirely on mohwa flowers, and it is feared that in consequence of the increased consumption the crop, though a very full one, will not last more than another month at the outside. Isolated cases of distress are cropping up throughout the eastern and north-western pergunnahs, but have hitherto been successfully dealt with by the district officers.

* Telegram of the 7th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th April 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 21st March 1874.	Rain from 22nd to 28th March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1.08	Nil	7.72	28th Mar.	Not rec, 15th Feb. to 14th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	6.58	ditto.		
		Culna	0.58	Nil	6.18	ditto.		
		Bood-bood	0.10	Nil	5.64	ditto.		
		Banceeunge	0.11	Nil	4.78	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	0.49	Nil	7.00	ditto.		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0.51	Nil	5.03	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0.38	Nil	5.66	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0.51	Nil	5.11	ditto.		
		Tumlook	1.16	0.15	8.85	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	1.20	Nil	7.58	ditto.		
Hooghly	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office Exc. Engr.'s Office...	Contai	0.90	Nil	7.92	ditto.		
		Contai	0.83	Not rec.	7.79	21st Mar. ...		
Howrah	Howrah	0.60	Nil	5.50	28th Mar.			
	Serampore	0.58	Nil	5.87	ditto.			
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24 Pargunnahs	Sangor Island	Nil	Nil	5.00	ditto.		
		Calcutta	0.50	0.16	6.65	ditto.		
		Alipore { Dispensary Jail	Alipore	0.39	0.15	7.06	ditto.	
			Alipore	0.45	0.16	6.04	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	0.62	Nil	2.81	ditto.		
		Baraset	0.77	0.23	5.70	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	0.35	Nil	4.16	ditto.		
		Barrapore	0.29	Nil	2.75	ditto.		
		Satkhali	0.30	Nil	3.57	ditto.		
		Batrapore	0.14	Nil	5.56	ditto.		
	Dum-Dum	0.21	Nil	3.52	ditto.			
Nuddia	Kishorepur	0.87	Nil	7.03	ditto.			
	Bonga	0.53	0.16	5.61	ditto.			
	Meherpore	0.51	1.83	7.61	ditto.			
	Chowdangah	0.59	1.25	7.27	ditto.			
	Kooch Behar	0.17	0.80	5.22	ditto.			
Jessore	Ranalet	0.60	Nil	6.73	ditto.			
	Jessore	0.35	0.30	6.18	ditto.			
	Narail	0.72	0.19	5.35	ditto.			
	Khalda	0.62	0.02	7.56	ditto.			
	Jheridah	0.77	0.88	7.59	ditto.			
Moorshedabad	Beghat	1.05	Nil	6.09	ditto.			
	Malgona	0.39	0.42	5.35	ditto.			
	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	3.25	ditto.			
	Ranorehaut	Nil	Nil	3.83	ditto.			
	City Moorshedabad	0.02	0.03	3.07	ditto.			
Dinapore	Jungpore	0.24	Nil	3.47	ditto.			
	Azingunge	0.10	Nil	3.04	ditto.			
	Lalgola	Nil	Nil	2.86	ditto.			
	Dinapore	Nil	Nil	2.86	ditto.			
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	3.35	ditto.		
RAJSHAHYE.	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0.02	Nil	3.23	ditto.		
		Nature	Nil	Nil	4.77	ditto.		
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	6.75	ditto.		
		Bhowanigunj	Nil	Nil	3.00	ditto.		
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	2.88	ditto.		
Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	8.25	ditto.			
COOCH BEHAR.	Pubna	Pubna	0.14	0.28	4.10	ditto.		
		Serajgunj	0.08	0.03	2.72	ditto.		
	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	Darjeeling	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.54	8th Feb.	
			Darjeeling	0.29	0.20	1.82	28th Mar.	
	Julpigore	Julpigore	Nil	Nil	2.92	ditto.		
Fallacotta		0.20	Nil	3.43	ditto.			
Bodah		Nil	Nil	3.43	ditto.			
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	2.96	ditto.			
Ithutan Doars	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.31	7th Feb.			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 21st March 1874.	Rain from 22nd to 28th March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	{ Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.62	2.15	6.26	28th Mar.	
		{ Hospital ...	0.60	2.78	6.83	ditto.	
		{ Moonshheegunge ...	1.12	1.05	5.56	ditto.	
		{ Manickgungo ...	0.47	0.42	5.13	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	{ Furreedpore ...	1.26	0.36	9.57	ditto.	
		{ Goalundo ...	0.17	0.27	6.85	ditto.	
	Backergunge	{ Burrisal ...	0.35	Nil	5.03	ditto.	
		{ Perozepore ...	0.76	Nil	3.08	ditto.	
		{ Madaripore ...	1.00	1.10	6.39	ditto.	
		{ Patookhally ...	0.55	Nil	2.82	ditto.	
		{ Dowlatkhan ...	0.95	Nil	4.90	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	{ Mymensingh ...	Nil	0.61	7.75	ditto.	
		{ Jamalpore ...	Nil	Nil	5.08	ditto.	
		{ Atia ...	Nil	Nil	4.56	ditto.	
		{ Kishoregunge ...	2.00	1.97	13.04	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	0.90	4.00	14.92	ditto.	
	Cachar	{ Cachar ...	1.28	4.10	15.42	ditto.	
		{ Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.03	7th Feb.	
		{ Koyah ...	1.29	Not rec.	8.58	21st Mar.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office ...	0.50	0.10	3.50	28th Mar.	
		{ Jail ...	1.56	0.10	4.43	ditto.	
		{ Cox's Bazar ...	1.21	0.11	1.58	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	1.11	1.07	5.96	ditto.	
	Tipperah	{ Comillah ...	1.24	0.15	6.32	ditto.	
		{ Brahmunberiah ...	0.54	0.73	8.13	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.27	14th Mar.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.69	0.14	6.40	28th Mar.		
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	{ Patna ...	0.32	Nil	1.41	ditto.	
		{ Behar ...	0.13	Nil	2.65	ditto.	
		{ Barh ...	0.30	Nil	2.71	ditto.	
		{ Dinapore { Jail ...	0.40	Nil	1.20	ditto.	
			{ Cantonment ...	0.20	Nil	1.22	ditto.
	Gya	{ Gya ...	Nil	Nil	2.60	ditto.	
		{ Nowadah ...	0.45	Nil	2.98	ditto.	
		{ Arungabad ...	0.02	Nil	1.89	ditto.	
		{ Jehanabad ...	0.50	Nil	1.61	ditto.	
	Shahabad	{ Arrah ...	0.22	Nil	1.56	ditto.	
		{ Sasseram ...	0.06	Nil	1.76	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
		{ Buxar ...	0.35	Nil	1.90	ditto.	
		{ Bhuboah ...	0.00	Nil	1.80	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	{ Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.19	21st Mar.	
		{ Durbhanga ...	0.06	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
		{ Hajeeppore ...	0.12	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
		{ Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
		{ Setaunurbee ...	Nil	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
	Tajpore	{ Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.24	25th Mar.	
		{ Chuprah ...	0.39	Nil	1.14	ditto.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
	{ Sewan ...		0.21	Nil	1.22	ditto.	ditto.
	Chumparun	{ Motiharee ...	Nil	Nil	1.31	ditto.	
		{ Bettiah ...	Not rec.	Nil	1.10	ditto.	Not rec. 15th to 21st March.
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	{ Monghyr ...	0.19	Nil	1.99	ditto.	
		{ Begoo Serai ...	0.14	Nil	1.91	ditto.	
		{ Jamoee ...	Nil	Nil	4.14	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	{ Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
		{ Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto.	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.
		{ M. Idchpoora ...	Nil	Nil	1.05	ditto.	
		{ Banka ...	0.02	Nil	2.51	ditto.	
		{ Sanborsa ...	Nil	Nil	1.49	ditto.	
	Purneah	{ Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.	
		{ Kiseengunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.91	ditto.	
		{ Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	3.88	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	{ Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	2.82	ditto.	
		{ Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	1.50	ditto.	
		{ Nya Doomka ...	0.31	Nil	2.99	ditto.	
		{ Godda ...	Nil	Nil	3.25	ditto.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Mar.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 21st March 1874.	Rain from 22nd to 28th March 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	0.20	Nil	4.13	28th Mar.	
		Jajpore ...	0.20	Nil	4.73	ditto.	
		Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	3.10	ditto.	
		Jugatsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	ditto.	
		False Point ...	1.10	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
		...	0.20	0.50	2.38	ditto.	
		Pooree ...	Nil	0.05	1.71	ditto.	
		Khurdah ...	1.73	0.25	4.01	ditto.	
		Balasore ...	0.36	Nil	4.59	ditto.	
	BALASORE.	Bhuddruck ...	0.16	Nil	6.99	ditto.	
		Jellasore ...	0.15	Nil	6.21	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	0.80	Nil	2.94	ditto.	
		Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	1.00	ditto.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehal.	Sambalpure ...	0.45	Not rec.	2.13	21st Mar.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	HAZAREEBAGH.	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	0.10	Nil	4.40	28th Mar.	
		Pachumba ... { Dispensary ...	0.12	Nil	4.57	ditto.	
	LOHARDUGGAH.	...	Nil	Nil	3.81	ditto.	
		Ranchee ...	0.05	Nil	6.85	ditto.	
	SINGHBHOOM.	Palamow ...	0.05	Nil	3.97	ditto.	
		Chybassa ...	0.97	Nil	6.87	ditto.	
	MANBHOOH.	Purulia ...	0.14	Nil	5.39	ditto.	
		Govindpore ...	0.35	Nil	5.78	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	GOALPARAH.	Goalparah ...	Nil	0.54	3.79	ditto.	
		Dhoobree ...	Nil	Nil	0.73	ditto.	
	KAMROOP.	Gowhatly ...	0.77	1.61	6.61	ditto.	
		Burpettah ...	Nil	0.80	6.84	ditto.	
	DURRUNG.	Tezporo ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.09	7th Feb.	
		Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto	
	NOWGONG.	Nowgong ...	0.27	ditto	4.25	21st Mar. ...	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
		Sebsaugor ...	2.13	ditto	8.52	ditto.	
	SEBSAUGOR.	Golaghat ...	1.43	ditto	7.56	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	1.91	ditto	7.36	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	2.63	ditto	9.28	ditto.	
		Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	2.27	7th Feb.	
	LUCKIMPORE.	North Luckimpore ...	1.17	ditto	5.85	21st Mar.	
		Suddya ...	Not rec.	ditto	4.15	7th Feb.	
		...					
	NAGA HILLS.	Samoogoodting ...	0.64	ditto	5.73	21st Mar.	
		Shillong ...	Not rec.	ditto	2.48	7th Feb.	
		Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	0.68	31st Jan. ...	Not rec. 18th to 24th Jan.
	GARO HILLS.	Cherriapoonjee ...	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.	
		Tura ...	ditto	ditto	5.04	28th Feb.	
		Benares ...	ditto	ditto	0.27	14th Mar.	
		Akyab ...	1.30	Nil	1.30	28th Mar.	

CALCUTTA,
The 4th April 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Beng. l.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 29th March to 4th April 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	Mar. 29th	10	29.897	29.915	82.0	75.0	70	S S W	6.7	...	.....	b
		16	29.741	29.769	94.0	69.5	24	W	7.0	...	.....	b
	30th	10	29.861	29.879	85.7	73.0	52	S W	4.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.743	29.761	96.4	70.3	22	W S W	9.5	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29.845	29.863	86.4	81.0	74	S W	6.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.693	29.711	95.3	76.5	38	S S W	6.6	...	.....	b
	April 1st	10	29.784	29.802	86.0	80.0	75	S W	...	...	CK	
		16	29.664	29.682	94.0	82.5	59	S S W	10.8	...	CS	
	2nd	10	29.821	29.839	81.5	78.6	75	S S W	8.4	...	K	
		16	29.691	29.709	94.0	81.5	59	S S W	5.8	...	K	
	3rd	10	29.881	29.899	81.2	78.3	75	S S W	7.3	...	CK	scuds.
		16	29.704	29.782	84.0	79.3	65	S S W	16.5	...	K	scuds.
	4th	10	29.873	29.891	86.2	79.4	72	S S W	12.3	...	K	
		16	29.727	29.745	93.5	80.6	57	S	11.0	...	.....	b
SALVOE ISLAND.	Mar. 29th	10	29.915	29.921	84	78	75	W S W	16.3	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.777	29.783	90	79	59	S S W	11.9	...	.....	b, m
	30th	10	29.893	29.904	85	79	75	W S W	16.2	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.773	29.779	85	80	70	S	12.9	...	.....	b, m
	31st	10	29.866	29.872	84	74	60	S W	13.6	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.736	29.742	85	70	70	S S W	14.8	...	NN	b, m, scuds.
	April 1st	10	29.813	29.819	85	80	79	S S W	19.2	...	NN	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.713	29.710	85	81	83	S	15.1	...	NN	m, o, scuds.
	2nd	10	29.842	29.848	85	80	79	S W	16.2	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.739	29.745	86	81	70	S S W	14.6	...	.....	b, m
	3rd	10	29.920	29.926	83	77	75	S S W	18.3	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.800	29.806	85	79	75	S S W	18.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	4th	10	29.906	29.932	83	79	83	S W	19.2	0.10	NN	m, o, scuds.
		16	29.784	29.790	85	80	79	S	18.3	...	N	m, scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	Mar. 29th	10	29.850	29.912	85	72	50	N N W	4.7	...	C	b, v
		16	29.732	29.823	89	71	37	W S W	8.0	...	.....	b, m
	30th	10	29.831	29.924	87	76	58	S	4.8	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.747	29.839	85	78	71	W S W	9.4	...	.....	b, m
	31st	10	29.847	29.939	85	77	68	S	4.8	...	K	b, m
		16	29.723	29.815	83	78	78	S	13.1	...	K, KS	b, m
	April 1st	10	29.837	29.929	84	77	71	S	6.1	...	K, CK	b, m
		16	29.723	29.815	83	76	71	S W	16.0	...	K, CK	b, m
	2nd	10	29.834	29.926	85	77	68	S S E	9.9	0.70	.....	b, v
		16	29.762	29.854	83	77	75	S W	14.5	...	.....	b, v
	3rd	10	29.924	30.016	84	76	67	S S E	7.2	...	K, KS	m
		16	29.848	29.942	73	66	67	S	12.7	...	K, KS	b, v
	4th	10	29.907	29.999	83	76	71	S W	8.1	...	K	b, m
		16	29.792	29.884	83	77	75	S	14.7	...	K	b, m
MADRAS.	Mar. 28th	10	29.943	29.973	86	78	62	S E	9	...	.....	c
		16	29.800	29.830	86	77	64	S E by E	15	...	.....	b, c
	29th	10	29.945	29.975	89	75	49	S by W	8	...	.....	b, a
		16	29.815	29.845	87	78	65	S E	15	...	.....	b, a
	30th	10	29.944	29.974	89	77	56	S by E	10	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.821	29.851	86	79	72	S E	18	...	.....	b, c
	31st	10	29.917	29.977	90	78	56	S S W	11	...	.....	b
		16	29.790	29.820	88	79	65	S E	13	...	.....	b
	April 1st	10	29.893	29.923	89	75	49	S	18	...	.....	b
		16	29.724	29.754	86	78	64	S E	15	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	29.896	29.926	91	76	47	S	15	...	.....	b
		16	29.732	29.762	88	78	62	S E by S	18	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	29.931	29.961	92	77	48	S S E	14	...	.....	b
		16	29.822	29.852	86	77	64	S E	15	...	.....	b
CUTTACK.	Mar. 29th	10	29.827	29.909	86	74	54	N E	2.6	...	K, NC	b
		16	29.665	29.746	96	72	27	S	3.1	...	.....	m
	30th	10	29.805	29.887	87	74	51	W S W	2.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.665	29.746	100	74	25	N W	4.0	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29.775	29.857	88	77	58	W	2.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.625	29.706	96	78	42	S W	8.3	...	.....	b
	April 1st	10	29.710	29.791	90	78	56	S S W	6.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.570	29.651	100	79	36	S S W	2.7	...	CK	b
	2nd	10	29.765	29.847	87	78	65	S	6.6	...	CK	b
		16	29.628	29.709	93	79	61	S S W	6.1	...	K, N	b
	3rd	10	29.799	29.880	90	78	56	S S W	8.9	...	CK	b
		16	29.685	29.767	89	77	56	S S W	1.4	...	N	b
	4th	10	29.819	29.900	90	75	47	S W	8.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.675	29.756	95	78	44	S W	5.2	...	.....	b
AKYAB.	Mar. 29th	10	29.872	29.893	84	71	50	N E	4.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.750	29.771	89	72	40	N W	6.8	...	.....	b
	30th	10	29.906	29.927	85	72	50	E S E	8.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.826	29.847	86	76	61	W S W	6.6	...	.....	b
	31st	10	29.904	29.926	81	75	74	S	3.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.791	29.812	85	77	68	W	5.1	...	.....	b
	April 1st	10	29.916	29.937	85	77	68	S	1.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.794	29.815	83	76	71	S W	6.8	...	.....	b
	2nd	10	29.916	29.937	84	76	67	S S E	2.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.821	29.842	83	76	67	S W	5.6	...	.....	b
	3rd	10	29.989	30.010	83	77	75	E	2.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.868	29.889	85	77	68	W S W	4.8	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29.963	29.984	86	78	68	W	2.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.858	29.879	85	78	71	W	5.1	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 4th April 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st March 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°		°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
Mar. ...	22nd	29.850	88.0	71.4	145.0	79.0	72.2	67.4	0.09	S E & S W	...	57.2	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	23rd	714	88.0	72.4	142.2	79.0	75.0	71.8	.78	S & S S W	1.7	186.3	...	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Brisk wind nearly the whole day.
	24th	.654	91.3	76.5	140.0	81.5	76.8	73.5	.78	S by W & S S W	7.5	316.4	0.16	...	Clear, cirrostrati and cumuli. Strong wind from 9 A.M., to 5½ P.M. Thunder, lightning and hail-stones between 3 & 4 P.M. Rain at 9½ A.M. & 3¼ P.M.
	25th	.708	93.5	75.2	148.3	82.7	74.9	69.4	.65	S S W & S by W	0.2	268.3	...	...	Clear.
	26th	.801	91.2	75.0	140.2	81.8	73.6	67.9	.61	S W & N by W	...	138.7	...	...	Clear and strati.
	27th	.808	92.6	75.0	145.0	81.8	71.2	63.8	.50	W S W & N W	...	90.1	...	...	Clear and strati.
	28th	.847	93.0	68.8	141.5	80.5	70.4	63.3	.57	S W & S S W	...	113.3	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 6 & 7 A.M.
	29th	.811	94.0	74.0	144.0	81.9	72.1	65.2	.58	S S W, S W & W	...	152.3	...	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 4 & 5 A.M.
	30th	.703	96.4	73.0	146.0	83.6	71.7	63.4	.52	S W & W	0.3	120.5	...	...	Clear.
	31st	.772	95.8	75.0	145.5	84.0	77.7	73.3	.71	S by W & S	...	141.0	...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 5 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	27.6
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	96.4
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	99.0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0.65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	... { by lower rain gauge	0.16
	by anemometer gauge	0.12
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.40
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st March	...	6.65
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	2.73

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 2nd April 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1874; on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,036	22,500 13 6	2,062 11 7	174,618 11	66,761 3 7	6,119 15 7	8,182 7 2
Or per mile of railway	190	142 3 0	13 0 8	1,103 0	421 13 11	38 13 5	51 14 1
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	338,809	2,68,938 4 8	23,735 18 11	1,211,281 8	5,21,512 7 11	49,394 9 0	73,139 7 11
Total for 12 weeks	368,845	2,81,439 1 9	25,798 10 6	1,415,899 19	5,88,303 11 6	55,514 4 7	81,312 15 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	41,218	25,032 4 2	2,291 12 5	133,341 36	26,139 8 9	2,429 2 6	4,723 14 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	253	159 15 2	14 13 3	979 0	169 5 3	15 10 5	30 3 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	409,202	3,09,837 13 6	28,401 16 2	1,851,951 32	3,29,917 2 8	31,161 16 6	53,563 12 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,011	1,168 0 0	116 16 0	28,840 0	934 0 0	93 8 0	210 4 0
Or per mile of railway	286	42 0 0	4 1 0	1,030 0	33 0 0	3 6 0	7 10 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	106,494	11,675 0 0	1,467 10 0	223,580 0	7,159 0 0	715 18 0	2,213 8 0
Total for 13 weeks	114,505	12,843 0 0	1,584 6 0	252,420 0	8,093 0 0	809 6 0	2,423 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,479	1,127 6 0	112 11 9	27,661 0	873 12 0	87 7 6	209 2 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of prev. year	231	40 1 3	4 0 6	988 0	31 3 3	3 2 5	7 2 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	108,089	16,291 8 0	1,629 3 0	266,778 0	11,724 0 0	1,172 8 0	2,801 11 0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 11th April 1874.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 THE HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 THE HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER,
 THE HON'BLE A. R. THOMPSON,
 THE HON'BLE S. S. HOGG,
 THE HON'BLE C. E. BERNARD,
 THE HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDUL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 THE HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE,
 THE HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
 and
 THE HON'BLE F. G. ELDRIDGE.

NEW MEMBERS.

THE HON'BLE MR. RIVERS THOMPSON, the HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANAND MOOKERJEE, and the HON'BLE MR. ELDRIDGE took their seats in Council.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL MARKETS BILL.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he wished to explain to the Council that, owing to the unavoidable absence of their hon'ble colleague Mr. Schaleh, it was

necessary that another hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stuart Hogg, should take charge of this Bill, namely, the Bill to amend Act VIII of 1871, the Calcutta Markets Act. He had therefore to ask that Mr. Hogg would be good enough to take charge of the Bill on this occasion, and to proceed with the business.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act VIII of 1871 of the Bengal Council, "The Calcutta Markets Act, 1871," be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved that the clauses of the Bill be taken into consideration in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved that in Section 1, in the first clause, after the word "mean" the words "the Corporation of" be inserted. He said this was merely a verbal amendment, as he thought it would be wise, in defining the word "Justices," that we should adhere to the definition of the term as given in Act VI of 1863, which was the Act under which the Corporation of the town of Calcutta was constituted.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he had to propose a slight alteration in the second clause of Section 1. As the Bill now stood, "'Market' means a market carried on under the control of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta." In the amendment he had given notice of, he had suggested that the words "carried on under the control" should be altered to "the rent of which is paid by, or which is the property." But he would now ask permission to alter that slightly as follows:—"vested in or the property of the Justices." The clause would then run—" 'market' means a market vested in or the property of the Justices, &c." The reason for this slight alteration was that in Sections 5 and 6 it was proposed to give the Justices power to sell the markets within the meaning of the word "market" as defined in this Act. We could hardly give the Justices power to sell a market which was rented by the Justices, and not their property. Therefore we proposed to confine the meaning of the word "market" to markets vested in or the property of the Justices.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said Section 2 of the Bill before the Council dealt with the proposal to repeal some sections of the previous Act, Act VIII of 1871. In accordance with the request of the Justices of the Peace, as submitted to the Council in their report, which was lately circulated among the members, he would suggest that the last three clauses of Section 2 be omitted, as the Justices were of opinion that it was not wise to repeal Sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Act VIII of 1871. The sections were really obsolete. However, as the Justices wished it, he did not think there could be any harm in conceding the point; he therefore proposed that the last three clauses of Section 2 of the Bill be omitted. He would also propose that after the words "are hereby repealed" be inserted the words "In the preamble the words 'for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables.'"

The reason for this amendment was that the Select Committee had deemed it advisable not to define the word "market" at all, but merely to say it was a market vested in or the property of the Justices. The Bill was to be read as part of Act VIII of 1871. In the preamble of that Act it was stated that the object was to enable the Justices of the Peace to establish Municipal Markets for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables, thereby assuming that a market was to be restricted to places for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables. It was true that the preamble was no part of an Act. However, if the point should arise, there might possibly be slight complications, owing to the preamble of Act VIII of 1871 being somewhat in opposition to the Bill now before the Council. He would, therefore, suggest that the words—"In the preamble the words 'for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables' " be inserted after the words "are hereby repealed."

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL asked whether the hon'ble mover intended to give the Justices of the Peace power to erect, construct, and establish markets for the sale of other things besides meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables? The amendment was apparently a departure from the subject-matter of the remarks made on a former occasion. It seemed not only an unnecessary amendment of Act VIII of 1871, but would be giving very extensive powers without sufficient preliminary consideration.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said the Bill before the Council restricted the word "market" to property vested in, or the property of, the Justices. Act VIII of 1871 enabled the Justices to establish Municipal Markets for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables. That was merely stated in the preamble. In the Act itself the powers of the Justices in regard to the establishment of markets were not restricted, except so far that they were not allowed to expend more than seven lakhs of rupees. The preamble being somewhat opposed to the body of the Act itself, it was proposed that those words be omitted. He need hardly say that, in this country especially, when markets were established for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables, it was almost impossible to restrict them to the sale of that class of provisions only, as there would also be sold in them miscellaneous articles of all sorts, such as charcoal, wood, salt, fowls, game, &c., in fact, articles of every description would gradually be exposed for sale. Therefore, although the Justices had no desire to extend their powers, they would not wish their powers so curtailed as to prevent persons from taking leases of shops for the purpose of exposing such other wares as they might deem necessary. Mr. Hogg trusted, therefore, that the learned Advocate-General would not press his objection.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed, that the explanation was perfectly satisfactory.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved that in Section 3, at the end, the following words be added:—"Provided that before any application for such license shall be considered by the Justices at a meeting, the Chairman of the Justices shall cause the place, in respect of which application has been made, to be inspected by not less than three Justices, whose report shall be laid before the Justices at a meeting." He said this amendment was based entirely upon the suggestion sent up by the Justices, who appeared to be desirous that the executive authority, the Chairman of the Justices, should not pass orders in matters connected with the granting of licenses without the application for licenses being duly considered by the Justices in meeting. They were also desirous that three Justices, with the Chairman, should inspect the place, and submit a report in writing to the Justices in meeting; he therefore, in accordance with the recommendation of the Justices, proposed the amendment which he had read out in Section 3.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved to omit clause (d) of Section 4, and to substitute for it the following:—"For the establishment and publication of a price-current, and for prescribing the mode of sale of articles, whether by measure, weight, tale, or piece." There seemed to be a want of lucidity in the wording of the clause as it now stood.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, at the suggestion of the Justices of the Peace, it was proposed that in Section 9 the words "Special General" be inserted after the words "for the Justices at a." The object of the amendment was that the Justices desired that all matters connected with the establishment of markets should be considered by the Justices at a full meeting. A Special General Meeting implied that not less than twenty-five Justices would be present, whereas, at an ordinary meeting only three Justices might be present. He therefore proposed the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, Section 11 of the amended Bill seemed rather ambiguous, in not defining distinctly the way prosecutions under this

Act should be conducted. He, therefore, suggested in Section 11 to omit from the beginning to the word "thereof" in the fourth line, and to substitute the following words:—"Every prosecution in pursuance of this Act, or of any Act incorporated therewith, shall be instituted before a Justice of the Peace, and every fine or penalty imposed by any bye-laws made in pursuance of this Act, or of any Act incorporated therewith—"

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said Section 12 of the amended Bill enacted that this Act should be read with, and taken as part of, Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VIII of 1871, and all the powers, privileges, and rights conferred on the Justices by virtue of, and for the purposes of, such last-mentioned Acts, should be deemed to be conferred on the Justices for the purposes of this Act, in so far as the same were applicable or necessary. In addition to these Acts there were a number of other Acts which dove-tailed one into the other. He, therefore, suggested the following amendment:—In Section 12, in the second line, for "Acts" substitute "Act." In the third line, omit the word and figures "VIII of 1871" and substitute the words "all Bengal Acts incorporated therewith." In the sixth line, omit the words "last mentioned." By this amendment the Bill would be read as part and parcel of all the Municipal Acts that governed the municipality of the town of Calcutta.

The motion was agreed to.

The last amendment, moved by the HON'BLE MR. HOGG, was to omit the word "municipal" in the second line of Section 13. He thought this was necessary as they had not referred to the market as a municipal market either in this Bill or in the previous Act.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE BAROO DOORGA CHURN LAW said he had the honor to move the following amendment: In Section 9, lines 11, 12, 13, and 14, omit the words "and for any other purpose or purposes which the Justices may deem necessary for establishing or carrying on the same or conducive thereto." The reason of his objection to this part of the section was fully explained in his note of dissent annexed to the report of the Select Committee, and all that he had to say was, that if this section were adopted by the Justices, and they shaped their course accordingly, the result would be most mischievous so far as the rate-payers were concerned; and, besides, in this section there was no limit to expenditure, so that if the Justices engaged in active competition, there might be no end of expense incurred. He did not mean to say that the Justices would spend money like water, but there was nothing in the Act to prevent them from doing so. For these reasons he objected to these words.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he rose to oppose the proposal to omit the words "and for any other purpose or purposes which the Justices may deem necessary for establishing or carrying on the same or conducive thereto." He need hardly say that the Justices had in contemplation the purchase of the Dhurumtollah Market. If that proposal was carried into effect, there would be no necessity whatsoever for the Justices to enter into active competition or to spend monies in the way indicated by his hon'ble friend. However, the purchase of the market had not yet been completed, and he would submit that it was no part of the business of the Council to dictate to the Justices the way in which they should establish a municipal market, which they had erected with permission and under the authority of a legislative enactment. The Council was informed by the mover of this Bill, the HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH, that the idea was that this Bill should enable the Justices either to purchase the Dhurumtollah Market, or to close the Municipal Market, or to carry on the market in any way they should think proper; and it was suggested that power should be given to enable the Justices to act as they, in their wisdom, might think best. He was therefore strongly opposed to the powers that were intended to be conferred on the Justices being restricted. At the same time, he would state that there was no intention on the part of the Justices to spend money unnecessarily, or to waste the rate-payers' money in the manner in which his hon'ble friend seemed to fear. If the words were omitted, and if the

Dhurumtollah Market should not be purchased, the Justices would find themselves in a most embarrassing position, as they would be unable to sanction expenditure other than for the mere maintenance and repairs of the market, and keeping up a necessary establishment. He need hardly say that to establish a market upon a firm footing with such a restriction would be absolutely impossible. On these grounds he opposed the amendment.

The motion was negatived.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said—"Although this Bill has not reached its final stage, I yet deem it my duty to take this opportunity of declaring my general concurrence in the main principles of a Bill which appears to have attracted some interest in the city of Calcutta. In order to satisfy myself as to the merits of the case, I have carefully inspected, in company with our hon'ble colleague, Mr. Hogg, and other municipal officers, both the new market and the old, or Dhurumtolla market. I have also read all, or nearly all, the objections which have been urged against the measure, including the papers which have just been printed, and one of which bears so recent a date as the 8th April.

"I will not trouble the Council by attempting to enter into the details of the discussion; but will merely suggest, for the consideration of the Council, the principal questions which present themselves to my mind, as affecting the root and substance of the measure which you are asked to sanction.

"The first question, then, in my opinion, is—

"Was the new market built by competent authority, and is it a good and suitable structure?

"I understand that it was constructed under the directions of those who, at the time, had competent authority, and I should be *prima facie* disposed to sustain their action, unless there were strong reasons to the contrary. Then, I am quite sure that the structure is an excellent one, worthy of this great city and its municipality, worthy also of any support or sanction which may be required from this legislature. If it fulfils its present promise, it will prove quite worth the outlay which has been expended upon it.

"The next question, to my mind, is—

"Does this market fulfil a real need?

"In reference to this, I have, among the papers relating to the Bill, read much about the usefulness of the private markets, and their sufficiency to meet all the requirements of the public. But, notwithstanding the fullest appreciation of all that private enterprise has accomplished, or may yet accomplish, in the matter, I fear that private enterprise will not do all that is needed. As an instance, take the Dhurumtolla market. That is a market belonging to a public-spirited and wealthy native gentleman. It has long existed. It has lately been improved in a very commendable manner. We may assume that on the whole it is as good a market-place as we are likely to obtain by private enterprise. And yet take it as it stands to-day. Can we examine it and say that it is all that a market-place ought to be at such a place as Calcutta? or that it at all approaches in excellence the market by which it is to be replaced if the Council pass this Bill? Surely it is much too small, too low, too close, too confined, for the large purposes which it has to serve. And yet those purposes will probably become larger and larger as the business of the city grows and expands, and as the facilities of railway communication bring more and more the produce of distant places to our markets of Calcutta. I say, therefore, that a new and a better market-place was, and is, among the urgent needs of this city.

"The third question would be—

"If the new market-place has been well made, and is really wanted, ought it to be maintained by the municipality?

"In most parts of India, I believe, in nearly all the large cities of India, the maintenance of the central market-places is undertaken by some corporation or institution which represents the whole community. There, the task is found to be beyond the power of any individual or number of individuals. It is at least as difficult in Calcutta as anywhere. The new market concerns an important section of the public. And whether the municipality be

technically a representative institution or not, it certainly does act on behalf of the public interest. Although the municipality may have power in respect to the regulating of private markets, still the administration is one which demands the entire force of the municipality as proprietor, as well as supervisor or inspector. And if the municipality be able to do the work better than it can be done otherwise, then surely this Council may be asked to concede such authority by law, as may be required for this arrangement.

“But then, if the new market be thus established by the municipality, there arises this question,—do justice and equity demand that compensation should be given to those pre-existing private rights, which would be injured or destroyed, by the unavoidable action of the municipality in the general interest?”

“Surely to this there can be but one answer, namely, that, in some way or other, such compensation ought to be arranged. And this compensation is virtually afforded by those sections of the Bill which relate to the purchasing by the municipality of the old market-place, for a price within the limit of an amount which constitutes a fair, even a liberal, price, and which, as I understand, the proprietors are willing to accept.

“There still, however, remains the question whether the terms of this arrangement are entirely fair to the rate-payers; and whether it is right to add any amount, however small comparatively, to the municipal debt, on this account?”

“The answer to these questions must mainly depend on the opinion we form as to the nature and value of the property which the municipality would thus acquire. I should think that all who examine the situation of the old market-place, so convenient, so central, so accessible, will be convinced that such a property, by whomsoever held, whether by individuals or by a public body, cannot fail to be valuable, and worth such price as the municipality may settle under the terms of the Bill if passed by this Council. In other words, I think the Council may be sure that the property proposed to be purchased is a good and sound one. I acknowledge that it is most desirable to avoid adding anything more than can possibly be helped to the already large debt of the municipality. But I should hope that this particular property, if well managed (as it doubtless will be by the Justices and their Chairman), will yield income as a set-off against the interest on the purchase-money, and thus prevent any burden for interest being thrown on the general rate-payers. I will not exactly anticipate the uses to which the Justices may see fit to apply the old market-place, if it shall be purchased. One suggestion I will, however, venture to throw out for consideration, namely this, that if the new market-place be used for raw produce, the old market-place may be devoted to products of manufacture; to those varied and beautiful wares which are sent to Calcutta from so many parts of the East, which are so much admired by travellers and visitors from all nations, but which are, as yet, exposed for sale, not in open places of resort, but in narrow streets and inconvenient situations.

“For all these reasons I am prepared to support the Bill, and to recommend it for the approval of the legislature of Bengal. But, as I may be called away by duty to the northern parts of these provinces, I may be unable to be present at the passing of the Bill. If I should not be present, however, our hon’ble colleague, Mr. Schalch, will preside.”

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 18th April.

**PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 11TH APRIL 1874.**

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																			
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.							
No.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.																					
1	Burdwan	14 8	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	14 0	14 0	22 8	14 4	14 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	14 8	15 0	17 8	22 0	24 8	23 8	12 0	12 0	17 12	13 8	13 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 to 18	14 to 20	21 to 24	10 8	10 8	22 8	12 13	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	35 0
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 8	12 0	16 0	17 12 to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 32 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 0 and 13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 8	14 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																					
	Calcutta	12 0	12 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 12 to 13 5	11 8 to 13 5	13 4 to 16 0	17 8 to 18 12	17 8 to 26 10	23 12 to 26 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 14	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	14 9	13 14	16 13	21 5	21 5	32 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Jessore	12 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	16 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dinapore	12 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	22 8	9 10	11 0	24 0	10 4	10 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Maldah	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	10 8	24 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	12 12	13 8	16 8	30 0	30 0	45 0	9 12	10 0	15 0	11 4	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 13	12 15	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	9 0	15 9	7 14	11 4	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	18 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 12	10 8	10 8	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	16 8	17 4	22 8	22 8	21 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	9 1	8 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 5	12 3	18 0	14 5	17 0 and 18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																					
18	Dacca	14 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	12 8	12 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	20 0	13 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	23 0	14 8	14 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 4	12 4	23 0	15 12	15 12	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Nonkholly† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	12 5	12 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah† ... ..	...	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	11 4	26 2	15 2	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 4th April received after the publication of the last Gazette.

A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11-8 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

B Coarse rice is sold at 14-0 seers per rupee.

C In the interior only.

D In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 12-4 to 16 seers per rupee.

G In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11-7 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 24 seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 11th April 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	BENGAL.
Western Districts.																		
...	Burdwan.
...	Bankoora.
...	Beerbhoom.
...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore.
...	Hooghly.
...	Howrah.
...	Central Districts.
...	Calcutta.
...	24-Pergunnahs.
...	Nuddea.
...	Jessore.
...	Moorshedabad.
...	Dinapore.
...	Maldah.
...	Rajahmhye.
...	Rungpore.
...	Bograh.
...	Pubna.
...	Darjeeling.
...	Julpigoree.
...	Cooch Behar.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	Dacca.
...	Fureedpore.
...	Backergung.
...	Mymensing.
...	Sylhet.†
...	Chittagong.
...	Noakholly.
...	Tipperah.
...	Chittagong Tracts.†
...	Hill Tipp.

- H In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9-8 to 11-3 seers, and of common rice from 11-12 to 13-3 seers per rupee.
 I The rise is attributed to private trade having been paralysed by the employment of the local carriage for the transport of Govern
 J Highest price 9 seers and low at 12-12 seers in the interior.
 K In the interior price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 14-8 to 17 seers per rupee.
 L In the interior price of best rice ranges from 13-8 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 17 seers per rupee.
 M In the interior price of best rice ranges from 12 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 17 seers per rupee.
 N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-11 to 13-4 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
 O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
 P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 21-4 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DISTRICTS.				QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																														
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			PULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.																		
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																
BEHAR.				S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.													
na	...	...	...	15	8	16	0	24	0	20	0	21	0	31	4	12	0	11	0	...	13	8	13	0	21	0	...	...	...		
a	...	...	...	12	0	11	8	17	0	17	8	17	8	32	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	...	...	...	
habad	14	12	14	8	18	0	19	0	19	0	32	0	11	0	11	4	14	0	12	0	12	0	18	8	18	4	18	0	...		
hoot	R 10	0	10	0	14	0	C 9 0 to 19 0	14	0	14	0	14	0	6	0	7	8	20	0	8	8	9	8	21	0			
un	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	27	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	12	0	12	0	20	0	...	...	...	
amparan	...	...	...	S 11	0	11	0	14	0	15	0	15	0	28	0	8	4	8	4	13	0	9	0	9	0	27	0	...	...	...	
nglyr	...	...	...	13	6	13	6	21	0	21	0	21	0	35	7	8	4	8	4	13	6	12	6	12	6	18	9	...	...	...	
agulpore	a	...	...	T 14	8	14	8	18	11	20	3	19	0	31	9	10	11	10	3	15	3	11	6	11	6	16	6	...	...	...	
rueah	...	...	...	13	0	12	0	12	0	...	...	30	0	9	8	10	0	23	0	10	8	11	0	27	0	...	...	...			
nthal Pergunnahs	U 12	0	12	0	15	0	C 20 0 to 25 0	23	0	27	0	27	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	11	0	11	0	23	0	16	0	16	0	30	0
ORISSA.				V																														
stack	...	...	...	15	12	15	12	18	6	...	...	...	...	19	11	19	11	26	4	28	14	28	14	32	13	...	...	...			
ree*	...	...	...	13	2	11	13	15	12	...	...	...	...	18	6	18	6	21	0	27	9	27	9	42	0	...	...	...			
asore	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	24	0	38	0	...	...	...			
CHOTA NAGPORE.				W																														
South-West Frontier Agency.				X																														
zareebagh...	...	...	...	11	8	11	0	17	8	14	0	14	0	...	8	0	8	8	12	0	16	0	12	8	17	8	...	...	...		
ardugga	...	...	...	10	8	9	8	16	0	18	0	16	0	24	0	12	0	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	17	0	...	...	...	
gbhoom*	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	24	0	12	0	13	0	24	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	...	...	...	
abhoom	...	...	...	12	0	13	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	28	0	14	0	14	0	22	0	14	8	14	8	24	0	...	...	...	

* Return for week ending 4th April received after the publication of the last Gazette.
Q Price of best rice ranges from 9 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 10-12 seers, maize from 13-12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.
R Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 15 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, and common rice from 9 to 14 seers; maize from 11-4 to 16-12 seers, and gram from 12 to 16-12 seers per rupee.
S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, barley from 15 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 7 to 9 seers, common rice from 7-8 to 11 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 16-4 seers, maize from 12 to 15 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
the 14th April 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 11th April 1874.—(Continued.)

HE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
0 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	34 8	19 0	20 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	16 0	...	10 0	10 4	...	13 12	14 0	...	14 0	14 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya.
9 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	18 8	19 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 8	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.
8 0	18 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 4	16 4	...	17 8	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	27 3	16 8	16 8	34 6	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	33 6	15 12	15 2	31 9	19 11	17 0	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 20	7 9	7 9	8 8	Blagulpore.
3 0	13 0	...	14 0	...	60 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 8	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.
...	...	40 0	17 0	20 0	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
ORISSA.																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 14	28 14	28 15	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-West Frontier Agency.																		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	...	25 2	12 8	13 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 4	6 2	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	170 0	...	5 12	5 12	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singbhoom.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Manbhoom.

- T Prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 12-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
 U Prices in the interior range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 12 to 14 seers bulrush millet from 15 to 29-8 seers, maize from 14 to 18 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers per rupee.
 V Prices in the interior, one-fifth lower.
 W Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 28 to 40 seers per rupee in different places.
 X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 19 seers, barley from 20 to 32 seers, best rice from 12 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 18 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th April 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 14th* April 1874.	Nil	Weather hot. Applications for relief coming in from nearly all parts of the district.
	2 Bancoorah, 11th " "	Nil	Very hot and dry weather. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
	3 Beerbhoom, 11th " "	Nil	Hot, with west winds. Wheat being reaped; rain wanted for tillage. Silk manufacture commenced. Export by rail for week ending 4th April, 4,546 mounds to Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions. Prices almost stationary, with rising tendency.
	4 Midnapore, 11th " "	.....	Weather very hot at Tumook and Sudder, warm at Garbetta, but cool at Contai. The south wind is very constant in Sudder. Boro paddy crops doing well, and the other crops generally promising well. Prices steady.
	5 Hooghly, 11th " "	Nil	Clear and getting hot. Wind chiefly from south and south-east. Boro and jolla paddy, onion and teel (oil-seed), on the ground. Grounds prepared for the aus or early rice cultivation.
	Howrah, 11th " "	.....	Hot by day, but the nights are still cool and breezy. The boro paddy and sugarcane looking very well. The land is being prepared for the aus or early and aman or late rice. A little rain would be very useful.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 14th† April 1874.	Nil	Clear and very hot. No crops on the ground except a few vegetables. Rain wanted for the early rice sowings. Cholera continues in thannahs Bankipore, Mathoorapore, Satkhira, Kaligunge, Kalaroa, Baduria, and Busseerhat. It has broken out in Barrackpore, Degunge, Joynuggur, Protabuggur, Hasnabad, and Harowa, and abated in Barripore. Small-pox reported from Satkhira, Kaligunge, and Kalaroa, and from near Baliaghata.
	7 Nuddea, 11th April 1874	.....	At the end of last week rain fell partly generally in a third part of the district, viz. the Koosteah sub-division and parts of the Sudder, Meherpore, and Chooadangah sub-divisions. In some places there was a storm. At Sudder Station, hot and dry. So far the weather has been favorable for the preparation for next season's crops. The rain in the north has enabled the ryots to sow a good deal of early rice. Cholera still continues bad. In the distressed tract labourers are finding plenty of work in the tanks which have been undertaken from Government funds or from tuccavee loans.
	8 Jessore, 11th " "	39	Generally clear. In the afternoon of the 6th April there was a storm from the north-west. On other occasions there have been falls of rain visible in the distance. The reaping of the boro rice has begun, and the promise is good. The ground has been mostly cultivated for the early rice, and sowing has begun here and there, but generally it waits for a heavy fall of rain. In Magoorah it is specially said that fallow land is being extensively taken up for the cultivation.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorsshedabad, 11th " "	Nil	There was a severe storm, accompanied with rain, in thannahs Jellinghee, Goas, and Nowada, and in parts of the Lalbaugh and Jungypore sub-division. The heat is much greater than last week. The harvest of the cold weather crops is concluded. The outturn has been very fair, but in a smaller extent of country than in ordinary years. Indigo and mulberry are in good condition; but the demand for the latter has not been as active as was anticipated, owing to some disease having attacked the silkworms reared from the March <i>bund</i> . Many villages have recently suffered heavy losses by fire. Conflagrations are getting frequent. Relief has been afforded to many sufferers. Prices are in most markets stationary. Common rice is half a seer cheaper in the sudder bazar, but wheat has risen two seers in Gorabazar and Nowada. Small-pox and cholera are still prevalent; the latter disease is spreading fast.
	10 Dinagapore, 11th " "	1.93	Cloudy, with showers throughout the district. The rain has done much good to the bhadoi or early rice already sown, which is now in some places coming up; it has also enabled ploughing operations to be resumed and pushed on. Boro rice is everywhere reported as looking well. The mango crop will not be as large as it at first promised to be.
	11 Maldab, 11th " "	0.69	Weather hot. Storm, thunder, hails, and rain on night of Tuesday, the 7th April. The rain of Tuesday, which appears to have been general, has done much good to the boro paddy, which is now in a promising condition; the hail did a little damage to the mango crop in places. The sowing of the bhadoi or early rice has commenced in places, and the weather is favorable for it. Prices remain almost stationary.

* Telegram of the 14th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 14th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye, 11th April 1874.	0.16	There was rain, accompanied with hail, over the greater portion of the district on the 6th and 7th April. The hail of the 6th and 7th did some injury to the standing crops, such as cheena (millet), wheat, and barley in Pooteah and Nattore. In Mandah the boro paddy has been somewhat injured by the want of sufficient moisture and the excessive heat. Insects also have done some damage to the young plants. Rain is wanted for the teel (oil-seed) and jute crops. Prices have risen in some parts of Bagmaree, Mandah, Godagaree, and Bhundaikhara to the extent of 1½ to 3 seers less for the rupee than last week. Cholera cases are numerous in Mandah and Tanore.
	13 Rungpore, 11th " "	0.67	Rain has been general throughout the district during the early part of the week. It has since become very hot. The rain has done much good to the cheena (millet). The weather is favorable for the cultivation of early rice, which is going on extensively. The price of rice has suddenly gone up from Rs. 4 to 6.8 a maund of 90 tolas weight in the bazars in the immediate neighbourhood of Rungpore, and numerous complaints are made that it is owing to private trade having been paralysed by the employment of the local carriage for transport of Government rice.
	14 Bograh, 11th " "	3.14	Fine weather. Rain has fallen on the night of the 7th April. Khesaree (pulse) and other cold weather crops are reported as having been reaped in parts of the district with a fair average yield. Aus or early rice is being sown in various parts. The late rain has done much good.
	15 Pubna, 11th " "	1.33	Weather hot. On the 6th April there was a slight shower of rain, and on the 7th a heavy gale of wind passed over the sub-district from the north-east. The harvesting of the cold weather crops has been completed. The outturn of cheena (millet), wheat, and gram has been satisfactory. Indigo looks promising. Some injury has been done to the mango fruit by the gale. The jally and boro paddy are progressing well. Sowing of the early and late rice crops in low lands is being continued. General health good. Very few cases of cholera reported from Pubna and Mathoora.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling, 11th " "	2.84	A good deal of rain for this time of the year and very misty weather. Wheat, buck-wheat, and barley in the hills will shortly be gathered in; the loss in the yield is not serious. In the plains land is still being prepared for sowing. Common rice was a little cheaper during the week in the Darjeeling Terai.
	17 Julpigoree, 11th " "	.02	Weather has been cloudy during the week. Westerly wind and cool. In north of the district some rain fell, but towards south little more than a shower. Tobacco is almost all cut now and a good crop. Kownee (millet) looking well, but needs rain. The crops now being sown are jute and early rice. In Boda the early rice sowing is delayed for want of rain; the land is so baked and parched with long drought that more rain than usual is needed now for the successful cultivation. Here and there a little paddy seed is sown, and in some low lands has germinated. The state of the people in South Boda is dependant on this crop turning out well, and it is to be hoped rain will soon fall. Rice has fallen in price generally all over the district, and if rain falls will become still cheaper.
	Cooch Behar, 11th " "	0.40	Cool for this time of the year; one or two slight showers. Prospects of millet and early rice continue good. Cheena (millet) is ripe in some places.
DACCA DIVISION.	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	18 Dacca, 14th* April 1874	0.18	Weather very hot. Prospect of crops good; boro paddy yielding well; still some cholera, chiefly in Moonsheegunge.
	19 Furreedpore, 11th " "	Nil	Alternately sunny and cloudy during the week and strong winds mostly from the south. At night of Tuesday, the 7th April, a very severe north-wester passed over Furreedpore, lasting about two hours, accompanied by no rain. No spring crops now remain on the ground; the cereals and pulses having been all reaped. Agriculturists busy everywhere sowing early rice and jute on the high lands, and both early and late rice on low lands, which are at present sufficiently moist, and more rain at present would damage the seed in the ground. Prospects of all kinds of crops in every way favorable. 13 inches of rain fell on the evening of the 4th April. Cholera and small-pox have appeared in some of the villages to the south of the station, and inoculation is being had recourse to by the villages; but in some of the uninfected villages measures are being taken to introduce vaccination, wherever the people are willing to accept it.
	20 Backergunge, 4th " "	Nil	Weather hot. Crop prospects good.
	21 Mymensing, 11th April 1874.	3.36	Rain on two days of the week at the Sudder Station. There was heavy rain on the 8th April throughout the district. The weather since has been cloudy and close with a high temperature, and more rain may be expected. The state and prospects of the crops are very favorable. In the east of the district the boro rice will be ready for cutting in a few days and will be a good crop; in the central pergunnahs the crop will be later, and will not be cut till May, but it promises well; in the north-west of the district, the cheena (millet) crop is now being cut and the outturn is good; in the south-west and in the western pergunnahs the crop will be somewhat later. Unless the cheena (millet) and boro rice crops are injured by hail before being harvested, the yield of both cannot fail to be good. Aus or early rice sowings are completed on the eastern pergunnahs, and in some places the young plants are already above ground; in the west of the district sowings are being proceeded with.

* Telegram of the 14th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	22 Sylhet, 4th April 1874	4.15	Severe storms at night, close in the day and towards evening during the first half of the week. Cloudy and cool during the day since Thursday, the 2nd April. There was a slight fall of hail in the station, and severe hailstorm in parts of the district on Tuesday night, the 31st March. Weather still unsettled. Sowing of the (aus) early and (amun) late rice crops progressing more favorably than could have been expected. If the heavy rains of this week continue for another fortnight, the boro rice crop will be almost entirely destroyed, and the early and late rice cultivation thrown back. About 5,500 maunds of rice and 13,000 maunds of paddy exported. Present weather very favorable for tea. The river has fallen three feet. Health of the district good.
	23 Chittagong, 4th April 1874.	.57	Fine, with fresh south-west breeze. Some rain has fallen. Ploughing for the aus or early rice is going on. Some more rain would be beneficial.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	24 Noakhully, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Weather clear, strong south winds blowing every day. The moong (pulse), chilly and sesamum (oil-seed) crops are getting on well. Beginnings have been made for the cultivation of the early rice.
	25 Tipperah, 11th April 1874	1.08	Rain all over the district on 4th and 5th April. High winds from south. Weather cool. Prospects of boro rice crop still continue excellent. Cold weather crops have yielded a fair outturn. Small-pox and cholera still slightly prevalent.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 4th April 1874.	.17	Slight fall of rain on the 2nd April 1874. The weather is seasonable. The tobacco crop is still being gathered; joom-cutting is progressing. In other years the burning of jooms begins about the first week of April, but this year there will be some delay owing to the falls of rain during the last month.
	26a Hill Tipperah, 4th April 1874.	3.99	The first part of the week was hot and dry. There was rain on the night of the 1st and on the evenings of the 2nd and 3rd April. No change since last return. The rain has facilitated the preparation of the land for sowing.
	27 Patna, 13th* April 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable and very hot for the last two or three days. All the cold weather crops have been now cut, and there is little on the ground except patches of cheena, where water is procurable. The health of the district is generally good, but the number of small-pox cases in the city increasing, and some cases have been reported from Monair to the west of Dinapore.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Gya, 11th April 1874	Nil	Fine weather. The harvest of the cold weather crops has almost all been gathered in. The outturn is satisfactory. Small-pox has broken out in several villages. The health of the people otherwise good.
	29 Shahabad, 11th „ „	Nil	Clear and hot east wind prevailing. The cold weather crops have been harvested, and have yielded a fair outturn. Cheena (millet) is being cut. Small-pox still prevalent.
	30 Tirhoot, 11th „ „	Nil	Hot, with west wind. In the Mudhoobani sub-division the outturn of rahur (pulse) is reported about two annas. In the Durbhanga sub-division the prospect of the cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) crops are unsatisfactory. Rain is much wanted for both these crops and to permit of the ground being prepared for the paddy sowings. In the Sitamarhee sub-division the rahur (pulse) crop has been successful; about $\frac{1}{2}$ has been reaped; want of rain is injuring the cheena (millet), which has been dried in many places. Rain is much needed for paddy cultivation. Mango is hopeful. In the Hajepore sub-division the crops, especially at Mehnor, have given a good outturn. There is no material change in crops in the Sudder and Tajpore sub-divisions.
	31 Sarun, 11th „ „	Nil	Clear throughout and hot; wind variable both east and west. The cold weather crop is almost all harvested, threshed, and stocked. The produce has been fair so far as it goes. The spring crops, such as cheena (millet), moong (pulse), &c, are still doing well, but are much in want of rain, without which a good outturn cannot be expected. Indigo prospects bad; plants are sickly and withering away for want of moisture. Mango crop so far as remaining promises well. Prices steady.
	32 Champaran, 11th „ „	Nil	East and west winds. The cold weather crops are still being harvested. The cheena (millet) is being scorched up, and will be a failure without rain. Indigo prospects bad; the mango blossoms are said to be withering. Price of rice rising. Small-pox prevailing in places.
	33 Monghyr, 11th „ „	Nil	Set fair, west winds. The cold weather crops have nearly all been harvested and the return good. Mohwa crop good; mango crop will probably only be four annas crop.

* Telegram of the 13th April, received on the 14th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 13th.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	34 Bhagulpore, 14th* April 1874.	Nil	East winds. Rain fell on the 7th April in the east of Coosy and round Nathpore. Rain necessary before end of April. Mango crops reported failing in many places. General health very good.
	35 Purneah, 11th April 1874	Nil	The weather has up to the 11th April been dull and close with east wind; since then hot west wind. Rain has fallen in Arrareah, Kishengunge, and Bulrampore, but none in the Sudder, where it is much wanted for the rice which has been sown and to enable further sowing to go on. Prices rising.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnahs, 11th April 1874.	Nil.	A slight fall of rain and hail is reported from Julhari and Rajmehal; nothing of the kind anywhere else. Days and nights both hot. The important crop just now is mohwa; it has everywhere proved much better than was expected, and in places it is an unusually good crop. The east wind chiefly prevail during the night, and west winds in the day are just what is wanted for it. This addition to the food-supply of the district is a very sensible one.
	37 Cuttack ...	.....	Return not received.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION.	38 Pooree, 4th April 1874	Nil	Moderately hot, with southern wind and cool nights. Moong (pulse) is being gathered with a fair outturn. Dalua rice crop is being reaped with a good outturn. Cotton is doing well. Castor-seed is being gathered with a fair outturn. Mango crop, though not abundant, is doing well. Agricultural operations for the early and late crops are progressing well, and angarcane is being planted. Purchases of rice for export continue on a moderate scale, and prices are stationary. Public health generally good.
	39 Balasore, 11th April 1874	Nil	Dry and hot, with high wind. Ploughing in progress. The dalua rice is being cut. Cholera and small-pox have subsided.
	40 Hazareebagh, 11th ,, "	Nil	Hot wind blowing steadily. The cold weather crops have been harvested, and the dry weather has proved most beneficial to the mohwa. The mohwa crop will be a very fair crop now, and the mango is well reported from most parts, as also the jungle fruit. Pressure is reported from Gawan, but on the whole prospects have improved. Prices remain stationary at head-quarters; but on the Grand Trunk Road in consequence of the importation of Government rice, though none has been sold, prices have fallen. There is more confidence among the people. General health is good, but cases of small-pox are reported scattered throughout the district. No cattle disease reported this year as yet.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
	41 Lohardugga, 11th April 1874.	Nil	Dry and hot, with warm winds. The cold weather crops are now nearly all cut, and are being thrashed out. Outturn fair as far as is known at present. In Palamow there is a small area of cheena (millet) on the ground, and sugarcane planting is going on. The mohwa crop is a splendid one both in Palamow and Toree pergunnah, where it was most wanted. In the latter place it is now selling at 1½ mounds per rupee. Small-pox rather prevalent in parts, otherwise the general health is good. Prices much the same.
	42 Singbhoon, 4th April 1874.	Nil	Hot and dry weather. Nothing to add to last week's return. Cholera still reported from Dhalbhoon.
43	Maunbhoon, 11th April 1874.	Nil	Hot and seasonable. There are no crops on the ground except sugarcane, which is being planted, but the mohwa flowers are falling freely and being gathered up. The trees are plentiful in the north and south of the district, but scarce in the centre, especially in the Kughoonathpore Moonsiff's circle, where not much food will be obtained from them. In some places the people are living entirely on mohwa, which is causing some sickness. When mixed with rice it does not prove injurious, but eaten alone or in too great quantities or insufficiently cooked, it produces indigestion, bowel diseases, and dysentery. Ploughing has ceased and cannot be resumed unless rain falls. General health good.

* Telegram of the 14th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 14th April 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 25th March 1874.	Rain from 29th March to 4th April 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches	1874.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	7.72	4th Apl.		
		Cutwa ...	Nil	0.07	6.65	ditto.		
		Culua ...	Nil	Nil	6.18	ditto.		
		Bond-hood ...	Nil	Nil	5.64	ditto.		
		Raneegunge ...	Nil	Nil	4.78	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	7.00	ditto.		
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	5.03	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	5.66	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0.08	5.19	ditto.		
		Tumlook	0.15	Nil	8.85	ditto.		
		Gurbetta	Nil	0.05	7.63	ditto.		
	Contai	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office Exc. Engr.'s Office	Nil	0.10	8.12	ditto.		
			Not rec.	Not rec.	7.70	21st Mar.	Not rec. 15th Feb. to 14th Mar.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	5.50	4th Apl.		
		Seraupore	Nil	Nil	5.87	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah	0.26	Nil	4.90	ditto.		
PRESIDENTY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS							
	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	Nil	0.10	5.10	ditto.		
		Calcutta	0.16	Nil	6.65	ditto.		
		Alipore	Dispensary	0.16	Nil	7.06	ditto.	
			Jail	Nil	Nil	6.94	ditto.	
		Buaseerhat	0.23	Nil	2.81	ditto.		
		Baraset	0.23	Nil	5.70	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	4.16	ditto.		
		Barrinore	Nil	Nil	2.75	ditto.		
		Sathkirah	Nil	Nil	3.57	ditto.		
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	5.56	ditto.		
	Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	3.52	ditto.			
	Nuddon	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	7.03	ditto.		
		Bongong	0.16	Nil	5.64	ditto.		
		Mehernore	1.83	1.12	8.76	ditto.		
		Chooandangah	1.25	Not rec.	7.27	28th Mar.		
		Kooshtea	0.80	1.59	6.81	4th Apl.		
	Jessore	Ranaghat	Nil	Not rec.	6.73	28th Mar.		
		Jessore	0.30	Nil	6.18	4th Apl.		
		Narnil	0.19	0.45	5.80	ditto.		
		Khoolna	0.02	Nil	7.56	ditto.		
		Jhenidah	0.88	2.72	10.31	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Ragirhat	Nil	Nil	6.09	ditto.		
		Magoora	0.42	0.91	6.26	ditto.		
		Berhampore	Nil	Nil	3.25	ditto.		
		Rainpore Haut	Nil	Nil	3.83	ditto.		
		City Moorshedabad	0.03	0.01	3.08	ditto.		
	Dinagepore	Jungipore	Nil	0.88	4.35	ditto.		
		Azingunge	Nil	0.40	3.44	ditto.		
		Lalgolla	Nil	0.12	3.28	ditto.		
Dinagepore		Nil	0.12	2.98	ditto.			
Maldah		Nil	0.88	4.23	ditto.			
RAJSHAHYE.	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	0.75	3.98	ditto.		
		Nattore	Nil	0.35	5.12	ditto.		
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	0.12	6.87	ditto.		
		Rungpore	Nil	Nil	3.00	ditto.		
		Bhowanigunj	Nil	Not rec.	2.88	28th Mar.		
Bogra	Titalya	Nil	Not rec.	2.88	28th Mar.			
	Bogra	Nil	2.62	10.87	4th Apl.			
	Pubna	Pubna	0.28	2.73	6.83	ditto.		
		Serajgunj	0.03	3.19	5.91	ditto.		
	COCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.54	28th Feb.	
0.20				1.56	3.38	4th Apl.		
Julpigoree		Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	2.92	ditto.		
		Fullacotta	Nil	Nil	3.40	ditto.		
		Bodah	Nil	Nil	3.43	ditto.		
Cooch Behar Tributary State		Cooch Behar	Nil	1.42	4.38	ditto.		
Bhutan Doors		Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.31	7th Feb.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 28th March 1874.	Rain from 29th March to 4th April 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	2.15	0.99	7.25	4th April.	
		... { Hospital ...	2.78	0.97	7.80	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	1.05	1.22	6.78	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge ...	0.42	0.81	5.94	ditto.	
		Furreedpore ...	0.36	1.53	11.15	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Goalundo ...	0.27	0.36	7.21	ditto.	
		Burrisal ...	Nil	Not rec.	5.03	28th Mar.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	ditto	3.08	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	1.10	0.10	6.49	4th April.	
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	Not rec.	2.82	28th Mar.	
	Mymensingh	Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	ditto	4.90	ditto.	
		Mymensingh ...	0.61	2.63	10.38	4th April.	
		Jamulpore ...	Nil	0.30	5.34	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Atia ...	Nil	1.15	5.71	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge ...	1.97	1.35	14.39	ditto.	
		Sylhet ...	4.00	6.45	21.37	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	4.10	1.61	17.03	ditto.	
		Hylakandy ...	Not rec.	Not rec	4.63	7th Feb.	
		Koyah ...	7.60	4.43	29.61	4th April.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.10	0.70	4.20	ditto.	
		... { Jail ...	0.10	0.57	5.00	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	0.11	Nil	1.58	ditto.	
	Nonkholly	Nonkholly ...	1.07	Nil	5.96	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	0.15	1.66	8.04	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	0.72	2.53	10.66	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Ruugamatee Hill ...	Not rec.	Not rec	2.27	11th Mar.	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.14	3.99	10.39	4th April.		
BHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	1.41	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	2.65	ditto.	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	2.71	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	1.20	ditto.	
		... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1.22	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	2.60	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	2.93	ditto.	
		Arumabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.89	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.61	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	1.56	ditto.	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	1.76	ditto.	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	1.99	ditto.	
		Bhuboah ...	Nil	Nil	1.80	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.19	28th Mar.	
		Dubhunga ...	Nil	ditto	1.29	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	Nil	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
		Munthoobunnee ...	Nil	ditto	1.0	ditto.	
		Seetamulhee ...	Nil	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
		Ta Goro ...	Nil	Nil	1.24	4th April.	
	Sarun	Chuprah ...	Nil	Nil	1.48	ditto	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
		Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	1.22	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	Nil	Nil	1.31	ditto.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto	Not rec. 15th to 21st March.
	BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	1.99	ditto.
Bogoo Serai ...			Nil	Nil	1.91	ditto.	
Jamocce ...			Nil	Nil	4.14	ditto.	
Bhagulpore		Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
		Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto	Not rec. 22nd to 29th Feb.
		Muddehpoura ...	Nil	Nil	1.05	ditto.	
		Banka ...	Nil	Nil	2.54	ditto.	
		Sanborsa ...	Nil	Nil	1.49	ditto.	
Purneah		Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.	
		Kissengunge ...	Nil	Nil	2.91	ditto.	
		Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	3.88	ditto.	
Sonthal Pergunnahs...		Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	2.62	ditto.	
		Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	1.50	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	2.99	ditto.	
		Godda ...	Nil	Nil	3.25	ditto	Not rec. 8th to 14th Mar.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 22nd to 24th March 1874.	Rain from 29th April to 4th April 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.		
					Inches.	Up to date.			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	4.13	4th April.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.		
		.. { Hospital	Nil	Nil	4.73	ditto.			
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	3.10	ditto.			
		Kendraparah	Nil	0.20	1.80	ditto.			
		Jugalsingapore	Nil	Nil	1.85	ditto.			
	False Point	0.50	Nil	2.38	ditto.				
	Pooree	Pooree	0.05	Nil	1.71	ditto.			
		Khurduah	0.25	Not rec.	4.01	28th Mar.			
	Balasore	Balasore	Nil	0.01	4.60	4th April			
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	6.90	ditto.			
		Jellasore	Nil	0.12	6.32	ditto.			
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	2.94	ditto.			
	Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1.90	ditto.				
	Cuttack Tributary	Mehal-Sambalpoore	Nil	Not rec.	2.13	28th Mar.			
	CHOTA NAGPORE.								
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.								
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh .. { Jail	Nil	Nil	4.40	4th April.			
		.. { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	4.57	ditto.			
	Pachumba	Pachumba	Nil	Nil	3.81	ditto.			
		Ranchee	Nil	Nil	6.85	ditto.			
	Loharduggah	Palamow	Nil	Nil	3.97	ditto.			
	Singbhoom	Chybassa	Nil	Nil	6.87	ditto.			
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	5.39	ditto.			
		Goviudpore	Nil	Nil	5.78	ditto.			
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.								
Goalparah	Goalparah	0.54	1.15	4.94	ditto.				
	Dhoobree	Nil	2.10	3.13	ditto.				
Kamroop	Gowhatty	1.61	1.06	7.87	ditto.				
	Burpettah	0.80	1.21	8.05	ditto.				
Durrung	Tezpoore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.00	7th Feb.				
	Mungledye	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.				
Nowgong	Nowgong	1.22	2.21	7.68	4th April.				
Sebsaugor	Sebsaugor	1.44	Not rec.	9.96	28th Mar.				
	Gohaghat	2.09	ditto	9.65	ditto.				
	Jorehaut	1.48	ditto	8.84	ditto.				
	Nazeerah	1.51	ditto	10.77	ditto.				
Luckimpore	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto	2.27	7th Feb.				
	North Luckimpore	1.41	ditto	7.26	28th Mar.				
	Suddya	Not rec.	ditto	4.15	7th Feb.				
Naga Hills	Samoogoodting	0.65	ditto	6.38	28th Mar.				
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong	Not rec.	ditto	2.48	7th Feb.				
	Jaowai	ditto	ditto	0.68	31st Jan.				
	Cherrapunjee	ditto	ditto	Nil	3rd Jan.				
Garo Hills	Tura	ditto	ditto	5.94	28th Feb.				
	Benares	ditto	ditto	0.39	21st Mar.				
	Akyab	Nil	Nil	1.30	4th April.				

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th April 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April 5th	10	29.855	29.873	85.2	73.0	54	W S W	98	...	.....	b
		16	29.717	29.735	83.5	71.7	29	S W	67	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29.804	29.812	85.0	77.3	69	S S W	57	...	CS	b
		16	29.775	29.793	90.0	78.0	56	S S W	115	...	K	b
	7th	10	29.938	29.956	85.3	77.5	68	S	69	...	.....	b
		16	29.815	29.833	90.3	78.5	58	S S W	106	...	K	b
	8th	10	29.902	29.920	85.2	77.5	69	S S W	78	...	.....	b
		16	29.752	29.770	89.2	78.5	60	S S W	14.2	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.820	29.838	87.2	80.5	73	S S W	6.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.690	29.717	92.5	81.2	80	S S W	?	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.871	29.889	87.5	80.0	72	S W	?	...	.....	b
		16	29.767	29.785	91.0	87.4	62	S S W	10.4	...	.....	b
SAGOR ISLAND.	11th	10	29.893	29.911	84.0	81.3	71	S	9.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.736	29.754	99.8	82.7	46	S S W	6.2	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29.878	29.884	85	80	70	S W	18.3	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.750	29.765	85	80	70	S S W	12.3	...	N	m, scuds.
	6th	10	29.924	29.934	84	78	75	S W	15.3	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.815	29.821	85	79	75	S S W	14.1	...	N	m, scuds.
	7th	10	29.959	29.965	85	78	71	S S W	9.9	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.855	29.861	85	78	71	S	12.7	...	N	b, scuds.
	8th	10	29.919	29.925	81	77	71	S W	15.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.784	29.790	85	78	71	S	18.3	...	N	b, scuds.
	9th	10	29.857	29.863	85	79	75	S S W	16.3	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.755	29.761	85	80	75	S W	16.1	...	N	b, scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	10th	10	29.900	29.906	86	80	79	S	17.6	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.790	29.796	86	81	79	S W	14.6	...	N	b, scuds.
	11th	10	29.935	29.938	85	80	79	S	12.7	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.785	29.791	86	81	79	S	12.7	...	.....	b, m
	5th	10	29.854	29.860	85	77	68	S S E	4.9	...	K	b, m
		16	29.750	29.812	84	77	71	W	17.3	...	K	b, m
	6th	10	29.854	29.860	84	76	67	S	7.5	...	K	b, m
		16	29.834	29.826	84	72	53	E	8.9	...	K	b, m
	7th	10	29.920	29.903	82	75	70	N N W	3.1	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.816	29.808	86	77	61	W S W	8.1	...	.....	b, m
	8th	10	29.910	29.903	82	70	52	N N E	5.3	...	.....	b, m
		16	29.770	29.871	85	71	57	S W	12.0	...	K	b, m
MADRAS.	9th	10	29.811	29.806	84	75	64	S	4.6	...	K	b, m
		16	29.753	29.745	84	77	71	S	14.7	...	K	b, m
	10th	10	29.882	29.874	85	77	68	S S W	6.4	...	K	b, m
		16	29.786	29.878	85	77	68	S W	17.1	...	K	b, m
	11th	10	29.902	29.903	84	79	67	S	5.0	...	K	b, m
		16	29.784	29.876	86	79	72	W S W	14.1	...	K	b, m
	4th	10	29.985	29.915	87	75	55	S E by S	12	...	.....	b
		16	29.870	29.900	85	75	60	S E	14	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29.916	29.916	90	74	41	S S W	13	...	.....	b
		16	29.772	29.702	88	77	58	S E	15	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29.905	29.935	90	78	50	S	12	...	.....	b
		16	29.784	29.814	86	77	61	S E by E	15	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29.937	29.907	87	77	60	S E by E	11	...	.....	b
		16	29.829	29.859	85	75	55	S E	13	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.981	29.911	87	75	55	S E by E	8	...	.....	b
		16	29.839	29.809	86	75	55	S E by E	11	...	.....	b
CUTTACK.	9th	10	29.934	29.971	87	75	60	S E by S	14	...	.....	b
		16	29.792	29.822	85	75	58	S E	14	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.840	29.870	88	77	58	S E by S	11	...	.....	b
		16	29.823	29.853	67	78	65	S E by S	11	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29.785	29.867	87	75	55	W S W	5.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.613	29.691	90	77	33	S	3.5	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29.815	29.847	88	77	58	S W	6.0	...	CK	b
		16	29.675	29.750	95	76	58	S	6.9	...	CK	b
	7th	10	29.855	29.937	87	75	55	S S W	5.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.720	29.811	93	76	43	S W	7.2	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29.825	29.907	87	76	58	S W	11.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.680	29.751	94	77	43	S W	6.6	...	.....	b
AYYER.	9th	10	29.702	29.814	80	78	59	S S W	8.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.605	29.683	89	78	59	S W	6.1	...	C	b
	10th	10	29.782	29.861	89	78	51	S S W	7.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.640	29.731	93	79	65	S S W	5.3	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29.845	29.927	83	79	65	S S W	3.9	...	.....	b
		16	29.669	29.750	99	81	43	S S W	3.9	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29.953	29.977	85	77	68	S E	1.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.878	29.899	85	77	68	S S W	5.3	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29.951	29.972	85	78	71	S	1.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.820	29.847	85	78	71	W	7.6	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29.964	29.985	85	77	67	S W	3.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.840	29.867	85	77	68	W	8.6	...	.....	b
AYYER.	8th	10	29.944	29.965	80	77	64	N W	4.0	...	.....	b
		16	29.821	29.842	84	76	67	W S W	2.9	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29.914	29.935	85	78	68	S	6.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.739	29.819	86	77	68	S W	2.1	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29.968	29.979	86	78	68	W	6.6	...	.....	b
		16	29.830	29.857	85	78	71	S	3.3	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29.961	29.982	85	78	71	S	9.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.823	29.844	83	78	68	S E	9.1	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 11th April 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th April 1874.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Run.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Mile.	In		
April ..	1st	29.721	91.2	78.5	147.0	84.5	78.6	74.5	0.73	S W & S	0.9	208.9	..	..	Clear. Strati and cirrocumuli.
	2nd	751	94.0	78.5	141.5	84.3	78.7	74.8	.74	S S W & S W	0.3	180.2	..	○	Chiefly clear.
	3rd	810	89.1	77.8	136.5	82.6	77.8	74.4	.77	S & S S W	2.0	169.7	..	..	Scuds and cumuli. Brisk wind from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Thunder at 5 P.M. Lightning on north at 7 P.M. Drizzled at 5½ P.M.
	4th	801	92.8	80.0	144.0	84.6	78.7	74.6	.73	S & S S W	1.0	253.5	..	..	Scuds, cumuli, and clear.
	5th	782	93.5	75.8	145.0	83.8	74.3	67.6	.60	S S W & S W	..	170.3	..	..	Clear.
	6th	830	90.7	75.6	110.7	82.8	76.7	72.4	.72	S by W & S	0.2	112.3	..	..	Clear and cirrostrati.
	7th	865	91.0	76.5	110.2	82.5	76.7	72.6	.73	S S E & S by W	0.9	112.3	..	..	Clear and cumuli.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	18.6
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	94.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94.7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.72
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.45
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th April	...	6.65
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	3.19

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory

The 10th April 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	41,797½	23,200 6 3	2,126 14 0	185,935 12	77,784 5 7	7,130 4 8	9,256 18 8
Or per mile of railway	264	146 9 8	13 8 9	1,175 0	491 8 6	45 1 2	58 9 11
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	338,809	2,81,139 1 9	25,798 10 6	1,241,291 8	5,88,503 11 6	55,514 4 7	81,312 15 1
Total for 13 weeks	380,586½	3,04,639 8 0	27,925 4 6	1,427,216 20	6,66,088 1 1	62,644 9 3	90,569 13 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,706½	21,447 8 5	1,968 0 5	160,467 23	29,512 7 2	2,705 6 2	4,671 6 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	196	137 0 9	12 11 3	1,025 0	188 9 3	17 5 9	29 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	430,008½	3,31,285 5 11	30,307 16 7	2,015,402 15	3,69,459 9 10	33,867 2 8	64,234 19 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,023	20,314 0 3	1,862 3 4	161,315 0	* 46,543 11 9	4,266 10 3	6,128 13 7
Or per mile of railway	18	90 11 3	8 6 8	723 0	208 4 6	19 1 9	27 8 5
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	62,722	2,97,228 15 6	18,995 19 10	1,120,796 0	3,22,677 9 9	29,378 15 7	48,574 15 5
Total for 12 weeks	66,745	2,27,543 8 9	20,858 3 2	1,294,111 0	3,69,221 5 6	33,845 5 10	54,703 9 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,244	17,580 9 11	1,612 2 2	75,628 0	22,541 10 3	2,066 6 4	3,678 8 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	23	78 11 0	7 4 3	336 0	100 13 9	9 4 11	16 9 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,516	2,12,278 9 5	19,458 17 5	911,676 0	2,72,291 14 9	24,960 1 10	44,418 19 3

* Rs. 6,364-4-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,406	977 0 0	97 14 0	5,963 0	605 6 0	60 10 0	158 4 0
Or per mile of railway	63	36 0 0	3 12 0	219 0	22 0 0	2 4 0	5 16 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	16,353	12,173 0 0	1,217 6 0	84,797 0	6,600 0 0	660 18 0	1,879 4 0
Total for 13 weeks	17,759	13,150 0 0	1,315 0 0	90,760 0	7,214 0 0	721 8 0	2,036 8 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,329	1,670 13 6	167 1 9	5,679 30	459 15 3	43 19 11	211 1 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	85	61 5 1	6 2 8	208 17	16 2 4	1 12 3	7 14 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,980	16,701 1 10	1,670 2 4	91,355 0	7,595 11 9	750 11 5	2,420 13 9

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	114,213	1,68,314 9 9	15,431 6 3	1,621,924 30	* 7,19,001 12 3	65,908 9 11	81,330 16 2
Or per mile of railway	89	131 8 3	12 1 1	1,267 0	561 11 7	51 9 10	63 19 11
For previous 11 weeks of half-year...	1,190,807	19,02,394 13 8	174,385 5 7	16,649,674 20	71,16,212 14 0	652,326 17 0	826,712 2 7
Total for 12 weeks	1,305,020	20,70,726 7 5	189,816 11 10	18,270,990 10	78,35,204 11 0	718,235 6 11	908,051 18 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,041	1,78,631 8 4	16,374 11 2	1,832,278 30	4,05,092 0 0	37,133 8 8	53,597 19 16
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	96	139 8 11	12 15 10	1,431 0	316 7 8	29 0 3	41 16 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,143,076	21,42,235 0 8	196,371 16 5	19,810,346 10	18,95,216 2 9	448,728 3 0	645,099 19 3

* Rs. 80,769-1-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1874, on 28 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,897	1,221 0 0	122 2 0	20,309 0	648 0 0	64 16 0	188 18 0
Or per mile of railway	282	43 8 0	4 7 0	729 0	23 0 0	2 6 0	6 13 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	114,605	15,843 0 0	1,684 6 0	352,220 0	8,393 0 0	839 0 0	2,423 12 0
Total for 14 weeks	122,402	17,064 0 0	1,706 8 0	272,619 0	9,041 0 0	904 2 0	2,610 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,118	906 8 0	96 13 0	44,159 0	1,171 1 0	117 2 2	213 15 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	183	34 8 0	3 9 0	1,577 0	41 13 0	4 3 8	7 12 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	113,205	17,258 0 0	1,725 16 0	410,937 0	12,895 1 0	1,289 10 2	3,015 6 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,110	17,041 12 9	1,562 3 3	163,068 20	*40,091 9 6	3,757 11 3	5,319 14 6
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	76 4 0	6 19 9	...	183 6 6	16 16 3	23 16 6
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	66,747	2,27,543 8 9	20,858 3 2	1,294,111 0	3,09,221 5 6	33,845 5 10	54,793 9 0
Total for 13 weeks	70,857	2,44,583 5 6	22,420 6 5	1,457,179 30	4,10,212 15 0	37,602 17 1	60,023 3 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,445	18,078 3 3	1,637 3 5	108,434 10	25,063 3 0	2,297 9 3	3,954 12 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	80 14 2	7 8 4	...	112 2 3	10 5 7	17 13 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	67,961	2,30,356 12 8	21,116 0 10	1,020,110 10	2,97,355 2 6	27,257 11 1	48,373 11 11

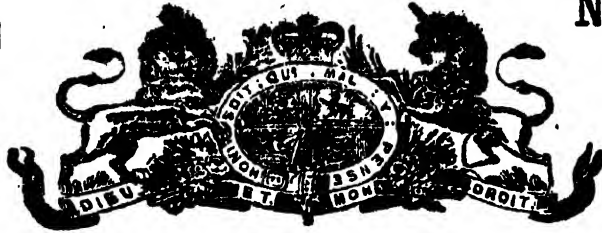
* Rs. 6,933-15 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	125,852	1,83,326 7 8	16,804 18 6	1,728,000 10	7,05,953 14 8*	64,713 8 10	81,517 7 4
Or per mile of railway ... ..	...	143 3 7	13 2 7	...	551 8 5	50 11 2	63 13 9
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	1,305,080	20,70,720 7 5	189,816 11 10	18,270,999 10	78,35,294 11 0	719,235 6 11	908,051 18 9
Total for 13 weeks	1,430,932	22,54,052 14 8	206,621 10 4	19,999,000 20	85,41,248 9 3	782,947 15 9	989,560 6 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	130,476	2,01,671 1 10	18,480 10 5	887,930 30	4,02,151 1 10	36,803 17 0	55,350 7 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	...	157 8 10	14 8 10	...	314 2 11	28 16 0	43 4 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,573,552	23,43,909 2 6	214,858 6 10	10,608,277 0	52,97,367 4 7	485,592 0 0	700,450 6 10

* Rs. 71,955-4-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

Present:

THE HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH, *presiding*,
 THE HON'BLE G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 THE HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER,
 THE HON'BLE A. R. THOMPSON,
 THE HON'BLE S. S. HOGG,
 THE HON'BLE BABOO JUGGODANUND MOOKERJEE,
 THE HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW,
 and
 THE HON'BLE F. G. ELDRIDGE.

CALCUTTA MARKETS ACT.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he rose merely to move a verbal amendment. The reason for it was this, that by Section 12 of the Bill as first drafted, the Act was to be called the "Calcutta Municipal Markets Amendment Act." The Council at the last meeting struck out the word "Municipal" in the section, leaving the designation of the Act the "Calcutta Markets Amendment Act." He proposed that the preamble should be made to fit in with the wording of what was now Section 13 of the Bill. He therefore took leave to move that the word "Municipal" in the 6th line of the preamble be left out.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said, as this Bill had now been before the Council several weeks, and had been fully discussed, he would not detain the Council by any remarks on the Bill. He therefore moved that the Bill be passed.

THE HON'BLE MR. ELDRIDGE said, before recording his vote in favor of the passing of this Bill, he desired to give some of the reasons which induced him to reconcile himself to a measure which had interested the public to an unusual extent, and called forth from influential quarters considerable opposition. The question was simply one of expediency, when viewed from the stage at which it had reached. It would be useless to discuss the question of the advisability of having a Municipal market, or whether the one in possession of the Justices was the best that could have been devised. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had at the last meeting of the Council urged those points fully, and MR. ELDRIDGE had nothing to add to them. The market existed. Whether it was good, bad, or indifferent as a market or as a building was another question: the fact remained that it was there, and the question was, what should be done with it in the interests of the tax-payers? It had on several occasions "been called a white elephant," but to his mind the simile was an extremely incorrect one. He believed there was a great demand for white elephants; and if the Justices had one they would be able to dispose of it on the most advantageous terms! But to sell the new market would involve a very serious loss. It was either a market, or it was nothing. Was it good policy, then, to allow it to go to decay and ruin; to sink the considerable amount of money already expended, leaving the interest as a perpetual legacy to the tax-payers of Calcutta? Would it not be more expedient to endeavour to make it pay a fair percentage on the investment by the judicious expenditure of more money?

The Act passed by this Council in 1871 gave permission for the construction of a Municipal market, and gave the Justices, as they then believed, power to maintain it after it was built. It appeared now that some doubts existed as to the legal right of the Justices to carry on a market after its construction, and this Council was asked to supply what was apparently inadvertently omitted in the Market Act of 1871. To that, he confessed, he saw no objection. On the contrary, it appeared to him that this was the best, and would prove in the end the least expensive, means of overcoming the difficulties which had threatened the new market ever since it was opened. The Bill before the Council did not state how the money should be expended, or what course the Justices should pursue; and to his mind it would be manifestly improper to attempt to exert any such control. The Bill simply gave the Justices power to act, and left them to apply those powers as they thought best. As that body was composed of representatives from nearly every section of the community, and amongst its members there were several of the largest property-holders and tax-payers in Calcutta, it seemed to MR. ELDRIDGE that it was a power that might be safely left in their hands, and he knew not any number of persons on whom such confidence might be more worthily bestowed. Under these circumstances he thought it right to vote in favor of this Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

BENGAL FAMINE.

FIFTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM
THE 3RD APRIL TO THE 16TH APRIL 1874.

1. On the 8th of April Sir George Campbell was permitted to resign the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and Sir Richard Temple was appointed to succeed him. The Lieutenant-Governor left the Presidency for the distressed districts on the night of Tuesday, the 14th April.

2. The weather during the fortnight under report has continued favorable on the whole. Rain has fallen in most of the districts of the Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong divisions, and also in parts of North Bhaugulpore and Purneah. This has been very opportune for the early rice sowings, and all the accounts show that a larger area than usual is prepared for this crop. More rain is required, and the weather seems sufficiently unsettled to make it possible to hope for this. In the Patna division the drought still continues, and the millets and pulse now approaching maturity are withering for want of moisture, while it will be impossible to prepare the ground for rice sowing without some heavy showers.

The weather.			
<i>Rainfall of the fortnight in inches at some of the principal district stations.</i>			
Burdwan	...	...	0.0
Beerbhoom	...	...	0.0
Calcutta	...	...	0.0
Maldah	..		1.57
Moorshedabad			0.0
Dinagopore			1.93
Rungpore	..		0.79
Dacca	..		1.19
Mymensing			6.26
Sylhet	..		8.15
Tipperah	..		1.55
Patna	..		0.0
Tirhoot	..		0.0
Champarnn			0.0
Bhaugulpore	...	rain,	
but quantity not shown.			
Lohardugga	...	...	0.0

3. In the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, and Bankoora of the Burdwan division, prices have remained stationary, or with a tendency to fall. In Beerbhoom they have slightly risen. In Burdwan, although the price-current shows the price of common rice at over 14 seers per rupee, the Collector reports that in the interior of Bood-bood it is only procurable at 10 seers per rupee, or even less. There is no marked change in the Presidency division. In the Rajshahye division prices have risen slightly in Dinagopore, but were in the district narratives reported easier in Moorshedabad, Rajshahye and Maldah owing to private importations. At Rungpore sudder station they suddenly rose from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6-8 a maund, owing, it is said, to the demand for carriage on account of Government grain having paralyzed private trade. Only about 600 carts in all are here at present taken up for Government; and Mr. Robinson, the Relief Commissioner, reports that he has no doubt Rungpore could easily supply many more were proper rates paid. He is himself looking into this. From the district narrative it does not appear that prices in the interior have been at all affected. They are, however, extremely high throughout the south and west of this district. In the more eastern districts of Bengal the rates are either stationary or lower, except in Mymensing, which shows a rise. In Behar, south of the Ganges, the reaping of the rubber crop has cheapened food-grains somewhat. North of the Ganges the harvest has not had the same effect, and in Soopool an upward tendency is observed notwithstanding the harvesting of a very fair spring crop.

The price-current for the two weeks under report will be found at enclosure No. 2.

The present quotations of rice for some of the principal districts compare as follows:—

NUMBER OF SHEETS OF COMMON RICE SOLD FOR A RUPEE, 1874.					
	On 31st Jan.	28th Feb.	28th March.	11th April.	April 1873.
Burdwan	14	13½	13½	14½	24
Beerbhoom	12¾	12½	13½	12½	24
Hooghly	11 to 12	11½ to 12½	12 to 13	12 to 13	18
Calcutta	12½	12½	13	13½	.....
Dinagapore	13½	14	10½	10½	27
Maldah	11¾	12	9½	10½ to 11	24½
Rungpore	11½	11½	11½	7½	27½
Dacca	16	14	13	17	32
Backergunge	16½	15	16	16	28
Chittagong	18	16½	16½	17	24
Noakholly	17½	13	15	16	26
Patna	12	13½	12	13½	21
Shahabad	13	12½	12¾	12	18½
Tirhoot	10	10	8½	8½	21
Sarun	12½	12½	12	12	20
Chumparun	11¾	11	10½	9	27
Bhagulpore	12¾	11¾	11½	11½	16½
Lohardugga	15½	16	14	14	17
Manbhoom	15	14½	14½	14½	24

4. The in-gathering of the rubbeo or spring harvest has, in most of the Behar districts, been now brought to an end. In all those south of the Ganges the outturn has been much better than was originally anticipated; and in the Bhagulpore division, north of the Ganges, the yield has been on the whole very fair. In Sarun, however, the results are less satisfactory. The severe hail-storm of last month did much damage to the crop in parts, while the outturn generally appears to have been unequal, and in some tracts considerably below expectation. The firmness maintained by prices in spite of the reaping of this, ordinarily a most important crop in Sarun, is looked upon by the local officers as an unfavorable sign. In Chumparun the cheena, or lesser millet, was in a precarious condition from want of rain, except in tracts where irrigation had kept it alive. The outturn of the spring crop had not been here very satisfactory, and in the worst part of the district—Rannuggur—there had been none to speak of. In Tirhoot the cheena (millet), and moong (pulse), are suffering from the continued drought, and it is impossible to prepare the land for rice. In all those districts where the mohwa tree grows, such as Bhagulpore, Monghyr, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chota Nagpore division, the crop this year has been singularly full and abundant, forming a most material addition to the food-supply of the poorer classes. In the Rajshahye division the rain which was much wanted to enable the ryots to complete the sowing of the early autumn crop has fallen pretty generally, and though more is still required, the sowings are now on the whole well-advanced. The silk-crop, which is always precarious, has, in the Rajshahye district, unfortunately proved a failure.

5. The question of seed-grain has become of more immediate interest in Eastern Bengal, where sowings are earlier than in Behar. The Collector of Dinagapore writes:—
 “As the bhadoi sowings have not yet been completed, it is not easy to determine with certainty the question of sufficiency of seed-grain, to which the attention of all circle officers has now for some time been directed. The impression, however, is that seed-grain, both for bhadoi and hemantee (autumn and winter rice), will be forthcoming, though at high rates. The inquiries made by the circle officers show that the people are themselves fully alive to the difficulty, and that dealers are purchasing and storing the produce of last harvest. I am more and more convinced that there is a sufficiency of seed-grain in the country, a stock which the sale of Government rice will tend to keep up.”
 The price will however be high. Already in one district the price of seed-grain is higher than that of cleaned rice. In Rungpore it is noted that though

the ryots sometimes complained of want of seed, the lands where ready have all been sown, and a much larger area than usual has been cultivated with early rice. In the other districts of the Rajshahye division there will almost certainly be no lack of seed-grain. The view that seed would probably not be wanting was that taken by the late Lieutenant-Governor at paragraph 27 of his Tirhoot note appended to last narrative. Steps are being taken to assist, through the zemindars, those ryots who may be unable to buy seed at the high prices now ruling. In Tirhoot the subject has not been lost sight of, as the following extract from the district narrative will show:—

“ Mr. MacDonnell and the sub-divisional officer of Hattee are now directing their attention to the relief of cultivators and small farmers whom it is difficult to bring to our relief works. To these they are making advances in money for seed-grain and in grain for their own support. The principle they have adopted is that of making advances to the applicants by whole villages, the applicants entering into an association or system of frank pledge for repayment, their estimate being based on returns submitted by putwarees showing the quantity of land cultivated by each applicant, and the quantity of seed-grain required being calculated at the rate of 20 seers per beegha. In some instances they have persuaded zemindars to take the seed advances into their own hands; and one zemindar, Baboo Bunsee Daeer of Ragopore, proprietor of nearly half the Lehra circle, is specially mentioned for the public spirit and humanity which he has displayed in this respect, and in the administration of relief operations on his estates under their directions.”

No special reference is made to the subject in the Sarun and Chumparun narratives, but it is incidentally mentioned that in one sub-division of the latter district fully two-thirds of the rice lands had been already prepared for the next sowings. From Purneah it is reported that the trade in seed-grain is brisk.

6. The supplies of grain in the local markets are, in most districts of Behar, still sufficient to meet the demand, and have been supplemented to some extent by the new rubber grain which is already coming into the market. In the interior of Durbhunga, however, supplies are said to be scarce save in one or two large bazars. In Mudhoobunnee, where the same scarcity had shown itself, the sale of Government rice has brought into the market stocks of other grains held by petty traders. At a few places in Seetamurhee, and in one or two bazars in Sarun, and at Bukhtiarpore in Monghyr, there was some failure of supplies. But generally throughout Behar the inferior grains are still procurable, though rice is everywhere very dear, and frequently not to be got. In the Rajshahye districts rice is becoming more and more difficult to buy, though other grains are generally available in sufficient quantity. The Dinagapore district officer thinks, however, that everything now points to exhaustion in the stocks of food-grains in that district, and traces a steady falling off in supplies, while the people are said to be anxious for the opening of the Government golahs. In Rungpore also, along the south-west and south of the district, deficiency is apparent until the tract on the east is reached, which is supplied by importation from the Brahmapootee. In all other parts of the district food is procurable at high prices. This is also the case generally in the Chota Nagpore and Burdwan divisions.

7. The railway is still carrying into Behar considerable supplies of grain on account of private traders. The figures for the fortnight ending the 4th April were—

				Tons.
From the North-West and Punjab	...	...	...	15,974
„ Calcutta ...	...	...	...	5,874
Total	.	...	...	21,848

The figures for the preceding fortnight were 17,928 tons from the North-West, and 7,737 tons from Calcutta.

The block at Patna city station reported in last narrative has been removed through the active aid of the Magistrate, and orders have been given for constructing at once a new siding and station yard, and otherwise improving

the traffic arrangements in order to prevent a recurrence of the difficulty (see appendix E.) A fall of prices in the Patna bazar led to a slackening in the rate of private import to Behar from the Punjab. The Government has not yet received a final report on the subject, but it is believed that the falling off was only temporary. The amount of private grain sent up from Calcutta also shows a falling off, possibly in consequence of the orders that Government grain should have priority of despatch. It is to be hoped, however, that carriage will be found for all the private as well as for the Government grain; and the Railway Company have been told that it is not intended to displace private grain despatches, but only that grain should take priority over ordinary traffic.

In the Rajshahye division there is a tolerably brisk private import into Rajshahye and Maldah on the Ganges, and to the parts of Rungpore lying near the Brahmapooter.

8. The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found at appendix A. The Collector of Customs has furnished a consolidated statement showing the export of food-grains from Bengal ports during the month of March. The total export beyond Pengl was 16,933 tons, making a total of 190,094 tons since the 1st October last:

Export of grain by sea.

9. The condition of the people is very fully explained in the district narratives (enclosures Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9). The increasing numbers flocking to our relief works indicate increasing severity in the pressure caused by high prices and a deficient market; and this fact is perhaps specially significant from its being very general, and occurring at a time when the cutting of the rubber harvest afforded in many parts remunerative employment to large numbers of the laboring class. Every week, however, sees the relief organisation more complete and more competent to deal with distress. And on the whole, it may be said that thanks solely to the Government provision of work and food the condition of the people in the distressed districts is not worse. The famine has been got well in hand, and will, it may be hoped, be effectually met and averted. The Commissioner of Patna writes: "Distress in the north of Chumparun and Tirhoot has continued to increase steadily, and the number of people resorting to the relief works is daily becoming larger. The organisation for dealing with these distressed masses is, however, daily improving; and what were three weeks ago hungry mobs, clamorous for relief, are now by degrees being transformed into organised gangs of work-people, while those unable to work have been weeded out and made recipients of gratuitous relief, light-labor gangs being formed for those who are unable to join the able-bodied working portion. The relief circles have now all been provided with officers, and arrangements are being made for starting village works in each circle, so as to prevent overcrowding on the roads and the larger works; and it is to be hoped that by this means much useful work will be done, while the dangers arising from the massing of large and unmanageable bodies of people on a few great works will be avoided."

Condition of the people.

At appendix D will be found minutes by Sir Richard Temple summarising the principal statistics of distress, and the measures taken by Government to meet this emergency.

10. A very full account was given in last narrative of the measures adopted in North Tirhoot. The present state of things in those tracts may be gathered from the following extracts:—

North Tirhoot.

"In *Seetamurhee* sub-division the condition of the people has improved generally, but isolated cases of distressed women and children are still to be found. For all such cases the sub divisional officer is specially providing."

In *Durbhunga* the sub-divisional officer has observed a marked improvement among the people, especially in the direction of Bahera. He writes:—

"I had myself grouped round Bahera, where I have no doubt the distress was as pronounced as in any other village in the sub-division. These were the villages in which I, in a

former report, declared that famine had commenced. As then, so now, I had all the poor assembled; and were it not that I was assured by the jeyt ryot and putwaree, and group-inspector, that no famine-deaths had occurred, and that in the people now before me I saw the starving creatures of a month ago, I scarcely could have credited the change. I visited the village when the putwaree was distributing the daily allowance. There were no complaints whatever, and the improved condition of the recipients proved that the village headmen had not deprived them of Government charity. Indeed, this system of village-relief everywhere I went I found working well."

Bahera was, it will be remembered, the tract where actual famine had shown itself, and anxiety regarding which was one of the chief causes of Sir George Campbell's visiting Tirhoot last month.

The *Mudhoobunnee* sub-divisional officer writes:—

"The time has now come when I must say that distress is general throughout the sub-division. A few favoured tracts, such as the neighbourhood of Ladma and Hurlaki thanas, are still comparatively fairly well off; but the fact that we have little less than half the population on our hands shews that distress is severe in general. But for the Government roads, we could not have hoped to cope with it."

From Mudhoobunnee several deaths are reported, five at least of which were probably due to privation or disease induced thereby. It is impossible to prevent such cases among the old and helpless, or among children, the classes which in fact furnish most of these cases. Every effort is, however, being made to discover and relieve those in want by careful village visitation and inspection, while food and work are everywhere available for all who will come for them. No famine deaths are reported from any other sub-divisions of Tirhoot. The water supply is unfortunately failing from want of rain, and should the needed showers not speedily fall a great aggravation of distress must undoubtedly be looked for.

11. In the *Sudder*, *Hajipore*, and *Tajpore* Divisions there is an increasing demand for work, but the condition of the people is, on the whole, not much changed for the worse. The accounts given a few weeks back of the state of some parts of the Sudder Sub-division have been found to be exaggerated. This tract, however, needs careful watching, and a circle organization has been formed to that end. The planters have come forward readily here, as they had already done elsewhere, to aid in looking after the village relief. The tobacco crop in Tajpore is expected to assist the ryots much, but there is some difficulty about getting the produce down to the Ganges as so many carts are taken up for carriage of grain. The Lieutenant-Governor has caused enquiry to be made as to whether return carts and Railway empties could not be made available for this purpose, and has sanctioned advances being given upon the security of the crop in case of need.

12. In *Saran* the ample provision of work made by Government has prevented any deterioration in the condition of the people. From *Chumparan* the same fact is reported. The people have been saved by the measures adopted for their relief, which are now described as being in good working order. Even in *Ramnuggur*, where the inhabitants depend almost entirely on Government help, direct or indirect, their state is reported to be sufficiently satisfactory. In *North Bhagulpore* the worst cases on the works are wanderers from Tirhoot. Village visitation is in progress, and will, it is hoped, bring to light any lurking distress, if such exists. In *Monghyr* there has been no change for the worse, rather the contrary, as the spring harvest has been good, and about six lakhs of rupees on account of opium payments have been distributed among the cultivators. In *Bukhtiarpore* only did the Relief Superintendent find very marked distress, where in two villages grain had to be doled out to 350 persons of the lowest classes who were found quite "famine-stricken." In *Purneah*

no change for the worse is reported, but incendiary fires are said to be becoming frequent. In the *Sonthal Pergunnahs* the "people look well everywhere," though they are said to be nearly at the end of their stores in parts; but, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks, "Sonthals would be merry and eat full meals up to their last handful of maize." Fortunately the Sonthals take very readily to out-door labor, and of this enough is provided.

13. In *Moorshedabad*, the old, infirm, and beggars are coming more on charitable relief, and the pressure is tightening in some parts, as indicated by the increasing resort of laborers to the works. The failure of the silk crop in *Rajshahye* will add to the distress there, but this is not as yet at all severe. Both here and in *Moorshedabad* arrangements have been made for careful inspection by circle officers (without, however, a full subordinate agency as in *Tirhoot*) and the doubtful parts will be closely watched. In *Dinapore* the sale of Government grain and the ample supply of work has checked any development of distress. From the south of *Rungpore* the accounts are less favorable. Near *Sadullapore* and *Govindgunge* the village inspection has disclosed "greater distress than was anticipated." The district report says:—

"In the tract lying west of the *Kurotya*, the state of the villages is wretched beyond description; the people have sold everything they possessed, and are now solely dependent on Government. Many have sold their plough-cattle the last thing with which a Bengalee ryot parts. I found one instance where a man had sold the roof over his head. Many ryots have deserted the place altogether and gone to *Bogra* and elsewhere. The relief officer reports that the people seem to be most grateful for the relief works. The villages in this quarter are now quite deserted in the day-time. Every one is to be found on the road; the women are now coming readily, bringing their children with them. All are most anxious to get Government rice. The want of water is felt nearly as keenly as the want of food. In many villages people have to go two or three miles to bring a *gharah* of water. I have begun to excavate three old tanks in the worst parts, and am digging wells at every mile along the roads. A few cases of cholera, with one death, have occurred among the coolies. In many tracts on the south and the south-west of the district the poorer classes of ryots have been obliged to sell or pledge the few things they have. Many complain of the difficulty of having only one full meal of rice a day, and of having to eke out the second meal with various coarse substitutes for rice. There is much widely-diffused distress which is being carefully looked after, and relief to meet the circumstances that arise in each locality is promptly organised on the spot."

In *Maldah* it is feared that relief operations must be extended, and village-to-village inspection made, even in those tracts which have not hitherto been considered distressed. The numbers requiring relief in the north-west of the district are increasing rapidly; but no cases of starvation have yet been reported. The accounts received of late from *Pubna*, and especially from the *Serajgunge* division of that district, have been somewhat unfavorable. The parts bordering upon the distressed tracts of *Rungpore*, *Dinapore*, and *Rajshahye*, may very possibly require more active assistance before the season is over. Meantime the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the opening of relief works, and authorised the Magistrate, in case of emergent need, to indent upon the nearest *golahs* of the neighbouring districts.

14. There has been some change for the worse in the *Bood-bood*, and to some extent in the *Cutwa* sub-divisions of the *Burdwan* district. The Collector reports that on personal inspection he finds the condition of the people in many villages wretched in the extreme. The endemic fever has already reduced the standard of health in those parts, and the number of applicants for relief has now become very considerable. The Lieutenant-Governor has himself gone to look into matters, and will give such further orders, supplementary to the measures of relief already taken, as may appear necessary. There is nothing fresh to report regarding any of the other districts of this division. The numbers on works and receiving charitable relief have increased, as was to be expected, with the advance of the season, but ample provision has been made to meet all needs. The *Jungle*

Mehals of Midnapore, a remote tract, regarding which some anxiety was felt at first, are now believed to be safe from anything like severe distress.

15. A full report by Colonel Dalton upon the condition of the Chota Nagpore division to the end of March will be found at No. 8 of the enclosures. It will be seen that Palamow still continues to be the most distressed tract in this division, and that many people come to the works in an emaciated state. The relief organisation has been considerably strengthened here, and will now be able, it is hoped, to meet all demands on it. To both Manbhoon and Hazareebagh Government grain has been sent. In both districts, however, as well as in Palamow, the mohwa crop has given much relief to the poor. Work is provided for all who require it, and gratuitous relief is being given to those who cannot work. From Singhbhoon the Deputy Commissioner reports :—

“The relief works that have been opened out in this district are proving of the utmost benefit, and there can be no doubt that but for them the short crops of the past season would have pressed hardly on the poorest. The assistance rendered was all required, and it is hoped and expected that through it the season will be tided over till the next crops. The mohwa and other wild fruit crops, more especially in the Kolhan, are turning out mercifully abundant, and they will supply food to the poorest for the next two months. The mohwa trees in the Kolhan are laden with blossoms in the most extraordinary manner, and blossoms themselves are of huge size and bursting with richness. Every tree is guarded with the most jealous care from the cattle. The Kols also prepare and eat the seed of the sâl tree; and the sâl trees this year are, beyond all experience, in most abundant bloom. It is no exaggeration to say that in the Kolhan forests 99 out of every 100 trees have blossomed, and blossomed in the most amazing way. In most cases literally not a leaf can be seen from the profusion and wealth of blossom. Other jungle fruits, the *cha* especially, are also in great abundance this year.”

15. Fears have been felt from time to time lest the trade demand upon the eastern districts of the Dacca and Chittagong divisions for rice to supply the more distressed tracts to the west should affect unfavorably the position of the exporting tracts themselves. During the last week accounts have been received from Mymensing to the effect that in a small part of the Jamalpore sub-division there is a deficiency in the local food-supply. A proposal to import some Government grain has been submitted by the Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed careful inquiry to be made as to the necessity of this. It seems probable that, surrounded as it is by districts which had surplus crops, this little corner may, by a little arrangement and stimulus given to local trade, be able to get supplies. Of course, if Government grain is really required, it will be given, and fortunately can be easily delivered by the Brahmapooter steamers at a ghât nearly opposite Kaligunge, where the Rungpore supplies are now being landed.

16. In the Presidency division the only tracts regarding which any anxiety has been felt, are the north-west corner of Nuddea near Moorshedabad, and a small part of the Satkhira sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs. In Nuddea the system of advances for works connected with land improvements and water-supply has led to the employment of the distressed poor in considerable numbers by private persons. About 4,000 souls thus find employment, besides 1,150 who are employed on Government roads; while weaving and spinning is provided for those who cannot labor out of doors. These measures have hitherto proved sufficient. In Satkhira, similarly, work is provided by Government for all who need it. The distress here is not severe as yet, though it is feared some suffering is in store for the people. A relief committee has however been formed.

17. Among the papers printed as appendix C will be found a note summarising and reviewing the state and prospects of the Government transport arrangements up to the end of March. The general result is extremely satisfactory, showing that

each district will have probably received its entire allotment of grain by the end of May—several districts long before that date—and we may fairly hope that the whole will thus have been stored before the rains set in. The letter to the Government of India, No. 2257—S.R. dated 10th April, with enclosures, in the same appendix, shows that the despatches for the Rajshahye division are now fast approaching completion.

The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied, as regards the western districts, that the local transport can easily carry away all the grain that the railway can supply. The manner in which the district officers have answered to the calls made upon them by Government for the organisation of a strong transport service has been worthy of all praise. The minutes by Sir Richard Temple, Nos. 1 and 58, appendix G, to the 14th narrative, show what has been done to secure reserve carriage in case of any possible break-down; and the Government can now, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, rest assured that unless some very unforeseen accidents occur, no serious failure in the scheme of relief can happen owing to any insufficiency in the transport service.

Since the last narrative was written, the Secretary of State has advised the Government that contracts have been made for the construction of the ten small steamers referred to in paragraph 23 of the 11th narrative. They are each to carry 20 tons, and tow a barge carrying 20 tons more. They will be shipped in pieces by canal steamers before the end of April, and may be expected to be ready for work here by the beginning of July. These, with the four similar steamers now making in Calcutta, will be useful for distributing grain from district depôts by the inland rivers, or for carrying up any further allotments should the necessity for this arise.

The Durbhunga Railway has been completed, the engine having entered Durbhunga on the 15th April. This will help very materially in placing the grain allotted to Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee. This aid was much wanted, for the Alliance Company of contractors have not yet succeeded in bringing up their despatches from Chumpta Ghât to anything like the anticipated figure; and Nilcomul, the North-West contractor, is also very backward in his arrangements. With the help of the railway, however, we can feel certain that all shortcomings will be now made up.

18. The despatches of Government grain to the famine districts amounted (see appendix B) during the fortnight under report (i.e., up to Tuesday, 11th April) to 14,19,266 maunds (52,565 tons), which is a great improvement upon the despatches of the fortnight before (38,705 tons.) The total despatches of Government grain from Calcutta to the distressed districts amount now to 65,73,569 maunds or 243,480 tons, while 150,925 tons had been finally stored to the date of the latest returns. The papers in appendix C show exactly how the case stands as regards the amount and despatch of the grain yet remaining to be sent to each district.

19. The Patna dealers, whose undertaking to deliver 42,000 maunds a week of mixed grain for Tirhoot was noticed in paragraph 18 of the 13th narrative, are working out their contract very satisfactorily. There was a little shortcoming at first, caused partly by the difficulty they had in getting railway wagons, and partly by the want of bags of the size required; but all these difficulties have been overcome, and the grain they give, and the bags in which it is packed, are reported to be exceedingly good.

20. The fortnightly return of persons employed on relief works under officers of the Public Works Department will be found as usual at enclosure No. 10. The following table,

Relief works.

however, shows more completely the number of laborers on Government and Court of Ward relief works by the latest returns:—

	Last Fortnight.	Fortnight under report.
Patna division	539,353	806,878
Soane Canal works	31,289	33,933*
Gunduk embankments	28,834	29,299*
Bhagulpore division	51,430	87,198
Rajshahye " " " " " "	82,586	167,871
Burdwan " " " " " "		
Cooch Behar	22,000	47,794
Northern Bengal Railway	12,000	12,475
Total	767,492	1,185,448

From the above it would seem that the estimates of distress at the worst season formed some weeks ago by Sir Richard Temple and the local officers will be realised—perhaps more than realised in the Patna division. On the other hand, the distress in the Rajshahye division is as yet somewhat less, and in the Bhagulpore division considerably less than the estimate. Now that the spring harvest is over, the numbers may be expected to increase everywhere. The work of breaking up the great gangs upon the north Tirhoot roads and diverting them to village works has been going on. The Additional Commissioner in Tirhoot has been authorised to make saltpetre manufacture a relief work, if he can do so at reasonable rates, taking the necessary precautions for the protection of the salt revenue by buying in the salt or otherwise. Mr. Metcalfe was sanguine that he could employ great numbers in this way. In Sarun the *cowrie* system, under which each laborer is paid a certain number of cowries for each basket-full of earth carried, is reported to have answered well on the Hutwa Raj works, the outturn of work having proved on measurement to be all round not less than half the amount which able-bodied laborers at contract rates would be expected to show in ordinary seasons. At the same time care is taken that the weakest and youngest on the works can earn a livelihood. On the Sarun district works the plan has not been tried generally, from a fear lest the condition of payment-by-results should deter those really in need from seeking employment freely. In Chumparun it has been introduced more extensively for able-bodied laborers, separate invalid gangs being arranged for those unfit for task-work. In most districts an attempt is being made to exact a moderate amount of real labor from those who are able to give it. In Bogra, there has been a considerable influx of laborers on the roads, and the system in force seems to have been unduly lax. The Relief Commissioner has had his attention drawn to the matter.

21. On the Soane Canal Works the average number of laborers was 33,933 during the fortnight, as against 31,282 in that preceding. But as the returns of three of the Dehree sub-divisions have not been received, the figures are incomplete. Laborers are said to be increasing rapidly in the Arrah division. The Gunduk embankments gave employment to 29,299 persons on the average, but the returns for the Upper Gunduk works were incomplete. The work is mostly task-work, but weakly people presenting themselves are paid by daily wages, or on a liberal *cowrie*-system.

22. The number of laborers on the Northern Bengal Railway has not as yet much increased, but it is said that more are gradually coming in. On the railway, and the feeder roads, there were 12,475 on an average last fortnight. Arrangements are being made for sending large gangs from Bogra. The earth-work done is now equal to a bank 26 miles long, and 4 feet high. 1,80,000 bricks have been burnt; 50,000 are now in kilns; and 17,24,000 have been moulded.

23. The system under which charitable relief is being distributed was fully explained at paragraph 23 of last Narrative. The number of people now in receipt of charitable relief of all kinds according to the latest returns was:—

Gya	...	...	...	430
Shahabad	...	...	...	180
Tirhoot	...	...	...	65,230
Sarun	...	...	...	1,016
Chumparun	...	...	...	17,076
Moorsheadabad	...	...	...	379
Dinagepore	...	...	...	4,464
Maldah	...	...	...	931
Rajshahye	...	...	...	185
Bogra	...	...	...	583
Rungpore	...	...	...	6,827
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	2,804
Purneah	...	...	...	2,178
Monghyr	...	...	...	1,367
Burdwan	...	...	...	9,137
Hooghly	...	...	...	901
Bankoorah	...	...	...	1,200
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	683
Maunbhoom	...	...	...	600
Palamow	...	...	...	300
Total				116,471

The following extracts from the Tirhoot report will show how matters are now being managed in Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee:—

The sub-divisional officer of Durbhunga thus reports: "I have already explained the machinery of charitable relief as it existed when first set in action. I have now to refer to an extension of the system, by which, while retaining our former organisation, we are enabled to render the administration of relief more searching and certain. It consists in having prepared through the jeyt ryot and putwarce of each village a list of all those who are in want of relief in the village, and according to this list the group store-keeper dispenses weekly to each village in the group the quantity of grain required for the week's consumption. The distribution is made in the village, by the village headmen and the putwaree. Among the other duties of the inspector will be that of seeing that in this respect the village headmen are up to their work. This sub-division has been divided into 12 circles. The Bankhar and Warisnugur circles being outside the area where distress was most pressing, were not taken in hand till now. Of the other circles the grouping has been completed in all except Lehera, Gungdak, and Hya ghât, where some villages still remain ungrouped. But before this week ends the work will be completed in these. In all of these villages the officers are at work, having the village list of distressed people made out; and looking to the fact that as our groups are made up, and inspectors appointed, the work can go on simultaneously in every group, it ought to be completed within a fortnight at farthest. My returns of those on charitable relief are incomplete, some circle officers having been unable to send in any returns, and others only returns for some groups. From these fragmentary returns I learn that the daily average on charitable relief is 14,563. I believe this, however, to be much under the real number."

The Mudhoobunnee officer writes: "Charitable relief is now everywhere at work on the ticket system. The system of giving out cotton, too, is taking root, particularly under Messrs Ozanne, Williams, Nicholay, and Baboo Ishree Pershad. I am establishing, through the relief superintendent at most places, *quasi* hospitals under the native doctors for care of those who are, either by starvation or disease, unfitted to go to their own people, or to work. I would have the distribution of cooked food, where it is given, also under the superintendence of native doctors if a European is not present, as natives are slow to enquire into cases in which care and extra attention is required."

In the other sub-divisions, also, careful arrangements are being elaborated to meet any distress that may exist.

In Sarun, the numbers on charitable relief are very small. In the whole Mutwa Raj, only 60 persons are shown as receiving charity at present, and at most 800 to 1,000 persons are expected to need aid in the Mutwa sub-division. In Chumparun, the organisation has, with the aid of planters, been made

apparently very complete. In the districts south of the Ganges, and in most of Rajshahye division, only beggars and friendless individuals, and in Monghyr some of the very lowest classes, have as yet come in for charitable aid. In Burdwan, upwards of 9,000 persons are shown as attending the food-depôts and relief-houses. The poorer classes in this district have become accustomed to take cooked food readily at the fever food-depôts, and they have no scruples in coming for this form of relief when pinched by high prices as they are at present.

24. But little information is given in the district narratives as yet with regard to the sale of Government grain. In Bukhtiarpoore (North Monghyr, 2,000 maunds have been sold to the public.* From Purneah the district officer reports:—

Sales of Government grain.

“At Dengra and Kusba Amour there is less private trade than in other parts, but the scarcity is beginning to encourage private enterprise here as elsewhere. A cloth merchant of Kissengunge has opened a large store on the banks of the river, and keeps his supply up by small boats. In this neighbourhood I last fortnight authorised the sale of Government rice. Mr. Gouldsbury sold 10 maunds at Ratahat, and Mr. Wyer 16 maunds at Mathour, and 107 maunds 11½ seers at Ootri at 15 seers per Burmah and 12 seers Bengal. The consequence of this was, that on the next hât day, at Ratahat and Mathour, not a single private trader appeared. I consequently reduced the rates to 12 seers and forbade the sale of Government grain at the public hâts. This has restored confidence, and the beparees are now buying as fast as ever from the Purneah bazar from the merchants who import it from Caragolah. I have directed the relief officers at Dengra and Kusba Amour to sell at 12 seers and 10 seers at their relief centres on fixed days; and, after inquiry, to village communities or group of villages; not more than 100 maunds to be sold at each circle until further orders.”

In Dinagepore sales to the public have begun in limited tracts, and the Magistrate is ready to sell more generally as soon as the necessity arises. In Rungpore grain damaged by the accidental burning down of a Government golah was eagerly bought up by the people at fair rates.

25. The subscriptions to the central relief committee, including those from England, amount to Rs. 13,05,373 up to date, exclusive of the Government subsidy.

26. The subject of advances to ryots is one of fast-growing importance. The extract given above in paragraph from the Durbhunga sub-divisional report shows how the plan is being worked in Tirhoot.

Advances to ryots.

In Sarun nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees have been advanced to zemindars to be expended in grain or money advances to their ryots. The following extract from Mr. Howe's report on Ramnuggur is interesting, and worthy of special notice in connection with this subject:—

“The questions of the most pressing importance are, *first*, to provide the ‘Assamee’ (or cultivating) population with sufficient food-grain; *secondly*, to provide them with, or to enable them to obtain seed-grain. Almost the entire population of the sub-division is agricultural, and the proportion of the cultivating class that comes to our works is small, though the actual numbers are large. The remainder now depend almost entirely on the advances they have received either from their zemindars or from Government, nor have they anything except advances to look forward to until the next rice crop is reaped. The best of them are poor and in debt, and it is from this fact that the question of advances becomes so difficult. On the one hand, unless advances are immediately made on a large scale, the ‘Assamee’ population will be reduced to starvation; while, on the other hand, there is the risk that, unless great care is taken in investigating each case, the security will be insufficient. To make advances too readily (except in the comparatively small class of cases coming under Rule F*) tends to demoralise the people, and renders them reckless in getting still further into debt. The difficulty is to combine sufficient promptness with sufficient caution, and to make a searching investigation without thereby losing the right moment for action. Mr. Howe has submitted a scheme which has been sanctioned, and on which he has been acting. The following is an outline of this:—A register (mouzahwar) is prepared in each tuppah, in which the amount required approximately for each village is entered. This register is prepared in the first instance by the inspector of the circle, assisted, where possible, by any influential member of the committee resident in the tuppah. It is then carefully tested by the officer in charge of the circle, who can alter (increase or lessen) the total amount fixed in round numbers. As soon as this has been done, a certain quantity of grain is sent

* i.e., in the case of persons whose caste or family position preclude them from laboring.

to each village, where it is kept in charge of the headmen of the village, from whom due security for its safe custody is taken. The class of cases requiring most immediate relief, *i.e.*, 'Assamees' coming under Rule F (which fortunately are comparatively few), will then be taken up and disposed of summarily. These men can be readily found, as there are but few in each village. The object of sending grain to each village, Mr. Howe explains, is, '*first*' to give confidence, for experience shows that the mere presence of grain in a village (if the object of its being brought is known) has this effect; '*secondly*, to enable the advances under Rule F to be made at once. The summary inquiry preceding distribution under Rule F will be carried on simultaneously, and, having once decided to whom to give under this rule, there is nothing like *immediate action*, which of course can only be taken if the grain is ready; '*thirdly*, because now is the best time for carrying grain throughout the interior, and we should therefore avail ourselves of it. Having provided every village with an amount of grain which approximately will suffice for advances, and having relieved the worst cases under Rule F, a formal register will be prepared and carefully tested by circle inspectors and officers in charge of circles:—

1. Name of mouzah.
2. Amount already distributed either by Rajah of Bettiah, or under Rajah of Ramnuggur's loan.
3. Number and names of Assamees requiring advances, with amount required by each.
4. Nature of security.
5. Remarks.

When this return has been carefully tested, the zemindar will be called upon either to make the advance or to go security, Government making the *tuccavee* distribution. If he declines, the best security available will be taken, and the procedure laid down in circular No. 1088 of 25th February will be followed, *i.e.*, the zemindar will be warned that Government reserves the right to recover the advance by legislation or otherwise."

In Monghyr application for advances of this kind are numerous. The system pursued in Purneah is described thus:—

"In villages, when the people are badly off, grain is advanced on credit, the village community giving a joint bond for the repayment of the advance. This system works capitally, it keeps the people in food, it allows them to spend their money on seed, which is procurable in nearly every *hât* and is being imported largely from the north, and it enables us to distribute our grain at no cost at a time when carriage is available. Mr. Wyer at the Sudder has worked this system, and found that it succeeds better than any other, the people like it, and it is far better than making them advances in money, except in places (which are, in my opinion, very few) where there is no seed-grain to be had. In most villages the well-to-do ryots have seed-grain which they are ready to advance to their poorer neighbours if they see any prospect of being repaid. An advance of Government grain for food, on joint security, or its sale in some cases, prevents the seed-grain from being eaten, keeps the poorer people in their homes, and enables them to cultivate their fields. The brisk trade in seed-grain is a good sign."

In Dinagore such advances will, it is hoped, be given largely through zemindars. In Rungpore also the applications are many, and upwards of Rs. 90,000 have been advanced for this purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor is again about to call the attention of all officers in distressed districts to the fact that when the rains put a stop to out-door labor, the plan of advancing grain to ryots will be the best means open to us of tiding them over the months that must pass before they reap any crop from their fields. The security of the village headmen, or the collective security of a body of ryots, would generally be sufficient to warrant such advances.

27. The Government of India has arranged to provide a reserve of civil officers to take the place of any now employed who may break down during the course of relief operations. When the transport work is over, the Military officers now engaged in superintending that work will also be available for relief.

28. Forms of account for cash and stock transactions have been supplied to the districts where Government grain is stored, and on the 15th April stock was to be taken at all golahs and store-houses.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th April 1874.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

READ—

The District Narratives of the Patna Division for the fortnight ending on the 4th April 1874.

1. *Patna*.—Prices have fallen in the Patna district, and the yield of the spring crops has been much larger than was expected. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to know that the suggestions, made by a committee of which Mr Mangles was a member, for relieving the block of traffic at the Patna city station are being carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor is much concerned to hear that the coarse up-country grains in the Patna store-houses are being injured by weevils; he approves of their being sent across the Ganges for immediate use in North Behar. In other districts where there has been a demand for grain, the coarser grains have, under the orders of Government, been sold; and in the Bhagulpore division the grain which was getting spoilt has been sold at a reduced rate. The Lieutenant-Governor will now cause the issue of separate orders directing that the coarse grains in store in any distressed districts be examined, and sold off at once if they are getting spoiled. It will be necessary for the Tirhoot officers to watch carefully the storage and keeping of the northern grains now being delivered at Futwah Ghât.

2. *Gya*.—From the Gya district, also, it is reported that the yield of the spring crop is very much better than had been anticipated. The Magistrate-Collector concurs in the view, which he believes the people of the district to hold, that Gya will not be afflicted by "anything like famine" if the autumn crops are good. So long as there is no general distress, and so long as the invalid gangs suffice to provide for the weaker laborers, the Lieutenant-Governor approves of Mr. Palmer's adherence to the payment-by-results system. But the progress of the works must be closely watched, so that no weakly may be turned off, or left with insufficient for their maintenance. As yet it will not be possible to send further grain-supplies to Gya, while the needs of North Tirhoot are so very urgent; 196 persons appear to be daily in receipt of charitable relief, and the arrangements for providing this relief appear to be sufficient for present needs. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the people of Gya have contributed liberally (subscribing Rs. 18,254) towards the district relief fund.

3. *Shahabad*.—The account of supplies of crops and of prices is favorable. It would be convenient that the Magistrate-Collector of Gya and Shahabad should, as do all other Magistrates, note the daily average of work-people for the fortnight under Section B, instead of referring to a return which is to be sent some days after to another department of Government; the Narratives would then be complete in themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor can hardly think that a rich open district like Shahabad cannot produce enough carts to carry promptly the small quantity of grain allotted to Shahabad, as well as to lift the Sarun supply from the railway station to the river. All other districts have, by offering fairly liberal rates of hire, secured very ample means of transport, and the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that Mr. Alexander will, if any necessity occurs, be equally successful. Charitable relief is, it seems, being given daily to 239 persons. The applicants are only professional beggars and persons who suffer from physical infirmities.

4. *Tirhoot*.—Private supplies of grain are said to be insufficient in parts of the north-western sub-divisions, and prices are very high, notwithstanding that Government stores have been opened largely for sales to the public. In Mudhoobunnee the effect of opening the Government stores appears to have been satisfactory; and the Lieutenant-Governor would wish in future Narratives to have more complete information regarding the conduct and effect of sales to the public. Arrangements will be made to send up to Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee the required quantity of copper coin as soon as possible. The condition of the people in Seetamurhee appears to be tolerably good; and it is very satisfactory to receive such assurances as Mr. Macdonnell gives of the improvement in the condition of the people of Bahera. With regard to Mr. Magrath's remarks (paragraph 12 of the Narrative), the Lieutenant-Governor would observe that a sub-divisional officer, if he find more assistance absolutely necessary, must at once represent such needs, and must not content himself with vague references in his fortnightly Narrative. Mr. Magrath is in frequent personal communication with the Additional Commissioner, and he must report at once if further superintendence is required.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor sees the difficulty which prevents the Saraisur tobacco-growers from disposing of their produce, and he will await anxiously any practicable recommendations the Commissioner may make upon the subject. He would hope that the transport department might be able to help dealers with backward empty carts or wagons on the Durbhunga railway, if only purchasers will come forward, and efficient arrangements are made to prevent delay in putting the tobacco on vehicles. At present, Sir Richard Temple would not entertain a proposal for Government to buy the tobacco, though he would quite approve of advances being made through zemindars on its security.

6. It is satisfactory that Mr. Worsley should be able to report that the condition of people in the head-quarter sub-division is as yet good. Of the deaths reported in paragraph 16, as having occurred in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, it would seem that perhaps five may have been really due to privation. No famine-deaths are reported from other sub-divisions.

7. The figures given for relief laborers would seem to be wrongly copied; and they differ, moreover, from the numbers telegraphed from the sub-division on about the same date that the Narrative was written. Mr. Magrath telegraphed on the 6th April 250,000 people on the Mudhoobunnee works, whereas the present Narrative gives 192,000. Possibly, the latter figures may be the daily average for the fortnight.

8. The amount of grain stored in Durbhunga is still very small, compared to the allotment and the requirements of this great sub-division. Next Narrative will, it is hoped, show that the Durbhunga railway has begun to pour grain into the sub-division.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor does not fully understand Mr. Magrath's remarks at paragraph 23, and he begs that the question of the best way of making advances to ryots may be brought up before him when he reaches Durbhunga this week. He wishes advances to be given to substantial ryots who may be in need, but he desires that such advances may be in grain rather than in money.

10. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied with the progress made in getting the relief organisation thoroughly to work. In regard to the plan, explained at paragraph 30, of paying salaries to the assistants of planters who may efficiently supervise extensive relief operations, separate orders have been issued on a reference made by the Commissioner. Meanwhile, the arrangement described at paragraph 30 may stand until the Commissioner reports it for sanction with his recommendation.

11. *Sarun*.—The bazars seem to be on the whole well supplied, and at only one mart out of thirty is Indian-corn quoted at a dearer rate than 14 seers per rupee. Mr. Drummond is disposed (paragraph 14) to take a less hopeful view of the spring crop yield than he did before, and it is clear that the hail-storm of the middle of March did much destruction over a considerable area. The condition of the people, however, in the parts where failure of crops was greatest has not grown worse during the fortnight, though the numbers coming upon the relief works have risen during the fortnight from 90,000 to 135,000. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that misunderstanding such as is alluded to at paragraph 29 of the Narrative will not recur; if the Wards' estate where relief works are required cannot afford the outlay, the works must be continued from Government funds, and people must be on no account turned away. Any question as to the source from which the outlay is to be met can be subsequently discussed and settled.

12. The question raised at paragraph 33 of the Narrative, as to Government taking over certain extra grain (28,000 maunds), ordered for miscellaneous Wards' estates in Sarun, can be settled when the Commissioner's recommendation shall be received. Meanwhile, the grain can be received, transported, and stored as a part of the Government allotment for the district, and the Calcutta grain officers will be directed, pending further orders, to reckon this quantity (28,000 maunds) as receipts towards the Sarun allotment.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the Magistrate-Collector of Sarun continues to give large advances to zemindars for the maintenance of their ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish that these advances should for the future be made, as far as possible, in grain, at the rate of Rs. 2-8 a maund for Burmah cargo rice, and Rs. 3-4 a maund for the better kinds of clean rice.

14. Seeing that the system of relief works has shielded the district so far from general distress, the Lieutenant-Governor will not press the Magistrate-Collector to make more extended or elaborate arrangements for charitable relief, beyond what is described in his paragraphs 36-38.

15. *Chumparun*.—The Chumparun Narrative is, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find, very satisfactory. The people, whether on the works or in their villages, are getting into better condition; few cases of emaciation are seen, and no cases of starvation are heard of. Supplies of grain are, with help of the Government stores which have been opened in the worst tracts, sufficient, though clean rice is nowhere selling cheaper than 11 seers the rupee. The Lieutenant-Governor quite approves of the action of Mr. Oldham and some of the other relief officers, in exacting light task-work from the work-people who have not recovered their strength and condition.

The quantity of grain finally stored in the district is now 500,000 maunds, and should suffice for the work-people, and for advances to ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor is very anxious that this business of making advances to ryots should be pressed on systematically and actively; and he has been much interested in reading Mr. Howe's account of the system under which he makes his advances. Seeing how very badly off the ryots in Ramnuggur are said to be, and how very doubtful (the areas given at page 4 as the total spring and cheena breadths in a large tract are almost incredibly small) the prospect of the millet crops is, the grain advances to ryots cannot be begun too early. Those who happily have grain of their own will not take the Government grain when they know they have to repay it. If the difficulty about material security for advances be very great, the relief officer must be content with the security of the village headmen, or the collective security of a body of ryots.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2399—S.R.

Copy, with copy of the District Narratives, forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna, whose attention is invited to paragraphs 1, 5, and 11; to the Relief Commissioner Durbhunga, whose attention is invited to paragraphs 4 and 9; to the Commissioners of Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and the Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye, whose attention is drawn to the remarks in the Patna Narrative, about injury done to the coarser grains in store, and who are requested to take steps for giving effect to the orders in paragraph 1 for the examination and disposal of these grains; and to the Magistrate-Collectors of Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th April 1874. }

No. B, dated Bankipore, the 5th April 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, Esq., Collector of Patna,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 4th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The bazaars at the head-quarters and the interior of the district are still well supplied with grain of all descriptions, and I have not heard of there being any deficiency anywhere.

3. I have during the fortnight been busily engaged in endeavouring to clear the block at the Patna city and ghât stations, and I am glad to say that I have to a certain extent succeeded in doing so, inasmuch as the company have been able to unload all their wagons, and none are now standing under load. To do this, however, I have been obliged, besides visiting the stations myself, to depute Mr. Assistant Magistrate Allen to the Patna city station, and one of my deputy magistrates to the ghât station, to look after the railway clerks, and at the same time to see that the mahajuns come to take delivery of their goods. This can hardly be said to be the legitimate work of district officers; but still as I am satisfied that unless there is proper European supervision a block would again occur, I am still rendering the assistance to the company, in the hope that it will soon take this responsibility upon itself, and appoint officers to settle all disputes arising between the clerks and the mahajuns regarding the charge of demurrage and the giving and taking delivery of goods.

4. The following were the prices of grain obtaining during the fortnight:—

Rice, best	...	...	...	...	11
„ common	..	..	..	..	13
Wheat	..	..	..	..	16
Barley mixed with gram	..	..	..	..	21
Jowar	...	...	...	...	21
Maize	...	...	...	...	19
Gram	...	...	...	...	20
<i>Behar.</i>					
Rice, common	...	...	...	...	12½
Maize	..	..	..	..	15
Wheat	...	...	...	...	13
Barley	...	...	...	...	17
Gram	...	...	...	...	17½
<i>Dinapore.</i>					
Rice	...	...	...	...	11½ to 12½
Maize	...	...	...	...	15½ to 17½
Wheat	..	..	..	..	13 to 15½
Khesaree	..	..	..	..	18 to 19
Mussoor	...	...	...	...	18 to 19

No return has been received from Barrh as yet.

5. From the above it will be seen that the prices of all sorts of grain, not excepting rice, have fallen in the principal marts; and in the mofussil also, owing to the harvesting of the rubbee crops, there has been a slight tendency to cheaper rates, and this even in those parts of the district where we expected to have the greatest distress, the rice and bhadoi crops having been almost failures.

6. We had no rain during the fortnight, and it was not required, as what we wanted was dry weather to allow of the cold-weather crops being cut and harvested. This has now

nearly been completed, and the outturn is better than was expected. On this subject the Deputy Collector of Behar writes: "There has been a full 16-anna crop over the land that had been sown with rubbee. Taking the average of the yield of the former years, this year's produce is by no means less than three-fourths." In the Barrh sub-division I should reckon the crop as a 14-anna one, and in the Sudder and Dinapore sub-division at not less than 12 annas. During the fortnight I deputed one of my deputy collectors, Syed Ameer Hossain, to visit the south and south-west portions of the district, they being the parts concerning which I had the greatest anxiety, and I was glad to learn from him that nowhere had there been less than an 8-anna crop, whilst in some parts there had been full 16 annas.

7. No case of misery or starvation was brought to light during the fortnight; and though the high prices are to a certain extent felt by the lower classes, they have, during the late harvest, been able to collect a certain amount of grain which will assist in keeping them till the next bhadoi crop comes in. There is an abundance of grain in this district, so that all we want is to provide labor, of which there is plenty on our roads for those seeking it.

8. No case of grain-robbery was reported during the fortnight, and the 8 cases of theft were all of a petty nature.

9. The statement of crimes, prescribed by the Government circular of 20th December last, not having yet been received from the District Superintendent, cannot be submitted with this report, but it will be forwarded as soon as possible.

10. 124 emigrants for British Burmah were registered during the fortnight. Of these 75 have already been despatched to Calcutta, and the remaining 49 will be sent immediately. Of the 124, 56 were residents of this district, 24 of Gya, 14 of Sarun, 10 of Tirhoot, 1 of Chumparun, and 9 came from the North-Western Provinces.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

11. The daily number of laborers on our relief works and local roads is fast increasing; and now that the harvesting of spring crops has been completed, I expect it will continue to do so. By the latest returns received from the Executive Engineer, which bring us up to the 28th of March, there were 10,015 laborers employed on the different works throughout the district, or some 1,000 in excess of the number reported in my last fortnightly.

12. In my original scheme for relief works, submitted to Government through the Commissioner in December last, I had, in addition to the works on the roads, estimated for Rs. 32,000 to be expended on the excavation of tanks where found necessary; and in my last fortnightly I informed that I had selected the sites for six such tanks. As the work in the fields is now daily becoming shorter, I have applied to the Commissioner for sanction to commence on some of these tanks, and for this purpose have asked that Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 32,000 estimated may be placed at my disposal.

13. During the fortnight we received Government sanction to the proposed work of reclaiming a large swamp at the back of the Patna city, which work will be taken in hand at once; and as it is to cost some Rs. 50,000 should afford labor to all those seeking it in the city and its surrounding villages for some months to come, or at any rate till the rains, when they will be able to again find employment in the fields.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

14. The subjoined figures will show the quantity of grain imported into the district during the fortnight ending the 28th ultimo:—

		Rice.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Janera.	Other grains.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	...	2,28,172	61,357	62,172	1,81,016
By river	...	550	100	3,610	1,540
TOTAL	...	2,29,092	64,457	65,782	1,82,556

Or a grand total of 5,41,817 maunds, exclusive of wheat, was received at the Futwah branch line for Government, but inclusive of the Government grain received at Barrh and Mokameh. The figures showing the actual quantity of such Government grain have not been obtained; but it is roughly estimated to have been about 1,50,000 maunds, leaving the balance of 3,91,817 as private importations.

15. During the week ending the 28th ultimo, the private importations at the Patna ghât station have again fallen below those at the Patna city station, as shown by the following figures:—

		Mds.
Patna ghât	...	66,990
Patna city	...	86,252

And I am satisfied that the increase of receipts at the Patna ghât, as shown in my previous narrative, was only owing to the Railway Company having compelled consignees to consign their goods to the ghât during the block, and to ease the city station.

16. Our means of transport continue sufficient to meet all requirements; and now that large batches of bullocks and carts are continually coming from the North-Western Provinces,

I hope that I shall not again be compelled to have recourse to our local means of transport in the conveyance of treasure to other districts, and shall be able to leave it entirely for the use of private traders.

17. In my last fortnightly narrative I informed that I had made arrangements for the supply of 85,000 maunds of fodder for Tirhoot, and I have now made other arrangements for another 15,000 maunds, thus completing the lakh which I was called upon to supply. Behar has already commenced sending in its share, consisting of 25,000 maunds to Chumpta, and my supplies for Bunker Ghât will begin coming in from to-morrow. I propose starting it for the purpose of weighment, &c., in the old jail buildings at Deegah, which are on the banks of the river, and from whence therefore there will be no difficulty in sending it on to its final destination.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

18. No further supplies of grain have been received in this district, and no alterations have been made in the distribution of that which had been previously stored. All the golahs in the Sudder sub-division were visited during the fortnight by the Deputy Collector, Syed Amcer Hossain, who has been appointed district grain officer. He reports favorably regarding them; and states that, so far, the grain stored has not been damaged by climate or insects; but I am sorry to say we have not been so fortunate in the Barrh and the Behar sub-divisions, from whence the sub-divisional officers report that all the coarse grains have been attacked by weavils and other insects, and are fast being destroyed. I have obtained the Commissioner's sanction to sending the Barrh stores across the river to Tirhoot for immediate use, and if the same cannot be done with the grain now in Behar, I will direct the Deputy Collector to sell it for what it will fetch. The Dinapore sub-divisional officer also reports that his grain has, to some extent, been damaged; and as it is not likely that we shall ever require any of it, I intend asking the Commissioner's sanction to be allowed to dispose of all the up-country grain assigned to this district.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

19. No advances for purchase of grain were made during the fortnight. I have already expended the sum allotted me for the purpose; and so long as our markets continue as well stocked as they are at present, I do not consider that any further advances are necessary, especially as those who have taken them and have purchased grain find considerable difficulty in disposing of it, as the prices in the local markets are quite as low as they could afford to sell at.

20. The sum of Rs. 9,500 was advanced during the fortnight to different zemindars in the Behar sub-division for agricultural improvements. Some other applications were received, but rejected, as from inquiry it was elicited that the money was not intended to be spent on the works entered in the petitions, but either to cover low expenses or to be used in paying debts, &c.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

21. Nothing was done under this head during the fortnight, there having been no necessity for it. Some of the native gentlemen, both in the city and in the interior of the district, have opened alms-houses, which at present meet all requirements.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
As per account already rendered	.....			1,85,421	3	0
Paid to nazir on account of railway freight of 3 boxes of medicines	3	0	0			
Paid to nazir on account of halting charges of carts	237	0	0			
Paid to nazir on account of advances to carts sent to Gaya and Mozufferpore	332	0	0			
Paid to nazir on account of conveying building materials to Paberah golah	34	8	6			
Paid to nazir on account of railway freight on 50 maunds of gunny bags	7	13	0			
Paid to abkarce mohurir on account of cost of repairs to a golah	12	0	0			
Office contingencies	13	3	6			
				639	9	0

Fodder.

Paid to Collector of Patna for conveyance of fodder	33	0	0			
Paid to the Cantonment Magistrate for the purchase of fodder	200	0	0			
Paid to the Deputy Collector of Barrh for the purchase of fodder	10,000	0	0			
Paid to Municipal Overseer, Babu Banyamdhub Sircar, for stacking fodder and building machan	23	11	6			
				10,256	11	6

GRAND TOTAL 1,96,167 7 6

No. 507F, dated Gya, the 6th April 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Relief and Scarcity Department.

I have the honor to submit my fortnightly report on relief and scarcity in Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 4th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The bazars continue to be sufficiently supplied with food-grains of all sorts. The annexed table will show the reported price-currents during the past fortnight. It will be observed that food-grains are generally somewhat cheaper than they were a fortnight ago. This is the result of the reaping of the spring harvest, some of which produce has already come into the market.

3. The rates as here detailed may be taken as being the highest rates that obtain, and there is no doubt that agriculturists and field laborers obtain their supplies very much below the rates here stated :—

BAZARS	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		MILK	MAIZE.		GRAM.		
	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.					
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Q.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Gya	11 8	10 4	17 8	17 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 4		14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8
Nowaria	13 8	11 8	18 0	16 0	....	....	11 4	11 12	15 0		13 0	15 0	16 0	15 8
Jehanabad	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	....		13 12	13 12	16 0	16 0
Aurangabad	12 10	12 6	16 4	15 0	9 12	9 12	10 12	10 12	15 8	14 8		14 8	15 10	15 0
Doodnagpur	13 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	10 8	10 0	11 4	10 8	....		16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0

4. There has been no rainfall within the district during the past fortnight. The weather has been everything that could be desired for gathering in the harvest. The sufficient rain in February brought new life to the rubber crops, which resulted in the ears of corn being well filled and the crops heavy. From every part of my district I am assured that the outturn has realized the most sanguine anticipations. Since the heavy rain in February we have had occasional showers up to within the last fortnight, during which bright weather and a wholesome westerly wind have prevailed.

5. I dare say that a more favorable weather for the harvest could not have been. For the past month at least I have neither seen nor heard of caterpillars, blight, or such like crop-destroyers.

6. I am happy to be able still to pronounce the condition of the people to be generally good.

7. It is extraordinary, with all the preparations around and the unusual action of the Government in importing food, to notice the apathetic character of the people. They at any rate have no gloomy anticipations, nor do the higher classes of natives anticipate anything like a famine. In this view I concur. I think that after the rubber crops are threshed and stored, we must be prepared to find labor for the laboring and other classes, as distinct from agriculturists.

8. That the time has not yet arrived is clear from the indifference with which laborers come to our works, and the terms they wish to enforce before working at them.

9. No cases of misery or starvation have happily yet been heard of. Measures are being taken by which the state of each tract is ascertained, and where any real distress is apparent immediate relief has hitherto been afforded.

10. Grain thefts and robberies are not materially increasing, but offences against property generally, as previously noticed, have been steadily increasing for several months past.

11. The annexed comparative statements will exemplify at a glance what I have just stated.

Comparative Statement of crime in which grain was stolen in the Gya District for the month of March 1874, as compared with those corresponding month of 1873 and 1872.

	Theft in which grain was stolen, sections 379 and 380.					House-breaking in which grain was stolen, section 457.					Total of all crimes.				
	Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.		Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.		Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.	
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1874.
Gya Sub-division ...	27	10	3	..	..	5	3	1	..	..	32	13	4	..	..
Nowada Sub-division ..	16	5	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	17	6	1	2	2
Aurangabad Sub-division ..	14	2	1	3	10	2	..	..	1	..	16	4	1	4	10
Jehanabad Sub-division ...	11	4	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	12	6	5	..	..
TOTAL ...	68	21	9	5	11	9	6	2	1	1	77	29	11	6	12

Comparative Statement showing the number of true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft and house-breaking in the Gya District for the month of March, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of 1873 and 1872.

	Dacoity.		Robbery.			Theft.			House-breaking.						Total of all crimes.		
	Heading Nos. 89 and 91 of Crime Return A1.		Heading Nos. 82 and 83 of Crime Return A1.			Heading No. 43 of Crime Return A1 including cattle theft.			Heading Nos. 35 and 42 of Crime Return A1.								
	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.		1873.		1872.		1874.	1873.	1872.
									With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.			
Gya Sub-division ...	2	1	1	1	1	57	24	12	39	68	29	63	32	39	165	119	84
Nowada Sub-division ...	..	..	..	1	..	24	9	11	13	12	8	18	..	11	49	36	22
Aurangabad ditto ...	..	..	1	2	..	28	9	13	41	11	34	13	16	12	79	58	41
Jehanabad ditto ...	..	..	1	..	1	11	12	7	18	16	15	33	27	24	40	60	59
TOTAL ...	2	1	3	4	2	121	54	43	111	107	86	127	75	85	342	273	206

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

12. The statement to be submitted two days hence to the Public Works Department of the Bengal Secretariat will, at a glance, give all detailed information of numbers of work-people employed. This information I have not by me at present in a complete form.

13. The marking out of the Puraya road has not yet been reported completed. I have begged the Executive Engineer to hasten it as much as possible, as I am anxious to commence work there by the 10th of this month. During the fortnight the Warisligunge road has been started in the Nowada Sub-division, an invalid gang having at the outset been employed.

14. There appears to be some hesitation with laborers to do work on the payment-by-result system. This I attribute to one or two cases in which duffadars on invalid gangs have freely dealt out daily payments without in the least degree exercising themselves in seeing that a fair amount of labor was given in return.

15. I have very great difficulty in obtaining competent duffadars, and also in getting them promptly looked after. Food in some cases is obtainable at a greater distance than I should wish; but many laborers bring their food with them; and as long as the laborers themselves are content with the existing arrangements, it is impolitic to make fresh ones, which, though for their benefit, would not be so construed, and might serve as a ground for discontent. The Magistrate of Jehanabad asserts that the able-bodied persons coming for work object to the payment-by-result system, inasmuch as they distrust the duffadars and Government.

16. If the system as indicated in my last report is followed and the work measured up every other day, and these measurements be again tested by a superior officer every 7 or 15 days, it is simply impossible that cause for distrust should exist, and I am quite satisfied that, if the sub-divisional and other officer superintending the work will personally take a little trouble to set the work going, this form of relief is by far the best adapted for able-bodied men seeking employment. These men should not be permitted to overcrowd the invalid gangs; the cases of the two sets of men being altogether different.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

17. The annexed table will give in a compact and condensed form an approximate account of food-supplies privately imported during the fortnight.

Private Importations.

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gya	476	241	193	1,404	36	228	372	2,950
Nowada ... ..	...	...	...	12	...	...	35	47
Jehanabad	65	75	23	64	...	52	74	353
Aurangabad	154	...	15	300	...	8	145	622
Daoodnuggur	2,300	600	1,700	1,700	...	100	1,200	7,800
Total	2,995	916	1,931	3,480	36	398	1,826	11,572

18. This gives a total of 11,572 maunds against 9,599 maunds imported during the previous fortnight. This increase of 1,973 maunds is satisfactory.

19. Similarly there has been an improvement in the private importations reported in the the Sudder Bazar of Gya as hereunder shewn :—

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fortnight ending 4th April	476	241	193	1,404	36	228	372	2,950
Ditto ditto 21st March	477	137	65	1,212	22	367	217	2,407

20. There is at present a diminution in the supply of carts. This is attributed, and rightly so I think, to two causes.

1st.—The very high rates and quasi-impressment of carts entering Patna for service in carriage of grain to the north of the Ganges.

2ndly.—To the large number of carts at present secured by the Opium Department for conveying opium jars to the Patna godown. The opium season in this district has been a bumper one. I trust that the latter cause will cease to exist before I am required to transport from Patna my newly allotted supply of grain.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

21. The following is a summary of grain already stored in the district :—

	Mds.
In Sudder Sub-division	46,490
In Jehanabad	34,850
In Nowada	55,116
In Aurungabad	28,800
Total	1,45,256

22. I have about 5,000 maunds still to receive of my former allotments (1,50,000 maunds), which I have requested Mr. Toynbee to send to Bankipore. Under Sir Richard Temple's instructions a further allotment of 70,000 maunds has been advised, and which I have distributed thus :—

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Grain.	Rice.	TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sudder Sub-division	10,000	25,000	35,000
Jehanabad ..	5,000	5,000	10,000
Nowada ..	5,000	10,000	15,000
Aurangabad ..	5,000	5,000	10,000

23. And I have requested the Commissioner and Mr. Toynbee to send these quantities to the railway stations, Bihta, Bankipore, and Buktarpore, respectively.

24. I do not apprehend that it will be necessary to incur further expense for housing this grain. Of the 70,000 maunds 50,000 will go to Gya and Nowada, at both of which places I have arranged with the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent for accommodation.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

25. These advances are—

1st.—For purchase of grain.

2nd.—For land improvement.

1st.—For purchase of grain.—During the fortnight there have been three applications ; of these one has been granted and two are under inquiry.

2nd.—*For Land Improvement.*—The first of the annexed statements will show the transactions during the past fortnight, and the second what the total number of applications have been and how disposed of

Advances taken for Land Improvement.

Name of applicant.	Nature and locality of work for which advance has been applied for.	Amount of advance applied for.	Period within which the work is to be completed.
		Rs.	
Mungar Mahto ryot	1 pucca well in Dhanonta	125	4 months.
Juglall Singh ryot	Repairs to a pucca well embankment in Saidpore Chuk Zubra, Pergunnah Okree	50	3 ditto.
Fakeera Khan, Soochit Singh, and Lukhee Koeri ryots	1 pucca well in Dhungawan	200	4 ditto.
Chitoo Mahto ryot	1 pucca well in Kooraree	96	5 ditto.
Gunga Mahto and Ukul Mahto ryots	1 pucca well in Dhungawan	175	4 ditto.
Beharee Mahto ryot	1 pucca well in Futtehpore Nogawan	125	3 ditto.
	TOTAL ...	771	

Statement of applications under Land Improvement Act for fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	Number of applications received during the fortnight.	Number of applications received previously.	Total number of applications received.	NUMBER DISPOSED OF.					Pending.
				Applications granted.	Applications rejected or withdrawn.	Applications reported to Commissioner.	Returned.	Total disposed of.	
Gya ...	3	22	25	3	12	...	...	15	10
Aurangabad ...	...	78	78	27	35	2	...	64	14
Jehanabad ...	9	48	57	18	15	...	2	35	22
Nowada ...	2	5	7	2	...	1	1	4	3
TOTAL	14	153	167	50	62	3	3	118	49

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

26. Relief by distribution of cooked food has been afforded in the Sudder, Aurungabad and Nowada, sub-divisions.

27. The persons thus relieved are lepers and persons incapable of earning a livelihood for themselves, and who, as far as can be ascertained by summary inquiry, have no relatives capable of supporting them. In the Sudder a daily average of 147 persons have thus been fed. The daily average in Aurungabad is 35 persons, and in Nowada 14 persons.

28. The giving of raw cotton to be converted into thread has also been had recourse to as a method of relief in Aurungabad and Sudder station. In the former locality seven females are thus assisted and in the latter 227.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief during the fortnight ending 4th April 1874, called for in Bengal Government No. 1251, dated 5th March 1874.

	as yet appointed.	Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children with total in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, &c.
Sudder Sub-division	1	1	2,066
Nowada	1	3	194
Jehanabad	2	.....	.....
Aurangabad	4	1	248

N. B.—It has been settled by Sir Richard Temple that no special relief circles are required in this district. That eight special officers will be appointed to thoroughly examine any tracts likely to be distressed, and to visit generally the villages in the mofussil with a view to employment being found or relief administered.

29. It may not be out of place here to mention that for famine relief purposes a sum of Rs. 18,254-13 have already been collected within the district, and that this amount will still further be supplemented. The contributions are very creditable to the contributors.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

30. The total expenditure shown in the last narrative was Rs. 77,920-12-8. During the fortnight under review the following is the expenditure:—

On account of Grain.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advanced to Khedoo Saho, trader, for dealing in grain ...	1,000	0	0

On account of Establishment.

Remitted to Deputy Collector of Aurungabad on account of salary, for February, of—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Mohurir ...	25	0	0			
1 Peon ...	5	0	0			
8 Chowkeedars ...	27	6	0			
				57	6	0

Remitted to Jehanabad on account of salary, for February, of—

1 Mohurir for eight days ...	1	11	5			
2 Chowkeedars ...	7	0	0			
4 Ditto ...	4	12	0			
				13	7	5

Remitted to Nowada on account of salary, for February, of—

10 Chowkeedars ...	35	0	0			
2 Ditto ...	2	2	0			
4 Ditto ...	7	4	0			
2 Ditto ...	7	0	0			
2 Extra peons for escorting grain ...	4	8	0			
				55	14	0

Paid salary of Famine Clerk for March 1874 ... 60 0 0

TOTAL ... 186 0 0

On account of land improvement, as per statement above 771 0 0

Abstract.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On account of grain ...	1,000	0	0
„ „ Establishment ...	186	11	5
„ „ Land Improvement ...	771	0	0
Amount shown in last report ...	77,920	12	8

GRAND TOTAL ... 79,878 8 1

No. 28 F., dated Arrah, the 7th April 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., Collector of Shahabad.

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit my 9th narrative for the fortnight ending the 4th April.

A —STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supplies in the local markets in the Arrah, Sasseram, and Buxar sub-divisions have not in the aggregate fallen off in quantity.

Abundance or scarcity of supplies in the bazars.

In Bhubhooa matters in this respect are reported to be normal.

Large quantities of grain are still being imported into the district by rail, and the new rubbee is coming into the market.

2. In appendix A is given the kind and prices of grain selling at the chief marts in the district. It will be noticed that, on the whole, the prices are slightly more favorable than they were last fortnight.

3. No rain has fallen. The rubbee has been generally harvested, and I think may be regarded as a much better crop than was at first anticipated. In the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions, excluding the Deearah lands, the crop may, I think, be estimated as a fair average one; similarly so in the Sasseram sub-division.

Rainfall if any, state of crops, condition of the people, actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation, grain-thefts and robberies, condition of any particular tracts. In Bhubhooa sub-division Mr. Eyre estimates it as a 12-anna or $\frac{1}{3}$ crop, while the Deputy Collector estimates it as less. I am inclined to accept the former's as the more accurate calculation.

In regard to the condition of the people I have nothing new to add to my last report. In large towns, such as Arrah, Buxar, Chousa, Sasseram, Nasrigunge, Akherpore, Bhubhooa, Chynepore, where professional beggars congregate, and where many helpless indigent people belonging to the lower class are living, gratuitous relief and in-door subsidised relief has

become now necessary, and in part has been commenced in one or two of the above-named places. In rural tracts no such necessity has at present arisen.

No cases of actual misery and starvation have as yet been brought to light. There has been no remarkable increase in the number of grain-thefts and robberies. Most of the cases reported have been petty thefts of crops, which are of yearly occurrence.

In the Sasseram sub-division, one theft occurred in a building, in which case 6 maunds 20 seers of wheat were stolen, and in another case 4 maunds 9 seers of rice were taken.

The comparative statement of crimes (Appendix B) shows an increase by 88 over the cases in 1873, and by 121 over the cases in 1872.

I have nothing more to add in regard to the condition of any particular tracts; if any material change does take place, it will, I think, show itself in June.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Full details in regard to all such works will be furnished in the statement called for in circular No. 5718, dated the 3rd December last, which is due on the 8th instant.

In the Arrah sub-division, work will be started immediately on the road from Gurahnee to Bihra *via* Sikrita.

In the Buxar sub-division, the village road from Chousa to Jumooaon has been completed, and the continuation of it from Jumooaon to Dhunsahi has been commenced.

In the Sasseram sub-division, work is being carried on upon the roads from Chenari to Mullipore, and from Akherpore to Juddoonathpore. There was a considerable falling-off in the number of laborers at the relief works during the cutting of the rubbee crops. Now that the harvest has been gathered, the numbers resorting to the works are daily increasing, and will continue to do so, I am inclined to think, up to the end of this month.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

There has been no falling-off in the importation by rail of grain by private traders in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions. The quantity so imported will be submitted in a separate return (which will follow), directly I receive detailed figures from the Traffic Department, East Indian Railway.

By river no importations are reported.

The private importation in the Sasseram sub-division during the					Maunds.
fortnight have been—By rail	...	...	...	...	3,865
From other districts	...	...	...	...	3,373
In Bhubbhoa—					
By rail	...	...	...	...	210
From other districts	...	...	...	...	222

The means of transport are at present sufficient for all requirements. The Collector of Sarun is anxious now to employ only carts of this district for conveying his grain from the Arrah railway station to the river ghât; in other words, something more than 600 carts.

I now expect that further consignments of grain will be sent to me very shortly for this district, and I shall certainly not be able to convey it away if the Sarun grain is to absorb so much of the means of transport belonging to this district. One result has already shown itself, and that is, that I cannot convey grain at the same rate as I did when storing grain in January and February owing to the demand for carts which has thus arisen.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

In the Arrah sub-division, 117 maunds 7 seers of rice was received during the fortnight and despatched and stored at once.

In the Buxar, Sasseram, and Bhubbhoa sub-divisions, no grain has been received or stored during the period under report.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

In the Arrah sub-division, an advance of Rs. 2,000 has been made to Nowrun Singh of Chandi for land improvements, and Rs. 300 to Jugdeo Singh of Aeer for the purchase of grain. No other advances of any kind have been made.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

I have nothing further to add to my last report in regard to headings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of circular No. 1251 S.-R., dated 5th March.

For the Arrah sub-division, three supervising relief officers have been appointed on Rs. 40 a month, whose chief work at present will be to make a village-to-village enquiry in order to ascertain what persons are fit subjects for gratuitous relief, or subsidised in-door relief, or who can be employed on light out-door labor, such as rope-making and cotton-spinning. Poor-houses will be at once opened at Gurahnee and Arrah, at which it is supposed that the chief recipients of charity will be professional beggars, who, from physical infirmities, are incapable of performing any work.

Rope-making and cotton-spinning will be provided also for those who are able to do such light work; 36 persons are now receiving subsidised in-door relief, and 44 persons gratuitous relief daily at Arrah.

In the Buxar sub-division, 119 persons in all, including men, women, and children, have received gratuitous relief daily at the following places:—Buxar, Doomraon, Nawanuggur, Choura Khyree. Two supervising relief officers on Rs. 40 a month have been entertained for this sub-division.

In regard to the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports—"no charitable relief has yet been commenced in Sasseram beyond the subsidised in-door relief of rope-making specified in my last narrative. The weekly returns of this relief are not to hand, and I cannot therefore supply them. Gratuitous relief has been commenced in Bhubhooa. I visited that place on the 31st ultimo, and personally supervised the relief. I could only find 41 persons fit recipients of relief, and some of these were fitted for light work. I left full instructions, and have since sent registers-tickets, and iterated the instructions already given. I am afraid this relief is being misapplied. The day after I left, the number of recipients is entered as 81, 40 was the number of the previous day. I will be at Bhubhooa on the 8th, and will specially report on this matter. Details regarding sex have been called for, and will be submitted in the report.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries as shown in last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 24,963.

Expenditure during fortnight under report.

Particulars.	Amount.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In Arrah sub-division—						
For weighing 85 bags of rice	0	7	9			
„ loading 10 carts	0	4	8			
Cartage of 179 maunds to central depôt at Mullore, 19 miles	21	4	0			
Constructing golah at Bihta	15	15	9			
„ „ at Mullore	10	14	0			
Repairing golah at Sundais	7	4	6			
Supplying mats at Sahar golah	0	8	0			
Constructing golah at Sekrita	17	14	9			
				74	9	5
In Buxar sub-division—						
Paid salary of Saraja, Sarenja, and Itari golah establishment for January and February	43	6	3			
Advance to Rugoonath Pershad, golah-keeper of Itari, for current expenses	10	0	0			
Advance to Ilahi Bux, Saraja golah-keeper, for current expenses	10	0	0			
Advance to Gopi Rai for current expenses	322	3	0			
„ to Sub-Deputy Collector for current expenses	15	0	0			
„ to Ramruttun Lal, Saraja golah-keeper, for current expenses	25	0	0			
				425	9	3
In Sasseram sub-division—						
Paid to Ram Nath and Zaleim, &c., for carriage of grain from Sasseram to Kurgahur	8	10	0			
Paid to head constable Kochus, for construction of golah at Kurgahur	19	3	0			
Paid to Ram Jal Singh and Ram Lugun Singh for transport of grain from Zumania to Bhubhooa and to Chynepore	229	5	0			
Service stamps	20	0	0			
Paid to Meer Bundab Ali, Akberpore	24	6	0			
Paid to Torbaz Khan Bukshi balance due to him of his previous account for carriage of grain	263	2	0			
Paid to Torbaz Khan Bukshi balance due to him of his previous account for carriage of grain	75	11	3			
Paid to Bissesur Chowdri for transport of grain	971	7	6			
Service stamps	15	0	0			
Paid to Bissoonath Sahae Bukshi, Sasseram, for carriage of grain from Sasseram to Nokha	12	8	0			
Paid to Bissoonath Sahae for weightment of the above grain	0	8	0			
Paid to Beni Pershad mohurrir, Tilathoo, his salary for January 1874, Rs. 3-13, for February 1874, Rs. 7	10	13	0			
Paid to Kewal Pershad, golah mohurrir, Sasseram, his salary for 19 days of February 1874	4	12	0			
				1,655	10	9
To Nowrung Singh of Chandi for land improvements				2,000	0	0
To Jugdis Singh of Aer for purchase of grain				300	0	0
Total expenditure during fortnight				4,464	13	5
Grand Total to end of fortnight				29,427	13	5

APPENDIX A.

Prices-Current at the principal marts up to the fortnight ending the 4th April 1874.

No.	Name of places.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Pear.	Maize.	Barley.	Bajra.
		Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1	1 Arrah	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	19	...	18	19	...
	2 Bendawalia	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
	3 Sahar	14	12	17	...	16	...	...
	4 Jugdispore	15	12	18	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
2	1 Buxar	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	19	...	18	20	17
	2 Doonroon	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
	3 Raghoonathpore	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4 Chousa	15	12	19	19	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	16
3	1 Sasseram	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18	...	18	15
	2 Dehri	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	18	...
	3 Chenary	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
	4 Akbarpore	14	11	16	16	...	20	...
4	1 Bhabooa	14	10	18	18	...	19	...
	2 Jehanabad	13	12	17	19	...	16	...
	3 Durgowatee	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	...	16	...
	4 Chynpore	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	...	18	...	...	...
	5 Hata	12	13	18	18	...	16	...

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.ARRAH,
The 7th April 1874. }

APPENDIX B.

Comparative Statement of Crime, as per Government Circular No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873.

Dacoity (headings Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return A, Part I) ...	Month of March 1872 ...	0
	Corresponding month of March 1873 ...	2
	" " " " 1874 ...	1
Robbery (headings Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime Return A, Part I) ...	Month of March 1872 ...	4
	Corresponding month of March 1873 ..	1
	" " " " 1874 ...	0
Theft (heading No. 35 of Crime Return A, Part I, lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit theft) ...	Month of March 1872 ..	44
	Corresponding month of March 1873 ...	59
	" " " " 1874 ...	79
Heading No. 36 of Crime Return A, Part I, house-trespass with a view to commit theft ...	Month of March 1872 ...	0
	Corresponding month of March 1873 ...	0
	" " " " 1874 ...	2
Heading No. 43 of Crime Return A, Part I, excluding cattle-theft ...	Month of March 1872 ...	49
	Corresponding month of March 1873 ...	68
	" " " " 1874 ...	136
Total ...	Month of March 1872 ...	97
	Corresponding month of March 1873 ...	130
	" " " " 1874 ...	218

ARRAH,
The 7th April 1874. }K. C. MITTER,
Court-Inspector.H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 891 F., dated Mozufferpore, the 8th April 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., Officiating Collector of Tirhoot,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I have the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Tirhoot district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 4th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. In Sectamurhee sub-division the supply of grain is sufficient, except in Cherout and Jalley, where the people are dependent on Government supplies.

3. In Durbhunga sub-division, the supply in the Durbhunga and Rowserah bazars "still continues ample," but in the interior all articles of food are dear and scarce. In Hattee sub-division, it has been found necessary to supplement private trade by Government sales.

4. In Mudhoobunnee sub-division the sale of Government grain at Mudhoobunnee has caused much grain of all kinds to be brought to market, and has also had the effect of lowering prices generally. The bunyas, however, are stated to have recouped themselves to a certain extent by diminishing the number of local pice given in exchange for rupee coins, and the sub-divisional officer considers that it would be a good opportunity to introduce the standard pice coins. I would recommend that two lakhs of pice be forwarded if possible *via* Barrh and Chumpta Ghât for circulation in Durbhunga and Moodhubunnee sub-division.

5. In Hajepore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions the bazars have been sufficiently supplied.

6. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts:—

NAMES OF MARTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Lesser millet.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Gram.
Sectamurhee	10½	14	10	14	14	14
Jalley ... ..	.....	.....	10	....	.....	.....
Mudhoobunnee	10	14	10	12	12	12
Khajowlee	11	16	11	12	12	13½
Durbhunga	12	....	10	13	12½	..
Bahera	11½	..	9½	13	14½	..
Singhya	9½	.....	9	12½	11½	..
Hajepore	13	19	11	.....	16½	16½
Mohowa	13½	18	11	.....	15	17½
Dulsingserai	12½	17	11	....	15	16½
Sarmastipore	13	16	9	... ..	14	15
Mozufferpore	10	.....	9	... ..	12½	14

7. In some of the western parts of Sectamurhee sub-division the majority of the ryots are reported to have sufficient grain for their own wants. Elsewhere no additional information has been obtained regarding stocks, though the hoards of grain invariably disclosed by outbreaks of fires indicate the existence of hidden stores. I have directed the district superintendent to depute clever officers to specially investigate these cases, which have of late been very frequent.

8. There has been no fall of ruin in any part of the district.

9. In Sectamurhee sub-division the cheena and moong crops are suffering from the drought, and the same may be said of these crops in all parts of the district. In the western part of the Sudder sub-division, where sowings were probably made under as favorable circumstances as in any portion of the district, these crops are being fast dried up by the scorching west winds that have prevailed during the last fortnight, and when I was in that direction a week ago, the cultivators thought that they could not hold out for more than 10 or 12 days without rain.

10. In Sectamurhee sub-division the condition of the people has improved generally, but isolated cases of distressed women and children are still to be found. For all such cases the sub-divisional officer is specially providing. The condition of the people (some 50,000) who attended the recent large Sectamurhee fair was very fairly good; and as all came provided with grain for their own consumption and fodder for their cattle, no difficulty was experienced in supplying them with food.

11. In Durbhunga the sub-divisional officer has observed a marked improvement among the people, especially in the direction of Bahera. He writes: "I had myself grouped round Bahera, where I have no doubt the distress was as pronounced as in any other village in the sub-division. These were the villages in which I, in a former report, declared that famine had commenced; as then, so now. I had all the poor assembled, and were it not that I was assured by the jeyt ryot putwaree and group inspector that no famine-deaths had occurred, and that in the people now before me I saw the starving creatures of a month ago, I scarcely could have credited the change. I visited the village when the putwaree was distributing the daily allowance. There were no complaints whatever, and the improved condition of the recipients proved that the village headmen had not deprived them of the Government charity. Indeed, this system of village relief everywhere I went I found working well. Mr. MacDonnell and the sub-divisional officer of Hattee are now directing their attention to the relief of cultivators and small farmers whom it is difficult to bring to our relief works. To these they are making advances in money for seed-grain and in grain for their own support. The principle they have adopted is that of making advances to the applicants by whole villages, the applicants entering into an association or system of frank pledge for repayment, their estimate being based on returns submitted by putwaree showing the quantity of land cultivated by each applicant, and the quantity of seed-grain required being calculated at the rate of 20 seers per beegha. In some instances they have persuaded zemindars to take the seed

advances into their own hands, and one zemindar, Babu Bunsee Dareer, of Ragopore, proprietor of nearly half the Lehra circle, is specially mentioned for the public spirit and humanity which he has displayed in this respect, and in the administration of relief operations on his estates under their directions."

12. The *Mudhoobunnee* sub-divisional officer writes: "The time has now come when I must say that distress is general throughout the sub-division. A few favoured tracts, such as the neighbourhood of Ladma and Hurlaki thannahs, are still comparatively fairly well off, but the fact that we have little less than half the population on our hands shows that distress is severe in general. But for the Government roads we could not have hoped to cope with it; and though, as our organisation becomes more complete, we may hope that village works will relieve us of the feeble part of the population, it is idle to suppose that anything but a vastly increased superintendence, much more largely supplemented than it is at present by European energy, will enable us to bring food to the mouths of four-fifths of the population (whom I expect to have to feed), if we have them scattered throughout the country in their own villages."

13. In *Hajepore sub-division*, excepting perhaps the extreme northern tract, the condition of the people has not changed for the worse. There is still little demand for employment, owing, as the sub-divisional officer considers, to the high rates of wages paid on the Gunduck embankment by the Public Works Department. Local agency at present is quite sufficient to deal with all cases of distress.

14. The sub-divisional officer of Tajpore reports that "the people seem to keep up fairly," but that in the direction of the Tal Bareyla they are becoming pinched, and he looks for a marked deterioration in their condition in the next month or six weeks. The south-east portion of the sub-division also causes him some anxiety. The difficulty of disposing of tobacco produce, on which this sub-division greatly relies for its means of support, is thus noticed by Mr. Wace: "I should not be far out in saying that anxiety in the sub-division centres chiefly now in the question what is to be done with tobacco. There are a few buyers going about, but there is a considerable balance over from last season and a very fair crop of this year to be disposed of. The North-West merchants have, I suppose, taken alarm at the famine, and if they were here I do not know how they would transport their purchases. The carts now carrying rice to the north-east would in ordinary years be carrying tobacco up to barter for rice to bring down, or carrying tobacco down to the river. The matter deserves our earliest attention, for we have reckoned much on the wealth of Saraisa to tide it over the coming trial, and its chief source of wealth is tobacco."

Mr. Wace suggests that the tobacco might be conveyed down to the Ganges from Nagarbasti by rail, or that advances should be given by Government on security of the tobacco. Both suggestions are good under certain provisos. If purchasers can be found in the Patna district, the conveyance of the tobacco to the bank of the Ganges will be a great boon to the cultivators; and I would be glad if the Commissioner would kindly authorise the Collector of Patna to ascertain whether purchasers are likely to be found in his district. With regard to advances, they might certainly be made; but if the tobacco is to be treated as actual security, it must either be delivered and stored at Poosah, in which case a temporary special establishment must be entertained, or loans might be attempted through zemindars, who could be left to arrange the question of security between themselves and the cultivators. The only other course that occurs to me is for Government to buy up all the tobacco at the ordinary current rates, and to despatch and consign it to agents in the North-West Provinces for sale.

15. In the *Sudder-division* the condition of the people is good, so far as their outward appearance is concerned, but the demand for employment is increasing daily. I have lately made a tour through the whole of the western portion of the sub-division comprised within the jurisdiction of thannah Paro, and have met with no cases of distress except such as are being relieved gratuitously through the managers of factories. Having previously seen bad accounts of the extreme western tracts, I sent notice of my visit to the inspector of the thannah and desired him to produce before me some of the worst cases which he had reported. On my arrival however I was told that no "real distress" existed, but that professional beggars required relief and work was wanted. On a tank-work adjoining the thannah, which had been opened two days previously, I found about 200 laborers, all of whom were in very fair condition. Similarly on all the works which I visited (some 10 or 12) I found the people healthy and strong, and I was particularly struck with the good appearance of the children. I think very few of the laborers had become so destitute as to be wholly dependent on relief works for their support, but that they were certainly glad to avail themselves of employment offered to them near their houses. A large proportion of the population in this part consists of gowalas and other agricultural castes, and I have no doubt that the numbers on our relief works will increase very largely during this month, as there will be no work in the fields to employ the people, and they have not sufficient food or means to maintain themselves in idleness for the next few months. Distress (which term I understand to mean actual bodily suffering and enforced privation of food) did not appear to me to have yet arisen to any extent. The state of things however will require constant watching, and the arrangements now made with the Commissioner's sanction, and which will be detailed further on, will be quite sufficient for all purposes of relief.

In the north and north-east of the sub-division the condition of the people, as reported by the police, gives cause for more anxiety. I intend to take an early opportunity of visiting those parts. In the meantime Mr. Deputy Collector Warde-Jones has been deputed to make inquiries, and the relief superintendents are engaged in organising their circles and opening works.

16. Some cases of death from starvation are reported from the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, but from the accounts given of them it is impossible to say how far they were owing to want of food. The following is Mr. Magrath's description of the cases :—

"Of known cases of starvation I have few to report; notably two people have died at Mirzapore; one man was found by Mr. Metcalfe and myself, the other, an old woman, by myself some days after. The man was not so attenuated but that other causes than starvation may have led to his death, and had come along with all his people who however decamped when they heard that I was inquiring for them. The old woman was very old, and died within 20 yards of where grain was being distributed. The report of the circumstances of death has not reached me, and as the police do not make any inquiry but merely state that so many persons died of starvation in their reports, I do not hope for any additional evidence in the matter."

From Kutchra circle four cases of death were reported in mouzah Dhangah, pergunnah Jorail, the property of the Maharajah of Durbhungah. I at once sent notice to Mr. Nicholay, sent off an officer to the village, and late in the day visited it myself. After a careful inquiry it appeared that not one of the cases reported had occurred within the month, and that the friends of the people who died were not in a starving condition, and that there was reason to suppose the whole story untrue, more specially as the Beneputtee head constable, who reported the matter, had not been in the village for two months, and had made no inquiry whatever, taking the statement of the chowkedar for gospel.

As however there were a certain number of helpless people in the village, Mr. Nicholay made arrangements for their receiving a sufficient supply of rice on the ticket system. I have had only one other report of the sort from that circle, *viz.*, of an old man in ill health at Damodarpore, and as Mr. Nicholay has 26 tanks, and the ticket system is at work in all but one of his eight circles, I have little doubt that the distress there will be efficiently met.

Mr. Williams reports that soon after his arrival in Motipore, seven deaths from starvation were reported in that circle, two of very old women, one at Bijai and another at Thowa (these persons were in receipt of Government relief); the third death was that of a mushar, who came to work on the Motipore road from the village of Chapahi. As the Chapahi zemindar (a woman) has been giving relief largely to her people, the reason of his leaving his village is not apparent. A fourth came from a great distance, no one knew whence, for relief. He must have passed by places of relief whatever way he came. The other three died in the villages of Gandanti and Sima, to which Mr. Williams called attention on his first arrival at Motipore, and where relief has been extensively given, though unfortunately too late to save the lives of these people. Had my circle officers been sent to me at the time I joined, as I was promised they should be, I have no hesitation in saying that most of these deaths would have been avoided. In his latter letter Mr. Williams, who has now visited his whole circle, takes a more hopeful view of the general state of things and concludes: "As long as the Mirzapore and Motipore road is in construction, I have no reason to apprehend any heavy distress in the villages in the west and north of my circle."

From the Mudhoobunnee circle Baboo Ishree Pershad reports that of the four cases of starvation reported to him, one was of a man found in good health working on the roads, a second that of a person who on inquiry proved never to have existed, the third case was not traced, and the fourth proved to be that of a man who, after working for one month on the Government road, died of dysentery from which he had long been suffering. He observes that the villages near and about Pandaul are those in the greatest distress, and attributes the poor condition of the Dosadhs to the difficulty they have now in finding anything to steal. Mr. Kisch from Bhakwa, which he has only recently joined, reports that of two cases of starvation reported to him one man died of a disease from which he had been suffering for two years, and the other of old age. He however found severe distress in Barawn, but relieved it at once. Whilst I was with him distress in Dhatwar was brought to his notice, but he took prompt measures for its relief."

"Mr. Azanne from Jhanjarpore reports one death at Meljhain from starvation. This village, although very close to Jhanjarpore, appears to have suffered considerably from distress. Mr. Azanne, however, on his arrival at once relieved those who were in want. Four deaths also occurred at Jhanjarpore; two of them had been fed for 19 days; the third man came from a distance, and was very ill when he came; the fourth had been at work on the tank for seven days. He reports the village of Nanour as in great distress, but has only heard of one death there, which was not alleged to have been from want. He also found five children deserted by their parents, and made arrangements for their support."

17. No cases of starvation are reported from other sub-divisions.

18. The annexed statement shows the number of thefts, &c., committed during the month of March :—

Sub-division.	March 1874.	March 1873.
Mozufferpore	87	50
Tajpore	28	19
Durbhunga	29	21
Hajee pore... ..	Figures not given.	
Seetamurhee	65	28
Mudhoobunnee	Figures not given.	
Total	209	118

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

19. The number of laborers employed on relief works is as follows :—

Seetamurhee sub-division—				
160 Government works	...	...	...	32,547
Private works	...	...	...	5,000
Total				37,547

Of the Government works, 46 have been taken in hand during the past fortnight—

Durbhunga sub-division—				
Village works in Hattee sub-division	...	...	...	16,000
Ditto in Durbhunga circle	...	...	...	2,352
Ditto in Mohomedpore ditto	...	...	...	30,000
Durbhunga Bahera road	...	...	...	38,754
Bahera Pooprec road	...	...	...	2,643
Durbhunga Mohomedpore road	...	...	...	1,364
Anar road	...	...	...	4,145
Railway embankment	...	...	...	5,122
Works under executive engineer in Hatti sub-division	...	...	...	47,000
Works under Mr. Stevens	...	...	...	5,829

153,209

Mudhoobunnee sub-division—

80 works	...	...	...	196,486
Hajeepore sub-division	...	...	...	4,400
Tajpore sub-division	...	...	...	2,550
Sudder sub-division under executive engineer	...	...	...	1,624
Under planters, 49 works	...	...	...	21,900
Roads, tanks, &c., under local agency	...	...	...	8,695

Total ... 32,219

Grand total of laborers ... 426,411

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

20. Of private importations the sub-divisional officer of Tajpore writes: "I can say but little. Zemindars and traders find in the difficulty of procuring carriage a ready and plausible excuse for a natural disinclination to turn southwards instead of northwards for supplies." The other sub-divisional officers do not notice this subject. As regards the Sudder sub-division I have observed that grain still finds its way into Mozufferpore town in sufficient quantities, and the difficulty, or rather the increased cost, of procuring carriage seems to have produced no worse result than a slight enhancement of prices. At Sahebgunge too, a large mart on the river Gunduck, I found the grain-market well supplied, and the dealers admitted to me that they experienced no difficulty in obtaining boats to import grain either from Patna or Revilgunge (in Sarun), both which places they have been drawing on for supplies. In short, all that I have seen and learnt confirms me in the opinion that the allotment of grain for which we have applied will be quite sufficient. It may perhaps be objected that if private trade is doing so much, there can be no necessity for laying in more Government grain at all; but to this I would reply (1) that the sub-division has not hitherto depended wholly on imported food for its support, and that it would therefore be hazardous to trust entirely to private dealers when local stocks are exhausted; (2) that we ought to be able to exercise some control over our prices, which we can only do by becoming grain-holders; and (3) that it is desirable during the season of cultivation and in the rains to lower prices to at least 12 seers per rupee.

21. Transport arrangements having been now placed under the immediate direction of Colonel MacGregor, it is unnecessary for me to say more on this head than that the companies on the western side of the district are working thoroughly well, and that the Durbhunga sub-divisional officer reports a great improvement on the part of the Southern Alliance Company. Though he declines to commit himself to any distinct statement, he believes that the company will henceforth be able to carry between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 lakhs a month.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

22. The amount of food-grain already stored is as follows :—

Seetamurhee	...	...	...	333,678
Durbhunga	...	...	...	132,312
Mudhoobunnee	...	...	...	291,458
Hajeepore	...	...	...	5,179
Tajpore	...	...	...	19,624
Muzufferpore	...	...	...	44,677
Total				826,928

E.—ADVANCES.

23. During the fortnight the following advances have been made—

SUB-DIVISION.	NATURE OF ADVANCE.					TOTAL.
	To grain-dealers.	To zemindars for support of their ryots.	To ryots for their own support.	For wells.	For land improvement.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sectamurhee	50	1,050	1,100	40	1,260	3,500
Durbhunga		Not specified.				4,700
Mudhoobunnee ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	2,400
Hajeepore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	525		525
Tajpore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzufferpore ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	

On the subject of advances Mr. Magrath writes:—"My remarks apply to the case of respectable ryots to whom at present no advances are being made. I should like something to be done for them at once, as otherwise they will go in with the rank and file of paupers. The working of Sir Richard Temple's loans up to the amount of Rs. 50, through the relief superintendents would, I am sure, be a great boon. The landholders also apply for loans; I was granting loans to them till the Additional Commissioner stopped me. I should like permission to be given to the relief superintendent also to give such advances up to Rs. 50."

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

24. The Sectamurhee officer under this head submits only a statement which I insert below:—

Number of sub-committees and committees as yet appointed	...	1
Ditto of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	...	2
Ditto of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	...	10
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents	...	10
Number of work-houses, or centres, for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	8
Number of men, women and children, in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organisation daily.	Men	3,000
	Women	1,500
	Children	800
Total	...	5,300

25. The sub-divisional officer of Durbhunga thus reports:—"I have already explained the machinery of charitable relief as it existed when first set in action. I have now to refer to an extension of the system, by which, while retaining our former organisation, we are enabled to render the administration of relief more searching and certain. It consists in having prepared through the jeyt ryot-putwarree of each village a list of all these who are in want of relief in the village, and according to this list the group store-keeper dispenses weekly to each village in the group the quantity of grain required for the week's consumption. The distribution is made in the village, by the village headmen and the putwari. Among the other duties of the inspector will be that of seeing that in this respect the village headmen are up to their work. The sub-division has been divided into 12 circles. The Banhar and Warisnuggur circles being outside the area where distress was most pressing, were not taken in hand till now. Of the other circles, the grouping has been completed in all except Lehera, Gungdak, and Hya ghat, where some villages still remain ungrouped. But before this week ends the work will be completed in these. In all of these villages the officers are at work, having the village list of distressed people made out, and looking to the fact that as our groups are made up, and inspectors appointed, this work can go on simultaneously in every group, it ought to be completed within a fortnight at farthest. My returns of those on charitable relief are incomplete, some circle officers having been unable to send in any returns, and others only returns for some groups. From these fragmentary returns, I learn that the daily average on charitable relief is 14,563. I believe this, however, to be much under the real number."

26. The Mudhoobunnee officer writes:—"Charitable relief is now everywhere at work on the ticket system. The system of giving out cotton, too, is taking root, particularly under

Messrs. Ozanne, Williams, Nicholay, and Baboo Ishree Pershad. I am establishing, through the relief superintendent at most places *quasi* hospitals under the native doctors, for care of those who are, either by starvation or disease, unfitted to go to their own people or to work. I would have the distribution of cooked food, where it is given, also under the superintendence of native doctors if a European is not present, as natives are slow to enquire into cases in which care and extra attention is required."

27. The Hajepore officer reports—"I have appointed three inspectors on Rs. 70 per mensem to carefully find out all the really indigent in the north part of the sub-division. I have advanced Rs. 1,200 to the gentlemen noted in the margin who have all undertaken to relieve the really distressed round them at the rate of Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 a month. I have directed the inspectors to put themselves directly in communication with these gentlemen, who have shown the most earnest desire to co-operate with me, and in whose hands we may safely leave the distribution of charitable relief. I have received one return, <i>viz.</i> , from Mr. James Smith of Shahpore. The others promise returns next week. With this organisation we shall be able to meet all cases of distress as they arise; at present they are scattered about the place, and I have no apprehension that in any part will there be any thing like universal distress."		
J. Smith, Esq. ...	Rs. 500	
C. H. Pope, Esq. ...	200	
—Campbell, Esq. ...	100	
C. Blake, Esq. ...	200	
R. Park, Esq. ...	100	
—McGregor, Esq. ...	100	
	1,200	

With this organisation we shall be able to meet all cases of distress as they arise; at present they are scattered about the place, and I have no apprehension that in any part will there be any thing like universal distress."

28. The Tajpore officer reports:—"It has been arranged that we should start at once a regular system of village supervision. The manager of every factory will receive through his putwaries, and jeyt ryots of the villages in farm to him, reports of the state of the village. For villages not in farm to a factory, which will be picked out on receipt of lists now coming in from factories, there will be a special organisation, either through sub-committees of which we propose to have four, or paid agency, reporting either to the nearest factory or the nearest sub-committee.

"It is further arranged that for the present every manager should give, in bad cases, gratuitous relief from the grain at his factory whether bought under Government advances or not, and that the price of this should be made good to him out of the relief funds.

"A subscription list has been opened. The donations made and promised up to date amount to only Rs. 676, and the monthly subscriptions to Rs. 67; no factory has yet subscribed. Three managers have promised subscriptions, while two have replied that they prefer to dispense charity from factory and private funds on the spot, to contributing to a general fund."

29. In the Sudder sub-division, gratuitous relief is administered in the town by a sub-committee as previously reported. The subjoined statement shows the numbers relieved during the past week:—

DATE.	Member of committee in attendance.	Adult men.	Adult women.	Children.	Total.	Approximate amount of food distributed	Kind of food.	REMARKS.
29th March	R. J. Richardson, Esq.	58	172	7				None but the blind, lame, aged, sick, very poor, and weakly have been relieved, each adult has received $\frac{1}{2}$ seer, and each child $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of jenera or gram (uncooked), with a small quantity of salt daily. The distribution each morning at 7 A. M., has been made under the superintendence of a member of the committee. A long shed is available for those who may wish to reside on the spot; as yet the building is unoccupied. Professional beggars and persons not able to work have not been received.
30th "	Babu Wooma Churn Bose.	56	170	8				
31st "	Babu Poorna Chunder Mitter.	52	153	11				
1st April	Mahomed Ally Khan ..	239		16	255			
2nd "	Baboo Nobin Krista Banerjee.	235		16	251			
3rd "	Baboo Kooldoop Sahey	323		16	339	2	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4th "	Baboo Wooma Churn Bose.	249		20	278	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					1,740			

In the interior, gratuitous relief is given in the western part of the sub-division by the managers of the Sahelgunge, Seraiah and Jeypore factories, and in other parts by superintendents of relief circles. The officers having only recently joined their appointments, have been fully occupied in arranging their circles, and reports of progress made will be submitted in next Narrative.

30. With the Commissioner's approval, I have arranged to place all the villages in the Paru thannah and some in the head-quarters thannah, amounting together to about 700 under the direct management of planters and their assistants. I found, on making enquiry, that six factories held in lease or owned 695 villages; and as each manager was willing to take charge of his own villages, and of any others lying within the outermost limits of his lands, and to give the aid of his assistants for supervision of relief works, and administration of

charitable relief, I considered the scheme to be admirably suited for the particular locality. The circles will be constituted as follows:—

Name of head factory.	Names of managers.	Names of out-works.	Names of Assistants in charge of out-works.	Number of villages.	Cost of supervision monthly.
Kantee ...	Mr. Browne ...	Rajshye ...	Mr. Llewellyn	140	546
Moteepore ...	„ Fraser ...	Muralpore, Chak ...	„ Barclay, Mr. Abbott	135	806
Shahebgunge .	„ J. Macdonald ...	Manain ...	Both, one other to be appointed.	115	556
Dooria ...	„ Studd ...	Majowbe, Karrum-waree.	Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Robertson.	130	596
Seraye ..	„ H. Macdonald ...	Kewulpore, Azeez-pore.	Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Thomas.	125	576
Jeytpore ..	„ Abbott ...			50	188
					<hr/> 3,068

31. It will be seen that the superior agency consists of 6 managers and 9 assistants. The former give their services gratuitously, but to each of the latter a remuneration of Rs. 100 per month will be allowed. A local man on Rs. 10 is to be placed over each group of four villages. The rest of the establishment is composed of clerks, golahdars, payadas, and peons, details of which it is unnecessary to mention here. The supervision of these six circles will be my own special duty, and Mr. Gordon will have similar charge of the other circles in the sub-division, *viz.*, Belsund, Toorkee, Katra, Raj Khand, and the Sudder, which will be worked in the ordinary way by relief superintendents.

32. The main advantages of administering circles through planters are—(1) that we shall always be able to prevent the congregation of people in large numbers; (2) that the planters' local knowledge and experience will enable them to detect all cases of imposition; (3) that planters can, and do succeed in extracting from laborers more real work than we can hope to get by direct management; (4) that Government grain can be stored in the factories, and sold at the local hâts with great facility and without disturbing the markets, and (5) that the system is economical.

I do not propose to try the system more extensively in the Sudder sub-division, because factories in other parts are comparatively few, but I think it may be applied, if necessary, in the Tajpore and Hajepore sub-divisions.

33. Good progress appears to have been made in the grouping of villages in circles of the Durbhunga and Mudhoobunee sub-divisions.

34. I would respectfully suggest that the form and headings of some subjects of the fortnightly narrative be now altered, as they seem scarcely suited to the system of relief circles, and there appear to be some points on which it is no longer necessary for district officers to report (*e. g.*, transport); uniformity of practice in reporting on relief circles is very desirable. I would also recommend that more detailed instructions be issued regarding the information to be submitted under head (F), charitable relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

35. Expenditure for the fortnight under report—

Advances to trustworthy residents:—			Rs.	A.	P.
To Mr. Tripe, Amoa factory	...	...	500	0	0
„ Sub-divisional officer, Seetamurhee, on account of advances to zemindars for helping their ryots	...	...	30,000	0	0
„ Sub-divisional officer of Tajpore, on account of advances to ryots for purchase of seed-grain, &c....	...	...	5,000	0	0
<i>Transport Expenditure.</i>			35,500	0	0
Advance to Mr. Begg	...	...	28,849	0	0
„ „ Smith	...	...	65,213	4	0
„ Manager, Durbhunga	...	...	1,00,000	0	0
„ Mr. Fraser	...	...	2,000	0	0
„ Captain Ross	...	...	300	0	0
„ „ A. Money	...	...	1,162	4	5
„ Bissasur Sing, in charge of bullocks sent from Benares	...	...	610	0	0
To sub-divisional officer of Seetamurhee	...	...	30,000	0	0
„ District Superintendent of Police, for construction of a barrack	...	...	100	0	0
Advanced to the sub-divisional officer of Durbhunga	...	...	30,000	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto of Hajepore	...	...	2,000	0	0
Total			32,000	0	0
Disbursed for tank-works	...	...	7,450	0	0
<i>Storage, &c.</i>					
Advanced to municipal secretary for construction of a golah	...	...	76	0	3
Amount advanced for relief works	...	...	3,16,041	4	0
Grand Total			6,19,102	2	8

No. 1477F, dated Sarun, the 8th April 1874.

Memo. by J. E. DRUMMOND, Esq., Officiating Magistrate-Collector, Sarun.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Sarun District for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

* *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.*

1. With the exception of Bussuntpore, where supplies are reported to be somewhat scarce, the bazars of the district are everywhere sufficiently supplied with grain, and though the importations have somewhat fallen off, private trade still holds out.

2. In the Sudder sub-division, during the fortnight the private importations were, to Revelgunge, 63,365, of which 12,750 were maize, 7,600 barley, 4,600 wheat, 7,050 rice, and the rest other grains; to Dooregunge, 2,625 maunds, and to Maharajgunge, 1,382 maunds; while the imports from Chumparun were only 268 maunds. The exports of grain to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 6,164 and 818 maunds respectively.

3. Mr. Hudson writes as follows of his sub-division :—

“My own observations made in the Parsa thana assure me that the bazars are very well supplied indeed with every kind of grain and every description of ordinary food—vegetables, small fish, goor, &c. In Bussuntpore and Mashirakh the result of my inquiries shows supplies to be running short. In the latter thana I have the testimony of 103 putwarees to the existence of a deficiency.”

4. The following is Mr. Wright's account for the Sewan sub-division :—

“There is no falling off in the supplies in the bazars of this sub-division; the supply is always more than the demand. During the fortnight under report the private importations amounted to 8,461 maunds at Guthoni, Siswan, Darawlee, and Sewan. The above amount was made up of 2,836 maunds rice, 693 maunds gram, 308 maunds Indian-corn, and small quantities of barley, wheat, and other grains. These importations were chiefly from Ghazipore, Azimgurh, and Goruckpore, on the other side of the Ghogra River, and small quantities from Patna and Bhagulpore.”

Mr. Rattray reports under this head as follows :—

“Importations still continue, and the supply in the market is equal to the demand. The importation of Indian-corn has stopped, as the grain will not keep, and the stocks are said to be sold off.”

5. Of the Hutwa estate Mr. Hodgkinson writes :—

“There has been no failure in the supply of grain during the past fortnight, but the firmness of the prices after the harvest points to the necessity of the supply being supplemented by sales of raj and Government grain before very long. Rice has, I regret to say, risen in price, only 15 and 16 seers kucha (9 to 9½ pucka) being now procurable for a rupee. But as other grains, of which the late harvest has given a new supply, form the staple-food of the poorer classes of the people at this season, I do not propose to open our stores while these may be expected to hold out, although rice has gone below the limit of 10 seers.

• *Prices of Grain in Pucka Seers.*

	Hutwa Bazar.	Meergunge Bazar.		Hutwa Bazar.	Meergunge Bazar.
Common rice	... 10½	10½	Barley and gram	... 16	16
Makai	... 14¾	14¾	Wheat (jow kerao)	... 13	13

It is observed that Mr. Hodgkinson's prices differ from those returned by the police, and that the price of rice quoted in his remarks is not borne out by the price-current given by him below.

Kind and price of grain.

6. The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement. Prices are exceptionally high at Garhha, Bussuntpore, Dighwara, Goothnee, and Raghoonathpore, where, while the price of rice ranges at less than 11 seers, at the same time more than 14, 15, and 16 seers of grain of any kind are not procurable for the rupee.

Stock of food in the hands of the people.

7. Opinions seem to differ as to the ultimate destination of the crops just harvested, but, as stated in the last narrative, my own view of the matter coincides with that of the sub-divisional officer of Sewan, who reports as follows :—

“Up to the present, almost the whole of the grain of the rubbee crops which have just been reaped is in the hands of the cultivators; but they will not, I feel certain, retain much of it; the greater portion will be sold in the bazars, and a large quantity will also find its way into the hands of the mahajuns. It is only the better class of cultivators who will store any of it. The common class of cultivators in this district are not in the habit of storing grain, but depend on the bazars for their supplies. Very little of the food-grain sold in the

markets by the cultivators is carried out of the district. Most of it is bought up by the dealers in the bazars, who keep it to resell at a profit afterwards."

Mr. Rattray says that "the yield of the rubbee harvest has been reserved for private consumption, except where proprietors are much in debt to mahajuns." The Sub-Deputy Collectors, on the contrary, says "that they are paying the greater portion to their creditors and keeping the smaller for their own use."

"Besides satisfying the mahajun's debts, the cultivators have to pay their rent to their landlords, very few of whom, including even the largest zemindars in the division, will forego or even postpone their demands, and to meet these claims, the poorest class of ryots must dispose of the grain obtained from their rubbee crops, and would therefore be able to store very little for their own consumption even if they wished to do so; but, as I have already stated, it is not their custom to store it; they prefer depending on the local marts for their daily wants."

A contrary report, however, is made by Mr. Hudson, who writes:—

"(1) From personal inquiries made by me in the villages chiefly of the Parsa circle,

"(2) From the report of the police of same circle made after investigation,

"(3) From information given by the putwarees of 130 villages in the Bussuntpore and Mashrakh circles, it appears that the rubbee harvest, which has just been reaped, has been stocked by the ryots for their own consumption, and has not found its way into the hands of the zemindars and mahajuns."

And again he writes:—

"It is generally ascertained that the rubbee harvest throughout the three thanas is stocked by the assamees for their own consumption, and this supply, it is estimated, will last them for about two months. There can be no doubt that zemindars have stocks of grain in many places, but it is not generally admitted. At Sotihar, however, and other places in Parsa thana, where I made inquiries, the zemindars informed me that they were supporting their ryots with advances of grain; and this proves that they must have grain in stock."

"Two-thirds of the putwarees of Mashrakh and Bussuntpore, who have been questioned on the subject, deny that there are any stocks of grain at all; but as regards the recent harvest, I am convinced that this is a misrepresentation; and indeed the rest of the putwarees examined admit stocks in the hands of both ryots and zemindars, and confirm the result of my own investigation as to the rubbee crop."

Of course the crops just reaped are yet in the hands of the cultivators, but I doubt much their being permitted to retain them.

Rainfall.

8. There has been no rainfall during the fortnight.

State of the Crops.

9. The rubbee crops have now nearly everywhere been gathered, but complete returns of the yield have not yet been received. The principal planters have been asked to furnish information on this head, but answers have as yet only come in from a few. In the next narrative I hope to give the final result for each thana. As feared, the damage done by the hail-storm of the 16th has proved on inquiry to have been very serious. From the report of the canoongo it appears that the destructive part of its course was in a north-easterly direction from Ghorahat on the Gogra, 5 miles north-west of Manjhee, and that it extended thence for a length of 18 miles to within a few miles south of Mashrakh, with a breadth of from 2 to 4 miles. The thickness of the hailstones on the surface of the ground is reported to have been somewhere three inches and somewhere four to five inches, while in some places they are said not to have melted away within 50 or 60 hours after the shower. The area affected by the storm is computed to be 45 square miles in extent, and about 80 villages are reported to have suffered, in more than 30 of which the loss to the crops has been 8 annas and upwards. It is estimated by the canoongo that one-third of the rubbee food-crops on an area of about 10,000 acres has been altogether lost. He writes also that "the villages that happened to be on the skirts of the storm line have suffered far less than those occurring in the centre of it, which have sustained damage nearly 10 or 12 annas," and he adds that "the grain recovered after the hail-storm will barely suffice for a month's consumption." The action of the landholders in preventing cutting of the crops pending settlement of the rents has occasioned greater loss than would otherwise have occurred.

10. Mr. Macrae, of the Arrowah indigo concern, who has outworks also in the Mashrakh and Parsa thanas, writes as follows with regard to the crops:—

"About 12 annas only of the land usually applied to rubbee were actually sown, and the rest abandoned for want of moisture and facilities of irrigation in the pergunnahs of Bal and Goa. In the month of January, the intense cold for some days greatly injured the crops of rahar, cotton, kerao, and mussur (pulses), and reduced their outturn to only about 4 annas yield; but the wheat and barely, which were helped by irrigation and some rainfall in February, have been very successful, and fully more than an average yield generally; but in the middle of March a destructive storm of hail and rain passed over a portion of the above pergunnahs, taking a direction from the village of Roosee to Mashrakh, some 10 koss in length and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 koss in breadth, and within that space the injury to the rubbee crops generally has been very serious. Of the opium crop, about 12 annas had been collected previous to the storm, and the balance was lost."

"Exclusive of the poppy, there has been of all rubbee crops about an average yield of 10 annas in pergunnahs Bal and Goa.

"In pergunnah Makair crops have been generally worse. A less area has been sown in rubbee, and less secured by irrigation from want of water, and the loss by cold and frost was in the same proportion as in the other pergunnahs, and little more than a 6-anna crop is reported."

11. Mr. Tullock, of the Nowadah factory, in the south of Parsa thana, writes that he estimates the actual yield of the rubbee crops in his "dehat" as under:—

Barley	...	...	...	...	8 annas.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	8 "
Rahar	...	...	...	...	12 "
Gram	...	...	...	...	8 "

12. The report of the yield to the north of the Bussunt pore thana is, as was expected, very unfavorable, Mr. Exshaw, of Bala factory, writing that the rubbee crop has not yielded more than 4 annas in his neighbourhood.

13. Mr. Hudson writes as follows:—

"The outturn of the rubbee crop for Parsa circle may be taken at 12 annas for half the cultivated area, and 4 annas for the remainder, the former representing the irrigated and the latter the unirrigated soil. "The outturn for Bussunt pore may be estimated at 4 annas."

14. The following is Mr. Wright's account of the state of the crops in the Sewan sub-division:—

"The rubbee crops are now almost entirely cut. A field or two of rahar may still be seen in places, but otherwise the country looks bare. The ryots are busy having their crops trodden out, and, as far as can be known as yet, the yield is pretty fair throughout the division."

Mr. D. N. Reid of Saddowah has been good enough to supply the following estimate of the rubbee crops in the Barowlee thana for this season, as compared with that of former average seasons:—

			Season 1873-74.	Former Season.
Wheat	...	...	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{14}{16}$
Barley	...	...	$\frac{7}{16}$	16 annas.
Peas	...	...	$\frac{7}{16}$	16 "
Gram	...	...	$\frac{4}{16}$	16 "
Rahar	...	...	$\frac{10}{16}$	16 "

Of the crops in the Darawlee thana, the Sub-Deputy Collector reports that "the average outturn of barley and wheat is 13 maunds* per beegha against 15 maunds of previous years. Rahar yields at an average rate of 7 maunds per beegha."

* Probably kutchma maunds.—J. E. D.

Of the Sewan thana, the Sub-Deputy Collector says that "the average outturn of these crops (wheat and barley) in the jurisdiction of this thana is 9 maunds per beegha against 11 maunds of previous year," is confirmed by my further inquiries.

And Mr. Rattray, in reporting of the crops throughout pergunnah Pachlakh, states as follows:—

"I have been over the whole of the Pachlakh pergunnah. There are scarcely any crops to be seen in the fields, as the gathering of the harvest is nearly completed. Rahar and a few fields of sugarcane are all that remain to be cut of the rubbee crops. The yield of the rubbee has not, on the whole, been very much below the average of previous years."

After all, the present state of prices is the best test of the yield of the recent harvest, and under the circumstances one is justified in distrusting the view that the outturn "has not, on the whole, been very much below the average of previous years," save in the case of dearah lands, and where exceptional means of irrigation were available.

15. Regarding the Hutwa estate, Mr. Hodgkinson writes as follows under this head:—

"I have nothing to add to my remarks in last report regarding the crop outturn. Cheena has been largely sown in opium and potato lands where water is procurable. The crop, as far as I have seen it, is healthy but certainly thin."

Condition of the People.

16. The continuous high prices of food are beginning to tell still more upon the people, as is evident from the increased numbers on the relief works, but owing to the ample means of employment provided for the people in the immediate vicinity of their homes, there is no general distress of an extreme nature.

17. Mr. Hudson reports as follows:—

"There is no alteration, as far as I have had the means of judging, in the condition of the people. My experience in Parsa thana during the past fortnight tells me that they are in tolerably easy circumstances. Notably I have received spontaneous replies to this effect at Sotehar, Dhernee, Dighwara, Rasoolpore, and many other places throughout the south and west of the thana circle. I inquired at nearly every village along the road on my way from Garka to Teraiza, and everywhere received the answer 'hal achha hae.' All is well here at Mashraikh itself, and the Sub-Inspector makes a good report of the surrounding neighbourhood, but the putwarees of Mashraikh and Bussunt pore generally report distress amongst the people

of their villages, and say that there is considerable resort to the relief works. I have not had much opportunity lately of forming a personal opinion myself as to the condition of these two circles, having been absent in Parsa during the past fortnight. The planters whom I have met with continue to assure me that there is no distress in the villages leased to them."

18. Under this head the following is the report of the sub-divisional officer of Sewan :—

"There has been no material change in the condition of the people since the date of my last report. They are still employed in the rubber harvest, and on the numerous relief works throughout the division.

Under this head Mr. Rattray says "that the laboring classes are finding work in the gathering of the harvest, and there is ample work for the poorer classes on the public roads and tanks which are keeping many, now pinched for food, from lapsing into a state of starvation, and, so far as I can judge of the prospects before us, it appears to me that relief measures will have to be continued for the next five or six months."

The following is extracted from Mr. Rattray's diary of the 27th March, written from Sreenugger in the vicinity of Mairwah :—

"Bhaban Singh, the principal zemindar in the neighbourhood, informs me that there is no distress, and that the poorer classes are finding work in the gathering of the harvest and on the tanks being excavated in this part of the country. He tells me that there is no want of grain in the markets, though not to be had except at high rates; rice selling at 12 seers for the rupee. He does not think matters any worse than when I was in the neighbourhood in the beginning of January last. On the contrary, he thinks that matters are somewhat better with the gathering of the harvest. So far as I can gather from him, he does not think that matters will be any worse at any time during the year than they are at the present moment."

It is to be hoped that Bhaban Singh's sanguine view of the situation may be justified.

Known cases of Misery and Starvation.

19. There have been no cases of starvation, and the means of relieving distress, which cannot be met by the relief works, are largely available throughout the district.

20. Mr. Hudson reports as follows :—

"No cases of starvation have occurred (as far as can be ascertained), nor have any exceptional cases of distress come within my experience, or been reported to me."

21. And Mr. Wright makes the following report from Sewan :—

"No cases of the kind have been reported. Mr. Rattray says that there is no serious distress at present, and I have seen no misery or destitution in the villages."

Grain-Thefts or Robberies.

22. There have been ten cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

23. The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of offences against property involving an intention of theft committed in the month of March during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, as called for in Government Circular No. 4081, dated 20th December last.

It will be seen that the number of such offences is slightly fewer than in the two previous years, a result which, considering the nature of the season, is, I think, attributable only to the exceptional means of relief afforded to the people in the present year.

Condition of any Special Tracts.

24. The Chupra, Manjhee, Bussuntapore, Mashrakh, and Parsa thanas are the worse situated so far as the numbers on the relief works afford an indication of distress, the numbers in the Sewan sub-division being comparatively few, owing probably to the extensive sugarcane production in that sub-division having given employment to the poorer classes for some months past.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Progress of Relief Works, &c.

25. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress, and the number employed thereon. The average number daily employed during the fortnight has been 120,129, and the number on the last day was 135,079.

Now that the numbers are showing a rapid tendency to increase, it is of the last importance that the great works of the bank channel to the north of the district, and the proposed Gogra embankment to the south, should be put in hand at once. Already many have had to be placed on village roads to find employment for the people, and during the rains it will be still more difficult to provide continuous work. The percentage of persons belonging to the non-laboring class amongst those now employed is 33 per cent. During the fortnight ten additional works have been started.

26. Mr. Hudson writes as follows :—

"The results of personal inquiries made at random amongst the coolies show that they receive their due amount of wages in the currency of the place, and that the work is freely open to all classes."

27. Under this head Mr. Hodgkinson reports as follows :—

"Harvest operations have continued to keep down the number employed on relief works. The cowrie system, which has been invariably adopted on the raj works, has, after an experience of four months, been found to work admirably. The condition of the laborers is itself a sufficient proof that no evil results have followed from exacting work under this system, and it is most satisfactory to find that while persons of all ages and sizes, young and

old, weak and strong, have been employed and none turned away who sought work, the outturn of work has been proved by measurement to be in almost every case not less than half the amount which able-bodied laborers alone would be expected to show in ordinary seasons; in other words, the cost is only double the amount which the cost estimated at the ordinary ticca rates would come to. In places where the works have been more directly under European supervision, still more favorable results have been obtained. The payment of the coolies for each basket-full of earth has been so regulated, that even the weakest and youngest on the works can earn sufficient for their livelihood; and it has not been found that the stronger have been able to make more than a fair day's wage. While the works have drawn the women and children of the laboring population to them in large numbers, the men of the family have kept to their field work and not been enticed from it, as they would have been if they found the cowrie system yield them unduly high wages."

28. The cowrie system is being tentatively introduced by the Executive Engineer, but unless increased remuneration is given to those who are old and infirm or of tender age, in which case many complications might ensue, it is difficult to understand how these can earn sufficient for their livelihood, while at the same time only subsistence allowance is obtained by the able-bodied for a full day's work. It is not enough that none should be turned away who seek work on the conditions offered, but it is also necessary that the system should be such that none are deterred from seeking work by the conditions of employment given. Mr. Wright reported that the introduction of the cowrie system at Sewan resulted in large numbers deserting the works, a result which was claimed by him as an advantage; but as the presumption is that these would not have come on the works at all, unless in need of the means of subsistence, the probability is that the relief intended to be given failed in a corresponding degree. Mr. Hodgkinson, with the extensive agency available on the Hutwa estate for seeking out and relieving in other ways cases of distress not met by the relief works, could perhaps afford to overlook this consideration, but with the limited agency at command at the outset in other parts of the district, serious danger might have been incurred by the general introduction of the cowrie system. Doubtless that system is the best, as far as the cost of the work is concerned, but it seems to me that the element of cost is quite a secondary consideration, and that the question is how best to ensure the saving of the lives of the people, and not how best to carry on the work given for that end. Perhaps the best solution of the problem would be to have the two systems in operation together on one and the same work, the one for the able-bodied and the other for the weak and infirm. But there are difficulties attending this plan also. As to the argument that persons would have deserted their field work for the relief works, if they had found the cowrie system yield them unduly high wages, I do not think that there is much force in it, as practically the ordinary wages of agricultural labor, being paid in kind, are much higher in a season like the present than any that could be carried on relief works, and where such laborers come on the relief works at a time of agricultural operations, it is because their employers prefer, during a period of scarcity, to perform themselves the labor which they would have hired in ordinary years, while if the cultivators who employ such labor are alluded to, it may be pointed out that it has never yet been found in any famine that this class are in the habit of neglecting the agricultural operations on which they depend for subsistence for the sake of a merely temporary employment on relief works, nor is it reasonable to suppose that they would do so. The comparatively low rents prevalent on the Hutwa estate, affording as they must exceptional facilities for the employment of agricultural labor, probably go far to account for the comparatively small numbers on the relief work there.

29. The relief works on the wards' estates were temporarily stopped owing to the Commissioner having demurred to the cost of such works being borne by the Court of Wards, except in the case of entire estates owned by minors in a thoroughly solvent position; and having objected also to loans being raised for the purpose. But the Commissioner having since explained that he did not mean to refuse conditional sanction to such works being carried on in certain cases, the general manager has been authorized to re-open the works to the limited extent conditionally sanctioned by the Commissioner.

State Emigration to British Burma.

30. Ninety-three emigrants have been despatched to Calcutta during the fortnight. More are coming into the dépôt here.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Approximate amount of private food-supplies, &c.

31. Such information as is available under this head has already been given.

32. Regarding the Hutwa grain supplies, Mr. Hodgkinson furnishes the following statement:—

	Mds.
Stored Hutwa granaries	66,016
Embankment granaries	4,874
Returned by Collector	13,006
Revelgunge	6,900
Between Patna and Revelgunge	1,000
	<hr/>
	91,796

33. The Commissioner having refused to sanction the 28,000 maunds contracted for, for the General Wards' estates, at a time when the prospects of the future food-supply for those estates warranted alarm and seemed to justify the fullest precaution, basing his refusal apparently on the alteration for the better, caused by the more favorable outturn of the rubbee crops, the grain delivered at Revelgunge in accordance with previous contract should, if not sanctioned for the Wards' estates, be taken over on behalf of Government, and can, if so directed, be made available in reduction of the balance of the district allotment still remaining to be received.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

34. The accompanying statement shows the storage places, the distribution thereof of the grain allotted, and the amount of grain received at the different storage places up to the end of the fortnight. The total amount of grain received had been 4,02,920 maunds, of which 3,74,003 maunds had been finally stored and 24,334 maunds were in transit.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

35. Rs. 177-7 have been advanced during the fortnight for purchase of grain for sale, and Rs. 35,817 to zemindars for grain or money advances to their ryots, making up the total as yet advanced on these accounts to Rs. 1,39,877-7 and Rs. 3,44,904 respectively; and for land improvement Rs. 18,872 have been advanced, bringing up the total on this account to Rs. 81,146.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

36. The number receiving charitable relief, so far as the returns obtained show, is noted below—

Thana.	Names of circles whence relief has been given.	No. of persons relieved.	Amount paid.
1 Chuprah ...	1 Arrowah ...	79	90 0 0
	2 Garbha ...	78	78 0 0
2 Manjhee ...	3 Banwar ...	141	95 9 3
	4 Parsa ...	294	8 15 4
	5 Ranghar ...	7	7 0 0
3 Dighwarah ...	6 Dighwarah ...	23	7 0 0
4 Parsa ...	7 Parsa ...	165	10 15 0
	8 Sitalpore ...	15	13 0 9
	9 Teltee ...	47	100 0 0
	10 Jelalpore ...	49	100 0 0
5 Bussuntpore ...	11 Bagowra ...	58	81 13 0
	Total ...	956	592 5 4

37. Mr. Wright reports as follows under this head :—

“During the fortnight, the subscription to the charitable relief fund amounted to Rs. 140; the sums collected during the same period amount to Rs. 157.”

In my last report I mentioned that Rs. 3,150 had been sent to the different circles for gratuitous relief of poor people who may be found unable to work. Up to date I have received intimation of only Rs. 3-13 having been paid. Of this sum Mr. D. N. Reid of Suddowah gave one rupee to a woman “whose husband was reported as having died from starvation,” but on enquiry Mr. Reid discovered that the report was false, and that the man had died from natural causes. The balance (Rs. 2-13) was paid by Moulvi Golam Abbas of the Harpore circle to six persons.

38. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus :—

“The number receiving charitable relief still continues very small.* The enquiries through village agency have been completed in some instances, and tickets will now be distributed to those who are reported to be incapable of working for gratuitous relief. In some cases this has been already done. Judging from the returns sent in I don't think that gratuitous relief will be necessary in more than for 800 to 1,000 cases in the Hutwa sub-division; but even after tickets are distributed, I do not expect that this number will be reached for some time to come. In my next fortnightly narrative I hope to be able to give the results of the enquiry and the steps taken on it in detail.”

Sreepore	14
Sonowhula	8
Bhorey	3
Chumokha	15
Nuniarah	15
	5

G.—THE FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT.

39. The financial result of relief operations are given below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as previously shown	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,80,330	15	1½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for district relief works from 22nd March to 4th April 1874 ...	...	...	...	84,551	12	3			
2. Ditto ditto for protective works in the town of Chupra, from ditto to ditto ...	...	...	...	1,165	5	9			
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduck Division, for relief works on the Sarun Embankment for the fortnight ending 2nd April 1874 ...	...	...	...	1,560	15	9			
4. Amount advanced for relief works in the town of Chupra under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate, from 22nd March to 4th April 1874, viz.—									
For levelling the Serai compound ...	500	0	0						
„ digging tanks ...	700	0	0						
„ repairing roads ...	200	0	0						
				1,400	0	0			
5. Amount advanced to Mr. W. C. S. Steer of Hurpore to complete the purchase of grain for sale ...	...	...	...	177	7	0			
6. Amount advanced for making tuccave payments to ryots either in grain or in cash, viz.—									
To Girwardhree Sing of Semri, Pergunnah Manjhee ...	5,000	0	0						
„ Tupessari Lall, Mooktear, for Mussamut Raghoobunsee Kuer and Jodobunsee Kuer of Syodpora, Pergunnah Barai ...	5,000	0	0						
„ Mussamut Enayet Zahra of Burharria, Pergunnah Barra ...	4,000	0	0						
„ Baboo Gajadhar Pershad Narain Singh of Chainpore ...	3,000	0	0						
„ Tupessari Lall of Rattanpoora, Pergunnah Manjhee ...	1,000	0	0						
„ Gowree Shanker Tewary of Takipore, Pergunnah Baul ...	1,000	0	0						
„ Soodhun Sing, &c., of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	900	0	0						
„ Thakoor Buldeo Dutt of Rampore, Pergunnah Barai ...	900	0	0						
„ Sobh Narain Sing of Tarwara, Pergunnah Goah ...	975	0	0						
„ Sreedhur Narain Sing of ditto ditto ...	825	0	0						
„ Kedarnath and Gokhool Chand of Rookunbudha, Pergunnah Makair ...	651	0	0						
„ Kisharee Sing of Bheldi, Pergunnah Goah ...	600	0	0						
„ Ritbaran Sing of Rampore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	750	0	0						
„ Deoburan Singh of Tari, Pergunnah Baul ...	525	0	0						
„ Ranyad Singh of Semaria, Pergunnah Manjhee ...	450	0	0						
„ Ganga Persad of Doonri Sarung, Pergunnah Baul ...	450	0	0						
„ Baboo Kowledeo Narain Singh of Nekhtee, Pergunnah Baul ...	450	0	0						
„ Bahadoor Hossein, Agent for Mussamut Mootenjan of Abhoi, Pergunnah Baul ...	425	0	0						
„ Peregag Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	400	0	0						
„ Dhoorunj Singh of Pasrampore, Pergunnah Makair ...	450	0	0						
„ Kesho Roy of Basoon, Pergunnah Barai ...	375	0	0						
„ Dhurmaraj Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	300	0	0						
„ Luchmee Narain Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	300	0	0						
„ Nundkishore Singh of Beshoonpore, Pergunnah Makair ...	300	0	0						
„ Soban Chowbay of Bhopotpore, Pergunnah Koadi ...	250	0	0						
„ Madar Bux of Sewan ...	250	0	0						
„ Mohadeo Sahay of Sewan ...	250	0	0						
„ Harihar Dutt of Sewan ...	250	0	0						
„ Terloke Singh of Poochree, Pergunnah Baul ...	250	0	0						
„ Kowlessur Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	275	0	0						
„ Ramowtar Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	280	0	0						
„ Soonder Singh of Eksour, Pergunnah Baul ...	250	0	0						
„ Sahebzada Singh of Bishoonpore, Pergunnah Makair ...	275	0	0						
„ Ganga Bishoon Matoo of Konda, Pergunnah Baul ...	200	0	0						
„ Sastoo of Mirzapore alias Chanchalia, Pergunnah Goah ...	200	0	0						
„ Kaylasputti Singh of Nagowlee, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	200	0	0						
„ Ghina Roy of Mosuree Pakowlee, Pergunnah Barra ...	125	0	0						
„ Boolakee Singh of Taleh Bahare Roy, Pergunnah Baul ...	120	0	0						
„ Deo Narain Singh of ditto ...	120	0	0						
„ Ramessur Roy of Syedpore, Pergunnah Makair ...	175	0	0						
„ Rangolan Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	150	0	0						
„ Dhanook Dhari Sing of Basoon, Pergunnah Barai ...	150	0	0						
„ Biassessur Singh of Hansrajpore, Pergunnah Baul ...	120	0	0						
„ Sheo Perakash Singh of Baul ...	120	0	0						
„ Golab Singh of India, Pergunnah Manjhee ...	103	0	0						
„ Bodh Porree of Amnour Sooltan, Pergunnah Makair ...	100	0	0						
„ Achaiber Singh of Barhee Tolah, Pergunnah Barai ...	100	0	0						
„ Hemut Sahoy of Manopore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	100	0	0						
„ Sheo Narain Singh of Narainpore, Pergunnah Goah ...	100	0	0						
„ Purson Singh of Beshoonpore Jugdis, Pergunnah Makair ...	99	0	0						
„ Sham Narain Singh of Chuck Supta, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	57	0	0						
„ Harukh Singh of Doomree, Pergunnah Chirand ...	75	0	0						
„ Mohadeo Sahoy of Moschri, Pergunnah Baul ...	80	0	0						
„ Maharaj Singh of Beshoonpore Jugdis, Pergunnah Makair ...	60	0	0						
„ Nundcoomar Singh of Taleh Bahare Roy, Pergunnah Baul ...	57	0	0						
„ Ganash Dutt of Senahwara, Pergunnah Goah ...	75	0	0						
				34,042	0	0			

Amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, &c., viz. :—

FOR WELLS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Mohunt Sesman Bhagat of Dhanowtee, Pergunnah Pachlukh	1,000	0	0						
„ Ram Charan Rao of Telpa, Pergunnah Cherand	100	0	0						
„ Jawadur Gosain of Ramnugger, Pergunnah Manjhee	100	0	0						
„ Sekunder Hossein of Kharowla, ditto	175	0	0						
„ Jugdeo Singh of Mohesia, Pergunnah Makair	100	0	0						
„ Chatar Roy of Shahpore, Pergunnah Kusmar	95	0	0						
„ Sheo Tahal Rao of Machagur, Pergunnah Goah	89	0	0						
„ Sheo Sahoy Pandey of Jugdispore, Pergunnah Manjhee	77	0	0						
„ Beetundi of Katesur, Pergunnah Baul	36	0	0						
	1,772	0	0						

FOR TANKS.

To Mohunt Sesman Bhagat of Dhanowtee, Pergunnah Pachlukh	5,000	0	0
„ Manager, Court of Wards, Chupra	3,000	0	0
„ Moonshi Benarsi Lall of ditto	2,000	0	0
„ Baboo Gajadhar Persaud Narain Singh of Chainpore	2,000	0	0
„ Saligram Singh of Hokma, Pergunnah Baul	400	0	0
„ Ramgopal Lall, Mookhtear of Nayagoon, Pergunnah Kusmar	400	0	0
	12,800	0	0

FOR EMBANKMENT.

To Mirza Asgar Ali of Telpa, Pergunnah Cherand	260	0	0
„ Ramjewan Lall of Ratanpoorah, Pergunnah Manjhee	75	0	0
	335	0	0
	14,907	0	0

Amount advanced for conveyance of Government grain into different places of storage in the interior of district, viz. :—

To Collectorate Nazir	12,050	0	0
„ Major W. Jackson, on special duty, Arrah	9,000	0	0
	21,050	0	0

Amount advanced to the Officiating Magistrate of Sarun for distribution to several relief circles for gratuitous relief to the poor or for giving loans under clause F of the rules for charitable relief

Ditto ditto to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan for ditto	7,430	0	0
Pay of the Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty, for March 1874	1,650	0	0
Travelling allowance of Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty, for January 1874	1,133	0	0
Ditto ditto February 1874	140	0	0
Pay of Baboo Beni Madhub Bose, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector of Sewan for March 1874	112	0	0
Pay of the famine establishment entertained for the transport of Government grain under Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Arrah, for February 1874	252	0	0
Pay of the famine establishment (late salt department) in the Sudder division for March 1874	60	7	8
Value of judicial stamps supplied to the Officiating Joint-Magistrate Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty	195	2	3
Amount advanced by the Officiating Joint-Magistrate Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty, for land improvement	298	0	0
Amount expended by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan is as follows, viz. :—	60	0	0
For digging a tank at Sewan	3,715	0	0

For digging a tank at Sewan	346	10	0
„ purchase of grain	975	0	0
„ land improvement	250	0	0
„ constructing golas	263	7	0
Pay of Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty at Sewan, for March 1874	400	0	0

2,235 1 0

Amount advanced by Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty at Sewan, for purchase of grain for making taccavee advances to ryots

800 0 0

1,76,883 3 8

GRAND TOTAL ... 11,57,014 2 9½

J. E. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

The kind and price of Grain at the principal markets, and at different Thannahs and Outposts are given below :—

No.	Name of principal markets.	Coarse rice per rupee.	Indian corn per rupee.	Barley per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Gram per rupee.
1	1. Chupra ...	12	16½	18	14	17
2	Revilgunge ...	12½	17	18½	14½	18
3	Goldingunge ...	12	16	19½	14½	17½
4	Garkha ...	10	14	...	...	14
5	2. Manghee ...	10½	16	18	14	...
6	Ekma ...	12	15½	...	14½	16
7	3. Bussuntapore ...	10½	15	15	12	15
8	Maharajgunge ...	11½	16	18	13½	16
9	4. Mushrakh ...	12	16	18	14	16
10	Baniapore ...	10	15	20	13	15
11	Moharance ...	11	14½	...	...	...
12	5. Pursa ...	10½	16	...	12½	18
13	Amnour ...	11	...	...	14½	16
14	Mirzapore ...	11	16	...	14½	17
15	6. Dighwara ...	10½	14½	...	14½	16
16	Sonepore ...	11	15	...	14	17
17	7. Sewan ...	10½	14½	18	12½	18
18	Burhurria ...	11½	15½	18	14½	15½
19	Semaria ...	11½	15	...	14½	...
20	8. Durrowlee ...	11½	...	...	13½	14½
21	Goothnee ...	10½	14½	14½	13	13½
22	Siswan ...	12	16½	18½	13½	16½
23	Raghoonathpore ...	10	15	15½	13½	15
24	Mairwa ...	11½	13½	...	...	...
25	9. Barragaon ...	10½	17	...	11½	13½
26	Kattya ...	11½	15	20	15	15
27	Bhorey ...	10½	12½	...	...	...
28	Meergunge ...	11½	17	...	13½	14
29	10. Barrowlee ...	11	14	17	12	14
30	Gopalgunge ...	12	14½	...	...	15

J. E. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Statement showing the number of true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft, and house-breaking which occurred in the district of Sarun, during the month of March 1872, 1873, and 1874.

DACOITY—

(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1). } Corresponding month of March 1873 ... 1

ROBBERY—

(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1). } Month of March 1874 ... 1
 } Corresponding month of March 1873 ... 1
 } Ditto ditto 1872 ... 1

THEFT—

(Heading 43 of Crime Return A1 including cattle theft). } Month of March 1874 ... 75
 } Corresponding month of March 1873 ... 68
 } Ditto ditto 1872 ... 76

HOUSE-BREAKING—

(Heading 35 of Crime Return A1). } Month of March 1874 ... 144
 } Corresponding month of March 1873 ... 175
 } Ditto ditto 1872 ... 155

Total of all four crimes ... } Month of March 1874 ... 220
 } Corresponding month of March 1873 ... 245
 } Ditto ditto 1872 ... 232

J. E. DRUMMOND,

Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Statement showing the allotment, receipt and progress in delivery of food-grains for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

1	2	3	4
District.	Number and names of store-houses.	Total grain allotted.	Arrived at final destination.
SARUN	FOR DISTRICT WORKS.		
	1. Chupra ...	10,000	10,050 0 2
	2. Gurkha ...	5,000	5,000 0 4
	3. Deghwarā ...	10,000	10,000 7 10
	4. Pursa ...	40,000	31,570 29 0
	5. Amnour ...	15,000	10,200 0 1
	6. Mirzapore ...	20,000	12,114 0 0
	7. Mushrakh ...	50,000	41,914 19 2
	8. Baniapore ...	20,000	3,282 0 1
	9. Paigamberpore ...		8,648 31 0
	10. Moharane ...	20,000	17,492 13 2
	11. Busuntpore ...	40,000	27,462 16 1
	12. Moharajgunge ...	20,000	17,718 20 10
	13. Syedpoorah ...	6,000	3,000 3 0
	14. Manghee ...	15,000	15,000 25 0
	15. Ekina ...	10,000	6,148 15 0
	16. Sewan ...	45,000	30,560 38 10
	17. Burhurria ...	10,000	10,000 0 0
	18. Semaria ...	10,000	10,010 0 0
	19. Durrowlee ...	20,000	19,999 33 10
	20. Goothnee ...	5,000	4,791 20 9
	21. Siswan ...	5,000	5,000 0 0
	22. Raghoonathpore ...	4,000	4,005 29 0
	23. Myrwah ...	5,000	5,001 0 0
	24. Burrowlee ...	25,000	14,880 29 10
	25. Gopalgunge ...	10,000	10,000 0 0
	FOR EMBANKMENT WORKS.		
	1. Bijoypore ...	2,000	2,000 39 12
	2. Gopalgunge ...	15,000	5,096 1 11
	3. Olipore ...	3,000	2,873 10 9
	4. Sareya ...	10,000	5,035 15 8
	5. Banowlee ...	10,000	5,005 21 6
	6. Sarungpore ...	10,000	5,013 26 0
	7. Amnour ...	10,000	...
	8. Bankerwa ...	10,000	5,024 23 15
	9. Souepore ...	10,000	10,100 39 0
	GRAND TOTAL	5,00,000	3,74,002 24 5

J. F. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending 4th April 1874.

[illegible]

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days, ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Total number of persons	414,946	391,469	441,002	1,447,507	44,628	29,120	31,525	105,273	50,931	32,309	35,063	118,303
Add for Chupra protection works	5,389	7,248	3,480	16,017	378	518	248	1,144	486	809	385	1,680
GRAND TOTAL	620,335	398,717	444,572	1,463,524	45,006	29,638	31,773	106,417	51,417	33,118	35,448	119,983

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

J. MAY, Captain,
Executive Engineer, Sarun District.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending Thursday, the 2nd April 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	18,199
Women	...	...	...	...	9,187
Children	...	...	...	...	7,180
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	34,566

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	1,300
Women	...	...	...	...	657
Children	...	...	...	...	518
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,470

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	963
Women	...	...	...	...	804
Children	...	...	...	...	551
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	2,118

Rate of food-grain per rupee—

Rice	...	...	...	...	10½ to 12½
Dāl	...	...	...	...	11½ to 15½
Gram	...	...	...	...	14 to 18½
Majze	...	...	...	...	14½ to 18

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the town of Chupra employed by the Magistrate of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	5,883
Women	...	...	...	...	11,338
Children	...	...	...	...	3,167
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	20,388

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	421
Women	...	...	...	...	810
Children	...	...	...	...	225
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1,456

Number of persons employed on the last of the six days—

Men	...	...	...	...	402
Women	...	...	...	...	796
Children	...	...	...	...	210
Total					1,408

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sewan during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	958
Women	...	...	...	...	1,859
Children	...	...	...	...	2,073
Total					4,390

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	68
Women	...	...	...	...	97
Children	...	...	...	...	148
Total					313

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	112
Women	...	...	...	...	133
Children	...	...	...	...	218
Total					463

Rate of food-grains per rupee—

					Seers.
Rice	...	...	...	...	10½
Dal	...	...	...	...	12
Gram	...	...	...	...	14
Maize	...	...	...	...	14½

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

A. C. WRIGHT,
Sub-Divisional Officer.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on the Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwa Estate under the Court of Wards in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Wednesday, the 1st April 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	27,493
Women	...	...	...	...	38,032
Children	...	...	...	...	32,959
Total					98,871

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	1,902
Women	...	...	...	...	2,620
Children	...	...	...	...	2,191
Total					6,740

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men	...	...	...	...	2,282
Women	...	...	...	...	2,984
Children	...	...	...	...	2,638
Total					6,934

Rate of food-grain per rupee—

	Seers.
Rice	18
Dāl	21
Gram	26
Makree	25

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

BHUBUNESWUR DOSS,
for Manager, Court of Wards.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	15,876
Women	14,914
Children	7,472
Total	38,262

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	1,134
Women	1,065
Children	534
Total	2,733

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men	1,358
Women	1,209
Children	603
Total	3,173

Rate of food-grain per rupee.

		Md.	S.	C.
Audipore, Pergunnah Chirand, Tank	Rice	...	0 10	0
	Dāl	...	0 13	0
	Gram	...	0 19	0
	Maize	...	0 16	8
Dhurumpoora, Pergunnah Bal, ditto	Rice	...	0 12	0
	Dāl	...	0 12	8
	Gram	...	0 16	0
	Maize	...	0 16	8
Bal, Pergunnah Bal, ditto	Rice	...	0 10	4
	Dāl	...	0 12	0
	Gram	...	0 14	8
	Maize	...	0 15	0
Siswan, Pergunnah Nurhun, Embankment	Rice	...	0 11	12
	Dāl	...	0 13	12
	Gram	...	0 16	0
	Maize	...	0 18	0
Adumpoor, Pergunnah Ander, Tank	Rice	...	0 10	8
	Dāl	...	0 10	8
	Gram	...	0 16	8
	Maize	...	0 15	0
Rewaree, Pergunnah Bal, Tank	Rice	...	0 11	0
	Dāl	...	0 11	0
	Gram	...	0 17	0
	Maize	...	0 17	0
Bhadakhoor, Pergunnah Barai, Well	Rice	...	0 12	8
	Dāl	...	0 14	0
	Gram	...	0 16	0
	Maize	...	0 16	0

CHUPRAH MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
The 6th April 1874.

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Sarun.

No. 967F, dated Champarun, the 9th April 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Champarun,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief for this district for the fortnight ending 4th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

I propose to deal with each relief sub-division according to its number.

Sub-division No. 1.—This sub-division, which comprises thanas Motecharree and Adapore, is in charge of W. B. Oldham, Esq., C. S. He reports—"that none of the bazar supplies of the grain usually offered for sale at this time of the year have fallen short, but rice is scarce, while there is still an abundance of maize, and gram is quite equal to the demand." At Segowli (the head-quarters for the present of this sub-division), coarse rice has been selling at 11 seers for the rupee. At Ramgurwa, six miles to the north of Segowli, it was rather dearer. The great annual *mela* at Adapore (on the Nepaul frontier) had been held during the fortnight, and there Mr. Oldham found that common rice was selling at between 10 and 11 seers.

At Kutkenwa (another frontier outpost) 7 miles east of Adapore, and where the supply had shown signs of running short, the same price (nearly 11 seers for the rupee) obtained, while there was an abundance of maize at nearly 15 seers. The market at Kutkenwa had suddenly lightened within the fortnight, which Mr. Oldham assigns to the excellent *rubbee* crops existing just north of Kutkenwa in the Nepaul territory, and which had begun to be harvested.

With regard to supplies of grain in the hands of zemindars, &c., Mr. Oldham says:—"There are indications that the people still have considerable supplies; a large fire occurred at Segowli which destroyed 35 houses; only one of these was a grain dealer's, the others belonging to petty tobaccoists and shop-keepers. In several of the latter, I found large supplies of *maize* and oilseeds, and some rice. One tobaccoist stated that he had lost 600 maunds of rice. Another indication is the fluctuation in the numbers of the laboring gangs. In checking the relief distribution at Koraiya, a frontier village, reported as the most distressed in this sub-division, I found some persons who had been relieved, and despatched to the relief works lately opened there, in their houses. They explained to me that they did not care to work every day. Again, at Kutkenwa which was also thought to be badly off, on very light task-work being introduced on the relief-works there, the number of laborers fell one day from over 1,300 to 600."

There had been no rain during the fortnight. The crops, with the exception of "cheena," were being harvested; the barley, wheat and dal crops have been and are certainly not less than 8 annas of an average season. The poppy crop is said to be very fair. The "cheena" was looking poor at present, on account of the west winds, where not irrigated. A large portion, however, had been irrigated from the local streams, and none is irrecoverable if even a little rain would fall. Of the rice lands, *i. e.*, those unfit for any cultivation but rice, fully two-thirds have been prepared for the next sowings.

Of the condition of the people Mr. Oldham reports very favourably; he says:—"Their condition is very much better than I expected, and they show no signs of sinking. All the gangs employed on the relief works consist of able-bodied people, all of whom are fit to have task-work exacted from them. They still swarm to the works, but show an independence both as regards their choice of sites for working, and when it is attempted to make them give a due return of labor, which is very significant; for instance, I found numbers of persons from villages near to and south of Segowli on Mr. Lethbridge's works at Ramgurwa, while work on the tanks being made here by the Public Works Department is very poorly attended. On the works under me I have been trying to introduce light task-work, that is, to exact at least 1,000 cubic feet from each gang of 50 persons, containing not less than 15 able-bodied men with tools. The result of trying to get only two-thirds of this work from the laborers at Kutkenwa has already been noticed. On introducing it at Sripore, 13 miles north of Motiharee on the road there, the coolies employed struck work altogether."

This description of the condition of the people is very significant and speaks for itself. Mr. Oldham had only seen two cases of emaciation during his tour through his sub-division. One was an old Mussulman cultivator who had come into the Ramgurwa poor-house for food. He lived only two miles off and had three beegahs of land, which his son cultivated; he was himself long past work.

The other case was that of an old Rajpoot in a village about three miles from Ramgurwa factory; his grandchildren were in good condition, and he had two bullocks. He said he had starved himself to give his grandchildren food. He was supplied with a maund of maize and 20 seers of rice.

The spinning relief which Mr. Oldham is introducing will meet these cases.

Just before Mr. Oldham went round his sub-division, charitable relief had been distributed. This no doubt accounts partly for the good condition of the people. The usual number of beggars swarmed, Mr. Oldham says, at the Adapore "mela," and they were all in good condition. The mela, however, was not so numerously attended as usual. Of the whole sub-division the northern two-thirds, Mr. Oldham says, is the portion which will

require most attention, and of that tract, the fifty square miles adjoining the Ramnuggur country (*i. e.*, sub-division of Bulthur, which forms a portion of the Ramnuggur relief sub-division) are the worst of. This portion consists almost entirely of only rice soil, and is, moreover, more thickly populated than the rest of the rice tracts.

Relief sub-division No. 2.—This subdivision, comprising thanas Dhaka and Modhubun, is in charge of Mr. S. Kilby. Regarding bazar supplies Mr. Kilby says:—"There is no difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies at any of the bazars; a very small quantity of the new rubbee crop had found its way into the markets, as the cultivators seem very loth to dispose of it." With regard to the prevailing rates of food, Mr. Kilby gives the following table:—

Rice	...	...	9 to 10 seers.	Rahar	...	...	16 seers per. Re.
Maize	...	...	12½ to 13 "	Cheena	...	...	15 "
Barley	...	...	13 "	Kodo	...	...	15 "
Wheat	...	...	12 "	Murwa	...	...	15 "
Gram	...	...	13 "	Mussur	...	...	16 "
Peas	...	...	17 "	Oorid	...	...	13 "
Kerao	...	...	17 "				

There had been no rain, and the prospects therefore of the "cheena" crop (which is not irrigated to any large extent in these thanas), are very bad; indeed, unless rain falls shortly, this crop will be a failure except in low-lying and irrigated lands. Regarding the condition of the people, Mr. Kilby reports that in consequence of the numerous relief works that have been opened out, their condition is satisfactory. No cases of death from starvation have occurred, though some cases of emaciation have been met with. These persons have been regularly fed, and they are now able to work on the roads. Funds have been supplied to each member of the sub-divisional committee, and to the police at Dhaka and Madhubun to enable them to provide gratuitous relief to all who from bodily infirmity cannot be referred to the works. About 80 persons had been thus relieved during the fortnight.

The central portion of this sub-division is stated by Mr. Kilby to be the worst, as it is for the most part a rice-growing country. The "rubbee" was being harvested, and a great portion had been threshed. The outturn, it is estimated, will be about as follows:—In the north of the sub-division (around Ghorashan), a ten-anna crop is expected; about Meerpoore not more than a five-anna crop; further south to Seeraha about a four-anna, and in the neighbourhood of Modhubun and south to the Tirlhoot boundary, an eight to ten-anna crop.

Relief sub-division No. 3.—This sub-division, comprising thanas Gobindgunge and Kessuriah, is in charge of Mr. Weekes, C. S. He reports as follows:—

"The state of the crops is again altered for the worse. There is hardly any moisture in the soil, except in some of the lowest lying lands. The indigo does not germinate, or germinates and dies, and the millet is being scorched up." With regard to the rubbee, Mr. Weekes reports that the crops are very much better in the west and north-west of his sub-division than in the north and south-east; the crop is being rapidly harvested, but the produce is in many places indifferent. The "kodo" crop is also said not to have germinated.

The harvesting of the cold-weather crop had caused a lull in the progress of distress. He is of opinion that the agriculturists will be able to tide over April, and the more fortunate part of them half through May with the assistance of the cold-weather crop.

In particular tracts, *i. e.*, from Gobindgunge along the Gunduck, past Burhurwa, Serni, and along towards Arrey Ra, the fortunate villagers will be able to last through the whole of May and longer, but it is different, he thinks, with the rest of the division; no confidence can be placed in the millet crop. The two lowest classes (the incapables and the day-laborers) are provided for by the relief works and charitable relief. The roys of all grades are clamorous for loans. If this estimate of the condition of the people is correct, Mr. Weekes should lose no time in organising village-to-village relief, and this I am glad to see he is doing. He says,—

"The relief works reach most of the day-laborers. To ensure the relief of those unable to work, the aged, infirm, and the sick, I have been constantly in tents and on the move, and, with the assistance of the planters, have established a satisfactory system. The principle is to keep the people as much as possible in their villages. The putwarree of each village brings all incapables in his villages to the planters (who are members of the sub-divisional committee and relieving officers of the several circles), and their names, caste, residence, &c., as guaranteed by the putwarree are entered in a register; each putwarree then receives every 7 or 15 days enough rice at ½ seer per head, to support those who are entered in the register, and residents of his village." This plan, Mr. Weekes says, is answering very well. Store-houses and centres are being selected, but he does not propose to build many granaries as there are many empty ones, he says, which he intends to fill when the need arises from the main stores, which are situated principally at factories within easy reach of each centre. Mr. Weekes has also used every endeavour to promote cotton-spinning and weaving, and with considerable success. All the putwarees have been directed to extend this kind of relief, and are strictly enjoined to see that each person in want applies for and obtains the mode of assistance best suited to his or her case. Domes have either had separate earth-work assigned to them or been employed in making baskets; this has been

found necessary, as other people object to work in company with Domes. Mr. Weekes has also pushed on the work of granting land improvement applications as fast as possible, and the pains he has taken has had the desired effect of increasing the number of applicants. The putwaree agency is indented upon largely also in this species of relief, each putwaree having to testify to the quality of the security tendered in every case in which Mr. Weekes does not personally inspect the property, and in each case in which money is advanced inquiries are made into the use to which it has been devoted. Another class of loans had been made through the European planters who have, both in this sub-division and in all the others (where planters reside), taken advances from Government for the assistance (in grain or money) of their ryots. These gentleman, as Mr. Weekes observes (and as has already been frequently brought to the notice of Government), have shown great public spirit and humanity in this and in many other ways.

These loans (for assistance to ryots) have been of great value, reaching (as Mr. Weekes points out), "the main body of the middle class, who are the only large body, and at the same time by far the most important class, who are not reached by other relief measures."

Relief sub-division No. 4.—(Thanas Bettiah and portion of Lowrya).—Mr. Samuells reports that the state of the bazars remains as before, and that no scarcity of supplies is felt. The price of rice was reported to have risen about 10 seers at Rutwal, but it was found to be incorrect, and when Government grain was offered for sale it found no purchasers. The people are said to be fully employed in harvesting the rubbee, and in their sugarcane fields. The price of rice had been steady at 10 to 11 seers. No cases of starvation had occurred and no increase in crime.

Relief sub-division No. 5.—(Bugha and portion of Lowrya).—Mr. Howe reports from this sub-division, as follows:—

"No rain has fallen during the past fortnight, and matters are much the same as when I last wrote. The sale of Government grain has proved a great success, and is much appreciated; it will, I think, have soon to be extended to the east of the sub-division, where supplies, though procurable, are getting scarcer. Rice has been selling during the last fortnight at the following rates:—

Ramnuggur, Government rice through the traders, 11 seers cleaned, 12 seers uncleaned.
Shikarpore, varying from 9 to 10.
Harnatour, 10 seers.
Bughaba, from 9 to 10½ seers.

"Makai" has and been selling at Ramnuggur at 13 seers, at Shikarpore at 12; it has been procurable in sufficient quantities. In the east, rice (as above stated) had become more scarce, and the sale of grain will soon be necessary; at Harnatour (north-west) on the other hand, it had become more plentiful." This Mr. Howe attributes to the fact of sufficient advances having been given. The Jharoos are more or less independent, and the demand being less, the owners of grain stores are more anxious to sell, perhaps, because they fear that Government rice may be brought to the market.

With regard to the general condition of the people, Mr. Howe reports—"Generally speaking, our relief measures have very beneficially affected the condition of the people. During the fortnight the daily average receiving support by working on the roads was over 9,000 during the first, and over 12,000 during the second week, and the total number employed was 143,000. Large advances (*vide* heading E) have been made to Assamees, and though the condition of the latter in some part of the sub-division is still far from satisfactory, there can be no doubt that the advances already made have saved the Assamee population from starvation. The sale of Government grain, by bringing ample supplies into the most distressed parts at cheaper rates, has greatly diminished the general distress, and restored the confidence of the people, whose condition by these measures has been assimilated to that of ordinary years." There had been no cases of starvation, nor had grain-thefts occurred, and fires had been much fewer, and all were accidental. Speaking of special tracts, Mr. Howe says—"In Tuppah Butsura I have been able to obtain, through the European members of the sub-committee, accurate statistics of the 'cheena' and rubbee crops. The area under cultivation was as follows:—

Cheena ..	...	...	...	...	347	beeghas.
Rubbee	...	...	...	...	365	"

"Owing to insufficiency of rain the outturn has not been good. As mentioned in my last narrative, the manufacture of sugarcane gives employment and support to many, and the worst time for the tuppah will be when this employment ceases. The arrangements for meeting distress are, however, fully advanced, so that we are prepared for the worst."

"In the Ramnuggur tract, and generally, throughout the east and south, there has been no "rubbee" to speak of.

"In Ramnuggur and the south, the people now, in some form or other, depend almost entirely on indirect Government help; while in the east we are rapidly coming to this condition. By this, I mean that in the former tract trade has failed to bring in supplies, and that but for the sale of Government rice there would be great scarcity and suffering; secondly, that the Assamees depend for food-supplies on advances made, and to be made, by Government; and thirdly, that our works keep alive a large portion of the population. But the number of persons who receive direct gratuitous aid from Government is compara-

tively trifling. In the east, food is gradually becoming scarcer, and as soon as the necessity of selling Government grain becomes inevitable the measure will be adopted.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The following is a list of the relief works, and the number of persons employed :—

SUB-DIVISION No. 1.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Roads.					
Motiharee station road	...	9,579	8,205	2,422	20,206
Segowlee to Rajoul	...	23,965	13,142	11,451	48,558
Ramgurwah to Adapore	...	11,954	4,448	3,470	19,872
Adapore to Kut Kenwa	...	4,485	5,306	3,324	13,115
Kut Kenwa to Motiharee	...	8,081	9,125	3,507	20,716
Narkatya to Goraghat	...	1,020	880	592	2,492
Total	...	59,087	41,106	24,766	124,959

Tanks.					
Ramgurwa	...	...	Not received.		
Sakrar	...	...	Ditto		
Pursufampore	...	3,506	4,828	2,928	11,262
Narkatya	...	921	1,783	777	3,481
Total	...	4,427	6,611	3,705	14,743

SUB-DIVISION No. 2.

Name of work.	Number of people employed.	
Dhaka to Nepaul boundary	...	2,562
Jamoah to Suraha	...	31,724
Dhaka to Parcywa	...	1,862
Dhaka to Belwaghat	...	12,110
Motiharee to Dhaka	...	21,168
Dhaka to Pudumkair	...	29,288
Ghorashan to Kut Kenwa	...	17,066
Parcywa to Tilhara	...	6,692
Parcywa to Pakri	...	10,010
Pakri to Buraor	...	7,686
Pakri to Etwaghat	...	9,618
Modhubunghat to Seeraha	...	18,046
Seeraha to Modhubun	...	16,910
Kuttahaghat to Madhuba	...	180,940
Sullypore to Simraghat	...	6,720
Tanks—		
Nusrouti	...	2,352
Surata	...	7,084
Bandar	...	3,864
Dhaka	...	4,732
Pursoni	...	4,270
Mudwaha	...	6,986
Kahargawah	...	22,274
Total	...	261,794

The returns for Sub-division No. 3 are so imperfect that they cannot be given in detail, but the approximate number of men, women, and children employed on the works in that sub-division during the fortnight were—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
18,951	17,371	12,595	48,917

SUB-DIVISION No. 4.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bettiah to Gobindgunge	25,230	26,230	14,434	65,894
Bettiah to Tangraghat	18,945	23,436	6,335	48,716
Lalseryah to Bettiah	17,787	15,083	8,686	41,556
Dhokraha to Pursa	2,893	5,416	1,543	9,852
Lawriah to Bettiah	5,414	2,680	1,125	9,219
Lawriah to Rugha	1,449	728	204	2,381
Total	71,718	73,573	32,327	177,618

SUB-DIVISION No. 5.					
Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Ramnuggur to Bugha	8,021	8,785	3,227	20,033	
Ditto to Shaeya	18,293	21,605	4,097	43,995	
Ditto to Chankee	12,028	14,695	2,903	29,726	
Shikarpore to Lawriah	1,503	1,618	701	3,822	
Ditto to Bulthur	2,823	3,544	1,045	7,412	
Bettiah to Bhoura	900	812	490	2,232	
Bugha to Harnatur	2,259	3,890	1,394	7,543	
Harnatur to Tirbeni	1,318	3,814	1,710	6,872	
Total	47,661	60,337	15,826	123,824	
Lower Gunduck Embankment	79,189	406	810	80,435	

Therefore, the grand total number employed is 832,290 and the daily average is--

59,449	
18,000	Upper Gunduck Embankment
<hr/>	
77,449	

Regarding circle No. 1, Mr. Oldham writes :--

"There is a full supply of food in the neighbourhood of all the works, except at Ramgurwa, where temporarily grain payments are being made. At some of the works, where the men were getting only 4 pice on the task-work system, when the 6 pice rate was started, they refused to work, saying that they preferred the 4 pice without the measurement."

All the laborers, Mr. Oldham says, are in a fit state for task-work to be rigorously exacted, and, indeed, for the able-bodied to be turned away and drafted to the Public Works Department works.

To prevent the task-work system pressing too hard, an invalid gang has been started at each work, to be composed purely of persons who are unfit for task-work. Experiments in spinning relief on a small scale have been made, and were eminently successful. Cotton was given to some 30 persons only, all of whom gladly received it, and have spun it into very fair thread, and accounted for it strictly. Unfortunately, cotton is not procurable in any large quantities, and Mr. Oldham has therefore written to Gazeepore for some.

Mr. Kilby also reports that in circle No. 2 food is procurable near all the works, and that no complaints had been made to him on that score. Wages are distributed daily. The work-people bring their own tools, and higher wages are given to men who bring their own kodalis, viz., 9 pice (1½ anna). Mr. Kilby has started the "cowri khap" system, and finds that it works admirably. The maximum wage of 9 pice is given only to men who perform a full day's work, 7 to 8 pice being given to others. The Public Works Department has lately taken charge of most of the relief works in this sub-division, and much credit is due to Mr. Eckstein, the Assistant Engineer, for the trouble he has taken to break up the gangs, which were getting unwieldy and putting matters altogether on a better footing. He has commenced several tanks, and has introduced the petty contract system, under which men with kodalis get on an average 2 annas a day, and others 6 or 7 pice. Baboo Durgapersad, of Modhubun, a wealthy landed proprietor, is constructing a road from Modhubun to Kodudporeghat, for the relief of his ryots.

In circle No. 3 Mr. Weekes has several tanks in progress, and he also has tried the "cowri khap" system with success. Mr. Weekes has been working hitherto without assistance from the Public Works Department. Mr. Arnot, who has lately joined the district, has now, however, been deputed by the Executive Engineer to the charge of the works in this circle.

SUB-DIVISION No. 4—In this circle, Mr. Samuells has also been working without assistance, except from the planters. The district has now been divided into East and West Champaran, and an Executive Engineer and staff* of officers placed in charge of each division. It will now be possible to systematise matters, and put the whole of the relief works on a more satisfactory footing.

* *Bettiah sub-division, styled West Champaran :*

Mr. Armstrong, Executive Engineer.

" James ... } Subordinates.
" Smart ... }
" Scallan ... }

Sudder Division, styled East Champaran.

Mr. Handcock, Executive Engineer.

" Eckstein ... } Subordinates.
" Arnot ... }
" Wells ... }
" Johnstone ... }
" Saunder ... }

Some of these officers have been deputed to Mr. Howe's circle also. The daily average in this sub-division, No. 5, has reached 12,000 or 3,000 more than in the previous week. "People of all classes," Mr. Howe says, "flock to the roads and tanks, the poorer among the cultivating classes coming in very large numbers. The roads which attract most laborers are those around Ramnuggur, in which tract distress has been more severe than in any other part of the sub-division. The health of the laborers is good, and a marked improvement in their condition is perceptible. They have now had regular employment and good pay for some months, while food has become plentiful and comparatively cheap since Government rice has been sold to the public. These causes have had the effect of considerably improving the condition of the laboring classes, and of all who come to the relief works,

there are, however, of course a large number still who, from weakness, are unable to perform a full day's work." "On the three roads branching from Ramnuggur, traders who purchase rice from Government retail it to the workmen at 11 seers. In the east and west portions of the sub-division, where the system of selling rice to the public has not yet been introduced, sales to our workmen under rule A continue. At Harnatur and Bughaha the rate is 10 seers. The Executive Engineer, Upper Gunduck embankment, reports that rice was less plentiful than before, and was selling at 9 seers per rupee. The laborers are still purchasing maize and other grains at 12 seers and 13 seers. The Government sale had been very small. He states that the Burnah rice is not liked, and that a good deal of paddy is mixed with the rice.

About half of the earth-work has been finished. He complains of the inefficiency of the sub-overseers, and states that as portions of the embankment are finished, the coolies working thereon return to their villages, and are seldom persuaded to go further on for work. Out of the total assignment of grain, 150,000 maunds, 128,000 had been stored. The daily average of persons employed was 18,743.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

The contract for the transport of grain is working most satisfactorily, even more than the stipulated amount having been conveyed per week into the district. The contractors complain that grain is not delivered to them fast enough at Bunkurghat. The route through Sarun to Gobindgunge is in full working order.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The construction of storage golahs is still going on. The following is the amount actually stored on the 3rd April :—

	Mds.	
In the Ramnuggur tract	168,543	Includes embankment grain.
In the Bettiah sub-division	175,457	
In the Sudder district	153,247	

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

The following sums were advanced during the fortnight :—

	Rs.
I. For storage of grain	Nil
II. For assistance of ryots	7,500
III. For land improvement	2,315

The total amount expended up to date under these three heads has been—

	Rs.
I.	1,32,060
II.	1,33,726
III.	22,507

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

SUB-DIVISION No. 1.—Mr. Oldham reports as follows, regarding this heading—"The arrangements for charitable relief are completed. I have now the following members in my sub-committee, and shall have added to their number within the next fortnight :—

Mr. R. Lethbridge, Ramgurwah factory.

„ Thorp, Huroliah.

Captain F. Knowles, Commanding 2nd B. C., Segowlie.

Mr. A. Edwards, Motiharee.

„ W. F. Gibbon, Tirkowleah."

Mr. Oldham has also two sub-committees under him. He says : "Mr. Lethbridge's assistance is invaluable. He has undertaken, and is actually looking after, the whole of the tract in farm to his factory, which embraces a great part of that which will require most attention. There is a poor-house and hospital at Ramgurwah, both of which are being enlarged under Mr. Lethbridge's supervision. I found that he had started the ticket system as followed in Orissa, and up to date tickets for grain have been issued from his centre to 320 persons. The two inspectors under me have now visited almost every village in the sub-division, and distributed money relief as they went, as have also done the Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Jugeshwar Singh, and Moonshee Durbari Lal. These distributions, with Mr. Lethbridge's arrangements, have fully alleviated all present distress, and left time for the grain-ticket system, which has now been started in all but the south-west portion of the sub-division, to come into operation. The inspectors have also convened and established 'punchayats' in all the villages visited by them, to whom they have made over the sums for the maintenance of the persons charitably relieved, and, on checking the visitations, I have found that the 'punchayats' had acted very well, nor did I hear a single complaint against any of them."

SUB-DIVISION No. 2.—Mr. Kilby writes—"The sub-division is being divided into ten circles, each containing 40 villages; a member of the sub-divisional committee will be placed in charge of each circle, having an inspector and 3 sub-inspectors under him; each sub-inspector will be put in charge of 15 villages."

In this way Mr. Kilby proposes to account for the whole of his sub-division, each portion being placed under the charge of some responsible person, and each village provided for. This scheme differs from the system adopted by Messrs. Oldham and Weekes in the 2nd division, and Messrs. Samuells and Howe in the Bettiah division. In that the sub-agency to be employed is paid, and will be somewhat costly, but it has its own advantages. One of the members, Mr. Macneen, has started the system in Old villages.

member, is making arrangements for his circle, and Mr. Kilby has commenced the scheme in 60 villages. These three circles comprise the worst portions of the sub-division, and the other circles will shortly, Mr. Kilby reports, be in working order. Mr. Kilby states that he is almost swamped with applications for loans, which, although not really required in most cases, necessitate enquiry in all; arrangements are being made to provide Mr. Kilby with assistance. A hospital has been erected at Pakree, but the health of the people is so good that there have been no admissions. A village-to-village enquiry has been, and is being made by Mr. Kilby and his inspectors; those who are incapable of working, receive gratuitous relief from the members of the sub-divisional committee, and in a few instances funds have been supplied to the village punchayats for distribution.

The measures adopted for charitable relief in sub-division No. 3 have already been notified in this report. In sub-division No. 4 (as reported in a former narrative for the fortnight ending the 21st February), Mr. Samuells has divided his jurisdiction into eight relief centres, each centre being placed in charge of some responsible person. The agency employed is altogether unpaid. Poor-houses have been opened at Rutwal and Bettiah, and about 4,000 persons receive charitable relief daily throughout the sub-division.

Sub-division No. 5.—Regarding the arrangements in this sub-division, Mr. Howe writes: "The questions of the most pressing importance are, first, to provide the 'Assamee' population with sufficient good grain; secondly, to provide them with, or to enable them to obtain, seed grain. Almost the entire population of the sub-division is agricultural, and the proportion of the cultivating class that comes to our works is small, though the actual numbers are large. The remainder now depend almost entirely on the advances they have received either from their zemindars or from Government, nor have they anything except advances to look forward to until the next rice crop is reaped. The best of them are poor and in debt, and it is from this fact that the question of advances becomes so difficult. On the one hand, unless advances are immediately made on a large scale, the 'Assamee' population will be reduced to starvation; while, on the other hand, there is the risk that, unless great care is taken in investigating each case, the security will be insufficient. To make advances too readily (except in the comparatively small class of cases coming under Rule F), tends to demoralise the people, and renders them reckless in getting still further into debt. The difficulty is to combine sufficient promptness with sufficient caution, and to make a searching investigation without thereby losing the right moment for action." Mr. Howe has submitted a scheme which has been sanctioned, and on which he has been acting. The following is an outline of this: a register (*mouzahwar*) is prepared in each tuppah, in which the amount required approximately for each village is entered. This register is prepared in the first instance by the inspector of the circle, assisted, where possible, by any influential member of the committee resident in the tuppah. It is then carefully tested by the officer in charge of the circle, who can alter (increase or lessen) the total amount fixed in round numbers. As soon as this has been done, a certain quantity of grain is sent to each village, where it is kept in charge of the headmen of the village, from whom due security for its safe custody is taken. The class of cases requiring most immediate relief, *i.e.*, "Assamees," coming under Rule F (which fortunately are comparatively few), will then be taken up and disposed of summarily. These men can be readily found, as there are but few in each village. The object of sending grain to each village, Mr. Howe explains, is—"first to give confidence, for experience shows that the mere presence of grain in a village (if the object of its being brought is known) has this effect; secondly, to enable the advances under Rule F to be made at once. The summary inquiry preceding distribution under Rule F will be carried on simultaneously, and, having once decided to whom to give under this rule, there is nothing like *immediate action*, which of course can only be taken if the grain is ready. Thirdly, because now is the best time for carrying grain throughout the interior; and we should therefore avail ourselves of it. Having provided every village with an amount of grain which, approximately, will suffice for advances, and having relieved the worst cases under Rule F, a register in the following form will be prepared and carefully tested by circle inspectors and officers in charge of circles:—

NAME OF MOZAH.	Amount already distributed either by Rajah of Bettiah, or under Rajah of Ramnuggur's loan.	Number and names of Assamees requiring advances, with amount required by each.	Nature of security.	REMARKS.
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When this return has been carefully tested, the zemindar will be called upon either to make the advance or to go security, Government making the tuccavee distribution. If he declines, the best security available will be taken, and the procedure laid down in Circular No. 1088 of 25th February will be followed, *i. e.*, the zemindar will be warned that Government reserves the right to recover the advance by legislation or otherwise. There are numerous landholders, jaghirdars, aritdars, &c., whose security will be sufficient. The other landholders in the sub-division are the Rajahs of Bettiah and Ramnuggur. Mr. Howe has addressed Mr. Gibbon, the manager of the estates belonging to the former, and he will no doubt afford his cordial co-operation. Under the Rajah of Ramnuggur's security Mr. Howe has advanced 5,094 maunds, and Colonel Boulderson about 4,000. There are numerous villages, he reports, not belonging to the Rajah, where advances have to be made direct to Assamees, and where the procedure under Circular 1088 of 25th February will have to be followed. The tuppahs in the south belonging to the Rajah of Bettiah also require attention, the advances made by Mr. Gibbon being either incomplete, or having proved insufficient. Mr. Gibbon has been addressed on this subject, with regard to the very important question of providing seed-grain to the Assamees. Mr. Howe promises to submit a report as soon as he has completed some further inquiries he is making. There is very little seed-grain, he says, in his sub-division, and he fears that it will be withheld in order that high prices may be obtained. Under the special head of charitable relief, Mr. Howe writes:—"The sub-division has been divided into four large circles with 11 sub-circles (corresponding with tuppahs), in each of which there is a sub-inspector who prepares and tests the register of those unable from weakness to work. The poor-houses at Ramnuggur and Bagaha are in full working order. The principal feature in the charitable relief scheme is the village-to-village relief system (Rule 4); about 1,400 poor are supported each day. Colonel Boulderson manages the circle in the east (Balthur), with five sub-circles; Mr. Joakim is at Hurnataur, where a similar system is in force; while I manage the Ramnuggur circle with four sub-circles. The Bagaha sub-committee supervises tuppah Butsorah and the poor-house at Bagaha. In this way every part of the sub-division has proper supervision, and the rules are being carried into practical effect. The congregation of large masses at any place is avoided, while no case of distress can occur without being brought to notice and relieved.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Rs. A. P.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, all details of which were therein given	9,67,221	15	9
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Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

On relief works—

Executive Engineer (East Chumparun)	46,302	0	0
Ditto (West ditto)	...	...	202	0	0
Mr. Nicolay	...	...	800	0	0
„ Gibbon	...	...	5,000	0	0
„ Lethbridge	...	...	5,000	0	0
„ Edwards (Poornabia)	...	...	5,000	0	0
„ Begg	...	...	5,000	0	0
„ Shaw (Rajpore)	...	...	100	0	0
Baboo Jogessur Sing, sub-deputy	...	...	3,000	0	0
F. F. Overseer	...	...	2,000	0	0
Assistant Magistrate of Bettiah	...	...	20,000	0	0
Establishment	...	...	60	0	0
Total	...	...	92,464	0	0

On charitable relief—

Dr. Pullen	...	...	200	0	0
Assistant Magistrate	...	...	6,000	0	0
Mr. Howe	...	...	6,000	0	0
Establishment	...	...	195	6	0
Total	...	...	12,395	6	0

On transporting arrangements—

Mr. Lethbridge	...	...	13,281	4	0
„ Gibbon	...	...	1,54,697	3	6
Total	...	...	1,67,978	7	6

<i>Construction of golah.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.
Baboo Jogessur Singh, sub-deputy	...	...	...	200	0	0
„ Woodit Singh	...	...	...	218	5	0
Total				418	5	0
<i>Advances to trustworthy residents for assistance of ryots.</i>						
Shewtobul Lall	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
Mr. Carter, agent of Munoo Tewary's estate	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
„ Macleod (Piprah)	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
Total				7,500	0	0
For land improvement	...	...	...	2,315	0	0
On staging bungalows—						
Executive Engineer	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
On telegraph office	...	...	...	2	11	0
Total expenditure including advances during fortnight ..				2,85,782	2	6
Grand Total to end of fortnight				12,53,004	2	3

Crime Return.

Dacoity—						
(Headings 30, 31, Part I)	{	Month of March 1872	...	...	...	1
		Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	...	0
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	0
Robbery—						
(Headings 32, 33, Part I)	{	Month of March 1872	...	...	...	0
		Ditto ditto 1873	...	...	...	0
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	0
Theft—						
(Heading 43, Part I) ...	{	Month of March 1872	...	...	...	29
		Ditto ditto 1873	...	...	...	28
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	63
House-trespass—						
(Headings 35, 36, Part I)	{	Month of March 1872	...	...	...	25
		Ditto ditto 1873	...	...	...	38
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ...	{	Month of March 1872	...	...	...	55
		Ditto ditto 1873	...	...	...	66
		Ditto ditto 1874	...	...	...	88

H. KEAN,
Collector.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

READ—

The district narratives of the Bhagulpore division for the fortnight ending on the 4th April. ..

RESOLUTION.—Monghyr.—The supplies in the bazars of the Monghyr district appear to be sufficient, and all who have money can get food; prices, except in Buktiarpore, are nowhere below 11 seers per rupee. The condition of the people generally is unchanged. Village-to-village visitation is going on in the worst tracts, and the people are found to be generally in good case, except in Buktiarpore, where the relieving officer had, at his village visitations, to deal out grain to 350 persons. It is reported that no deaths have occurred from actual starvation; at the same time it is said, that on a road near Buktiarpore was found the body of an old traveller who must have suffered from want.

2. Relief work can, it is said, be had by all who want it, yet the numbers so relieved are not large, viz.—

On Government relief works	...	...	...	3,071
Commissioner of Wards' works	...	...	...	4,000
On works executed from advances	...	...	...	1,103
Total				8,174

It is explained, however, that the people have not yet come back from their work in the harvest fields. The Magistrate-Collector and the Commissioner must be careful to watch the rubbee country, wherein a considerable quantity of Government grain is already stored, so that they may be able to declare, as soon as possible, how much of the grain may be held as reserve, available for the wants of more necessitous tracts.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees for the most part in the views expressed by Mr. Lockwood, in regard to making advances for purchase and storage of grain; he believes that Collectors and their subordinates exercise an intelligent discretion in the matter. And that being so, public money will go further in advances for purchase of grain, and in advances for land improvements than it could do in any other shape. It is satisfactory to learn that in all cases of advances to ryots, the Monghyr authorities have been able to employ the services, and get the security of superior landholders. At the same time it must be remembered, that where ryots are really in need, advances of grain should by no means be withheld merely because the superior landholders will not come forward to share the responsibility. On this particular point the Lieutenant-Governor does not at all follow the view of the Collector. It ought to be possible to afford some aid to distressed ryots, to sustain life till the new crop shall come in, without causing the abuses and demoralisation which the Collector seems to apprehend.

4. 3,459 maunds of grain have been sold to the public, and about 20 maunds to work-people. 1,367 persons are daily in receipt of relief; and the relief officer in the worst part is sending grain to distressed villages, and distributing it through the local village agency in a manner which seems to be successful.

5. *Bhagulpore*.—Though the spring harvests have been decidedly good, yet prices have not fallen in Soopole and Muddehpoorah. Nothing is said of the condition of the cheena crop, of which the breadth is said to be beyond anything known in previous years. No ascertained cases of famine-death are reported, except that of an infant of thirteen months. The numbers employed on relief works have risen greatly during the fortnight, and are now—

On Government relief work	8,300
On Soopole works, under the Court of Wards	25,435
Total	33,735

The number employed on private works seems to be less considerable than in Monghyr.

6. The transport of Government grain has gone on very satisfactorily and efficiently, except that the supply delivered at the railway stations, was for some days less than the transport contractor required. Four lakhs of maunds of Government grain were stored in North Bhagulpore before the end of March. 157 maunds was sold to relief laborers, and 340 maunds to the public. The sales to the public appear to have operated satisfactorily, and not to have stopped such private trade as there was. Sales to the public are now beginning at three other places in North Bhagulpore. 1,633 people are in daily receipt of charitable relief; many of the applicants are people from Tirhoot. Registers of people for house-to-house relief are being completed. Zemindars have taken considerable advances for helping their ryots; but it has not been necessary to make direct advances to ryots on any considerable scale.

7. *Purneah*.—The supply of grain in the bazars would seem to be fuller than at the time of last Narrative. The Lieutenant-Governor approves Mr. Kemble's action in stopping sales to the public at Dengraghat, when he saw that local traders were coming forward to sell; still we need not regret that sales were temporarily begun, seeing how very low the supply in the bazars at one time fell. On the whole, the condition of the people seems certainly not to have grown worse during the fortnight, and the information obtained regarding the possession and importation of seed-grain by the Purneah ryots is satisfactory.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that there is much merit in the plan described by the Collector of advancing grain to village communities, on the collective security of the community; and this method will be suggested for consideration in other districts.

9. The number of people on the relief works has risen greatly during the fortnight, the daily average being now 17,250. Government grain is being sold at 12 out of 16 of the larger relief works; but the quantities as yet taken are not large. The transport operations in Purneah are well forward. The charitable relief arrangements appear to be working well, and the circle officers are carrying out the rules intelligently. The average number of people in receipt of this form of relief is 2,178 daily.

10. The Sonthal Pergunnah's Narrative has not yet (10th April) been received.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2374 S.-R.

COPY, with copies of the district narratives, forwarded to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhagulpore, Rajshaye; to the Relief Commissioners, Dinagepore, and Durbhunga, and to the Magistrate-Collectors of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The attention of Commissioners is invited to paragraph 8 of the present orders regarding the advisability of making advances to ryots on the collective security of the village community.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th April 1874.

P. S.—The Sonthal Pergunnahs' Narrative has now (13th April) been received. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that Mr. Boxwell has visited the neighbourhood of which the Reverend Missionaries reported so badly, and has found the people all in very good condition, though there is cause for fearing much scarcity and distress a month hence. The works which have been at once opened, and the Government grain which is being carried into the district should enable the Magistrate fully to relieve distress, and to give advances of food to carry ryots through the rainy season. The goodness of the mowah crop will greatly help the people. The great rise in the numbers of the work-people, who now amount to 26,869, would seem to show that the people had been much in want of work. There seems as yet to be no need for charitable relief in the Sonthal Pergunnahs; but the Deputy Commissioner will have to arrange by what means he will make advances of grain to ryots such as he adverts to at paragraphs 30 and 31 of his Narrative. Happily the village organisation in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is very well preserved, and the Government officers will be able to work through village headmen, as well as through zemindars.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE bazars generally continue to be well supplied, and the price of grain remains almost stationary. The rubbee grain has not yet come into the market in large quantities, but when it does come in, I do not anticipate much change. Rice is selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee, gram and peas from 17 to 18, and wheat from 15 to 16 seers per rupee. The deficiency in the Buckteerpoor market, however, continues, and had it not been for the prompt measures taken in opening the Government golas, there would have probably now been a famine in that part of the district; as it is, about 2,000 maunds of grain have been disposed of, and Mr. Manson, the Relief Superintendent, anticipates that all our stores there will be readily purchased before the next rice harvest. Mr. Manson with the zemindars calculates that the rubbee grain cut in those parts will only feed the people for a fortnight; but as I have been over a good deal of that part of the country myself I consider that this estimate is understated. I calculate that the rubbee now cut should supply the Buckteerpoor market for at least two months, particularly as high local prices and scanty carriage will, I hope, induce the owners to sell what they have in the pergunnah instead of exporting it as is generally done in favorable years.

In consultation with Relief Superintendents, I am of opinion that during the fortnight the condition of the people has not materially changed. The poorer classes have not yet returned in any considerable numbers from the rubbee cutting, but the harvest will not last much longer, and the miserable hovels of the low-caste people found in every village will soon be occupied again. I have made inquiries from every one likely to give me information on the subject, and it appears that each person employed as a labourer in cutting the crops, on an average, will bring home about a maund of grain, so that these persons, numbering probably 600,000, will have at least a month's supply to go on with. Indeed, if all goes well with the crops remaining to be gathered during the year, the poorer classes will probably look back on the past time between the rice and the rubbee harvest as the most trying period of the year. The mowah prospects are excellent. Mr. Roberts at Khurrukpoor agrees with me in putting it down as a 16-anna crop, and the mango prospects, although not so good as at first anticipated, promise fairly. On the whole, the cheena is looking well, but the Indian-corn sown after the February rain looks poor, except where it has been freely irrigated. The early maize will not have any perceptible influence on the price of grain as it is too limited in extent. Mr. Currie, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Money, and their assistant Shah Abdool Hossein, express anxiety for the next three months; but I think the gigantic efforts which have been taken to give relief wherever necessary should remove all real anxiety as to the future, supposing that prices return to their normal state after the next general harvest. There has fortunately been no rain during the fortnight, and the district has reaped a good rubbee crop under very favorable circumstances. Khaliars with piles of grain are now to be seen all over the rubbee country, and the samples of corn, barley, gram, and rahur which I have examined have been excellent; even the oats, which in most years are little better than wild oats, have some little amount of grain within the husk.

I have lately sent to the Asiatic Society Museum in Calcutta specimens of 27 kinds of jungle roots and seeds which are largely consumed by the poor people in this district. They were collected by Major Waller during his recent cold-weather tour of police inspection. The native names and manner of cooking them are described, and Major Waller has also recorded his opinion regarding their flavor and general advantages as food. Some of them appear to be highly poisonous unless carefully prepared, and I hope that some one sufficiently learned in botany may be able to identify them.

Mr. Roberts, the Assistant Manager at Karakpoor, continues to report favourably on the Durbhunga estate at Khurrukpoor. He has issued notices inviting persons to apply to him for *bonâ fide* taccavi advances, and on any local distress being reported he at once goes to the place, and if necessary affords work or gratuitous relief. In all the other Court of Wards' estates and Government estates labour is being provided whenever necessary, but fortunately these are nearly all favorably situated, and require very little assistance. A report just received

from Mr. Currie shows that since the 1st of April, Mr. Wight, Superintendent, Luckhiseraï, and his assistant Nowab Willayet Hossein, have visited 44 villages, and that although relief has been given without stint, the total amount given is small. Regarding the country north of Luckhiseraï Mr. Currie writes—"The people say they are provided for the next month or six weeks, and here about the Mushurs, &c., who have returned from the rubbee harvest, say with perfectly happy faces that they have grain for 10 days. They take no thought for the morrow of the 10th day. The sickly smell of mowah is strong round their villages, and that will support them a few days more. I should not be surprised if in a fortnight or three weeks, we had distress rather bad; the mowah and mango crops may help to eke out a living, but I cannot think they will support the people altogether. For myself I do not know how the people live, yet with the exception of one or two in every village, and six or seven in the large villages, they seem plump and happy.

"I was at Owri on the 1st and found the place in a bad way; the ground looks as if it had been fallow; not a grain was got from 1,072 beegahs either of paddy or rubbee. Large tuccavee advances are being taken by the zemindars, but the place is cursed with the bane of this country,—numerous owners of minute shares.

"I have sent grain to the putwari for distribution to some people whose names were taken down."

From the tenor of all the reports received by me, as well as from my own observations, the condition of the district may be stated as follows:—

All who have money to purchase it can get as much grain as they want. The owners of the rubbee grain are well off, and happy in consequence of the high prices. The ryots on the Jumooee rice-country, and those to the north Furkya towards Buckteerpoor, as well as the entire purely labouring population are hard pressed for food, in consequence of high prices. But work can be got by all who require it, and actual distress is being relieved by the Government officers wherever they find it.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Since the commencement of distress in this district, I have done my best to persuade the zemindars and ticcadars to come forward and provide work or money for their ryots wherever necessary. Most of the zemindars have come to me and given an account of what they are doing and intend to do. I have given advances to all who appear to require them under the law for the improvement of estates, and these advances, already amounting to Rs. 40,000, have certainly taken away a good many laborers from our works. As I have remarked in former narratives, I have been particularly anxious to encourage irrigation works in the distressed parts of the Jumooee sub-division, because since November I have visited nearly every village there, and in each have found signs of departed prosperity in immense silted-up tanks, probably two or three hundred years old, most of which were dry even before the end of the year. I calculate that the money now advanced in this district will give employment on irrigation works to nearly 10,000 people until the rains set in. This and considerable tuccavee advances should do a great deal of good and take off pressure from our relief works.

No Government roads other than those already in hand have been commenced during the fortnight, but I have submitted to the Commissioner a map showing 17 villages where if necessary most useful tanks can be dug out under the Public Works Department, and 41 villages where light labor tanks may be dug out under superintendents of circles. These tanks will afford labor to 150,000 persons for two months if necessary. The 300,000 persons lately employed in the poppy fields have not much to do at present, but the six lacs of rupees distributed amongst them by the opium agent should keep them from starving until they can get labor elsewhere either gathering mowah or ploughing their fields as they will do after the first good fall of rain.

The rubbee harvest is drawing to a close, but immense numbers of persons are still in the fields or at the threshing floors, and I hope they may find employment there for a week or two longer.

The zemindars have not got into the groove yet for submitting returns of laborers punctually, but I find that the following number of persons are employed either in wards' estates or in estates where relief works have commenced by Government advances:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Kamasi	41	21	9
Lakhochuck	38	29	0
Kewl...	75	63	0
Damodurpur	15	13	0
Kharagwara	23	22	0
Sondhi	64	25	0
Phulwaria	44	0	0
Burara	50	30	0
Pertabpore	500	0	0*
Ekara...	250	0	0*

Besides the above about 4,000 persons are employed at Karakpore.

* These returns were verbally given by the zemindar.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

I annex a statement shewing the movement of private grain by rail. As might be expected, it is inconsiderable. Seeing that there is a vast quantity of grain in the district, and although a very considerable proportion is set aside for exportation, it will not leave the district until the rains finally set in and render the Ganges navigable.

Vast quantities of carts have been attracted here through the agency of Mr. Thomas, the contractor, moving on grain to Northern Bhagulpore. The only drawback is that the railway cannot supply grain fast enough, and the cartmen, who are an independent race, go away unless their carts are loaded as fast as they wish. I found great want of grain at Surroop Gita Ghât, where large bodies of men connected with transport are collected, so I sent a petty trader with grain and an assistant to set up a shop at the place at once. The Durbhanga grain also arriving at Monghyr is shipped off at once, and no block of any kind has occurred. I give all parties any assistance which they may require directly it is asked for.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The only places now to which the Government grain is being moved is to Sondhi and Girna Pursunda between Jamoore and Luckhisera. It is proposed to store a total of 25,000 maunds at Sondhi and 10,000 maunds at Girna Pursunda. The gola at Sondhi is nearly ready, and as there was great difficulty in getting materials for building at Girna Pursunda, I went to the place myself and got the loan of a good gola, where 8,051 maunds have already been stored. A little addition to this place will give all the accommodation we require. I do not see any reason for changing my opinion, already expressed in former narratives, that unless some unexpected change in the condition of the district takes place, we have sufficient stores of grain to meet any demands on us. Although immense purchases of Monghyr rubbee are being made on all sides for exportation, I think that what will remain, supplemented by our stores, will prevent actual famine in the district. It must also be remembered that I have advanced Rs. 61,000 to private parties for the purchase of grain, and although the first purchases have in many instances been disposed of, the money is being used again to buy more.

There is a considerable amount of Government grain now stored in the good rubbee country. It was stored there before the January rain, at a time when the rubbee prospects were bad. It will not, I think, be quite safe to dispose of this grain yet, but the golas are to be sealed up for the present and placed under the least possible establishment.

Arrangements are being made for taking stock of all the golas on the 15th. Copy of circular No. 1828, dated 26th March, has been supplied to each officer, and I hope that there will be no delay whatever in the matter.

E.—ADVANCES TO PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

The advances for purchase and storage of grain have formed one of the principal and most satisfactory methods of relief in this district. All the money advanced has been received by gentlemen who have not only taken a good deal of interest in the matter, but who have personally seen that the grain is retailed to those who most require it at cost price. Advances to private parties for land improvements form also, I think, an excellent scheme for relief, and although only Rs. 40,690 have been hitherto advanced, the total amount of applications I have received is very great. It is said that some of these advances will not be properly applied, but I am myself of a different opinion, for, besides having put the credit of the applicant and his security to a reliable test, I think that very few persons will consider it worth their while to misuse the money, particularly as the works are visited from time to time by Government officers. Hitherto reports on these works have been very satisfactory, and the zemindars know that if the reports do not continue satisfactory, the full amount advanced with interest will at once be demanded back by me.

Another excellent form of relief is that of tuccevi advances to ryots through zemindars, and here also, although I have only been able to advance Rs. 18,900 as yet, the applications for advances are very numerous. It will be difficult for the landholders to misappropriate the money when they have in each case to furnish lists of the persons to whom the money is advanced.

All the persons to whom I have advanced money are zemindars, ticcadars, or persons who have given full and ample security. I have not made any direct advances to ryots. If once such a course was followed to any extent, it would I think be impossible to prevent the most widespread and demoralizing abuse, besides causing endless trouble and loss to Government.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Mr. Currie, the additional sub-divisional officer, reports that during the fortnight 95 villages (names given) have been visited in his sub-division. This number will be largely increased during the next fortnight, now that the relief officers are settling down to their work and deputy assistants have been appointed. On reading Mr. Currie's report the most noticeable points are that the poorer classes are still away from their homes cutting the crops on dearah lands; that although in almost every village destitute persons are to be found amongst the aged women and children, no deaths from actual starvation have occurred; that grain is procurable in all the bazaars throughout the sub-division, and that although the people at present appear pretty well off, yet considerable anxiety is felt for the time when the temporary relief afforded by the rubbee harvest has worn off. Mr. Currie reports that he has visited several

works commenced with money advanced by Government, and except in one instance the result was satisfactory. The complaint, however, is general that during the rubber harvest laborers are procured with difficulty, and, as we have no desire to press labor, I have told all zemindars taking advances that I am not for the present very anxious to see their works progressing.

I have seen Mr. Money, the Superintendent of the Sheikpura circle, and he reports that there is hardly any perceptible change in the condition of the people during the fortnight; that the hovels of the poorer classes are still deserted; only very few persons have returned from their migrations, but that those who have returned have brought back a maund of grain each, which will carry them on for another month at least. Mr. Money gives a good account of his assistant Shah Abdool Hossein. This gentleman has an elephant and horses, and he gets over a good deal of ground during the day.

Since his arrival at Buetiarpore on the 11th March, Mr. Manson, Superintendent, has been actively engaged in visiting the villages within his circle, and affording relief wherever necessary. On the whole, I consider this part of the district more distressed than any other, and indeed in two villages, Sitanabad and Hurewa, Mr. Manson found the people so famine-stricken that he was compelled to deal out grain to no less than 350 persons. These persons were chiefly the old and very young of the lowest classes, whose rice crops almost entirely failed. The system followed by Mr. Manson is that which has been generally adopted in the district of sending grain to the village, and dealing it out daily through the most respectable persons in the village. I feel confident that this system will not be abused, and indeed, considering that each receiver of the Government bounty is registered, and a calculation of the total requirements made, the person to whom the grain is entrusted, even supposing him dishonest, would hardly consider it worth while to appropriate the grain for himself. Most of the villages within the circle have been visited and timely relief afforded. The total amount of persons who have received out-door relief during the month in the Bucktiarpore circle is 741, making a total of 1,156 persons relieved. Mr. Manson has a good active assistant in Baboo Bhola Nauth Dutt, the zemindar of Burowni. An English-speaking deputy assistant, Baij Nauth Sahai, has also joined, so that part of the country is well provided for. There is no doubt that the gigantic exertions we have been making to pass grain into Tirhoot and Bhaugulpore has raised the rates of carriage here, and consequently private trade at and round Bucktiarpore has not lately been so active as it probably would otherwise have been. I think, however, that whatever damage we may have done has been amply compensated by our sales of grain and Indian-corn, amounting already to 2,000 maunds, at a fairly cheap rate.

Mr. Manson during his tours found by the road-side two miles north of Bucktiarpore the body of an old man who had evidently died, if not from actual starvation at all events from the effects of want. Although Mr. Manson made all possible enquiries, he was unable to learn the man's name or his place of residence; apparently he was a traveller going north. Mr. Manson also found an infant deserted by its mother, who probably knowing that he would have it taken care of, threw it in his way.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Total expenditure as shown in last Narrative	.....		2,31,163	5 1
<i>Detail of the above.</i>				
Placed to credit of Public Works Department	86,175	0 0		
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	35,149	7 2		
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhaugulpore grains	400	0 0		
On disbursement for construction of golas	1,954	6 4		
On establishment of golas	497	3 7		
Miscellaneous charges	75	0 0		
Purchase of anchors	22	4 0		
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	56,800	0 0		
Advances to Municipalities	5,000	0 0		
Advances to zemindars for land improvement	33,790	0 0		
Tuccavi advances	11,300	0 0		
Total	2,31,163	5 1		

Expenditure during the fortnight.

Placed to credit of Public Works Department	Nil.
On disbursement to Officers in charge of transport arrangements	Nil.
Advanced to Captain Grant, Transport Agent, North Bhaugulpore	1,307 14 6
Advanced to Mr. C. D. Fletcher, Transport Agent of Tirhoot grain	100 0 0
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor of Bhaugulpore grain	83,056 14 0
Construction of gola	200 0 0
Payment of gola Establishment	Nil.

On account advances for purchase of grain.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	4,600	0	0
To municipalities	Nil.		
Ditto to zemindars for land improvement	7,800	0	0
Tuccavi advances	7,500	0	0
		1,06,564	12 6
Total expenditure		3,37,728	1 7
Final payments	Nil.		
Advances recoverable	1,26,790	0	0

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Prices-current of principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

NAME OF PLACE.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
nghyr	12	13	14	17
300 Serai	11	14	15	17
nooce	11½	.....	12	17
khtiarporc	9 to 10	.....	13	13
ckee Serai	11	....	15	18

MONGHYR COLLECTORATE, }
The 6th April 1874. *

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Statement of Cases from 6th to 19th March 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, & 1871.

Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred. Column IV of AI, minus col. IXA.

Dacoity.

Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI 1872 ... 2

Robbery.

Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI 1874 ... 1

Theft.

Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft.	1874 ...	23	6
	1873 ...	14	6
	1872 ...	19	6
	1871 ...	11	6
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft.	1874 ...	26	7
	1873 ...	14	3
	1872 ...	40	13
	1871 ...	18	9
Total of all three crimes	1874 ...	48	12
	1873 ...	28	9
	1872 ...	61	19
	1871 ...	29	14

MONGHYR, }
The 6th April 1874.

H. E. WALLER, Major,
District Supdt. of Police.

Progress Report of Relief Work actually open during the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in working out relief roads.	Progress in opening out relief works.	Number of laborers, 4th April 1874.	Supply of food therat.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursements during the fortnight.
<i>Monghyr Sub-District.</i>									
Patna road	16 miles marked out...	All who present themselves get work; work going on in 5 places.	191	From the nearest bazars	Good	Daily and twice a week	1-9 per 1,000	Supplied by Government.	Rs. A. P. 120 11 6
Bhaugulpore road	More than 5 miles marked out.	Ditto ditto in 1 place...	128	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	‡ bring their own tools	97 15 0
Bucktiarpore to Bhoottee	About 5 miles marked out.	Ditto ditto	665	Ditto as well as from Government Gola; up to date 92 maunds rice and 10 maunds Indian-corn have been sold.	Fair	Ditto	Ditto and 1-14 where the soil is hard.	‡ ditto	339 4 8
Bulkur to Roesah	About 4½ miles marked out	Ditto ditto	Daily reports not received for this day.	From the neighbourhood.	Ditto	Ditto	1-9 per 1,000	‡ ditto	97 7 6
Barrimpore road	...	...	14 Petty repairs only	From the neighbourhood.	...	...	...	...	12 6 3
Kujrah road	About 12 miles marked out.	Work going on in 4 places.	469	From the neighbourhood.	Fair	Daily and twice a week	1-9 per 1,000	More than ‡ bring their own tools.	191 9 9
Begoo Serai Sub-division, Tirthoot road	...	Ditto ditto in 2 places	324	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	{ 0-16 to 0-2-0 0-1-0 and 0-0-9	Supplied by Government	486 9 3
Jamsooe Sub-division, Gyrnick road—1st section	...	Ditto ditto in 1 place	234	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	‡ bring their own tools	518 8 9
Sheikhpore to Secondria	17 miles marked out	Ditto ditto wherever required.	51	Ditto	Ditto	Twice a week and daily to those that are employed in dressing the road.	1-14 per 1,000, and 0-1-6 to 0-2-0, 0-1-0 and 0-0-9.	Supplied by contractor and Government.	35 0 9
Secondria to Jamsooe	12 ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakie to Simultohal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungta to Malleepore	9 miles marked out	All who seek for work get it; work going on in 3 places.	182	From the nearest bazar.	Fair	Work stopped by order of the Commissioner.	1-14 per 1,000	Supplied by contractor	325 9 0
Jamsooe to ditto	2 miles ditto	Ditto ditto in 1 place	95	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	...
Ditto to Luckee Serai	No earth-work going on; bridge-work in progress.	Work in 3 places	388	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Supplied by Government.	411 9 6
Secondria to ditto	15 miles marked out.	Ditto ditto in 1 place...	350	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	438 15 9
Ditto to Newada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other petty works.	...	...	3,071	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total wages paid during the fortnight									3,000 10 11
Bridges, &c.									308 7 9
Tools and plant carriage									30 13 0
Brick manufacture, &c.									271 9 0
Establishment, &c.									150 9 9
Other items									197 4 8
Metalling Bhaugulpore road									486 14 3
GRASED TOTAL									4,498 0 3

S.—About 14 per cent. belong to the non-laboring classes, of which the weavers bear the largest ratio.

* Imprest account, not received.

RAM RUTON MOZOOMDAR,
Asst. Engr., in *ere. charge*, Monghyr District.

Statement showing the quantity of food-grains received in, and despatched from, the Railway Stations in the Districts of Monghyr from 14th to 28th March 1874.

Name of Station.	OUTWARD.		INWARD.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
Burriarpore ...	247	...	45	...
Jamalpoor ...	210	...	545	875
Monghyr ...	169	1,684	1,08,700	5,493*
Dhurrarah ...	...	...	...	...
Kujrah ...	...	142	2,011	187
Burhea ...	783	6,416	9,059	2,961
Luckee Serai ...	281	122	4,927	3,851
Mananpoor ...	...	34	...	...
Jamooee ...	...	...	1,222	892
Gidhour ...	...	...	23	...
Newadi ...	...	...	...	328
TOTAL ...	1,690	8,398	1,26,532	14,587

* This includes the Government and Durbhunga grain.

Report of sales of Government Grain to the public and to laborers on relief works from the commencement up to 31st March 1874, in the District of Monghyr.

Name of Gola.	Amount of grain in it at beginning.			Amount sold to public.			Amount of money realized.			Amount sold to laborers on relief works.			Stock remaining in gola.		
	Bags.	Mds.	Srs.	Bags.	Mds.	Srs.	Rs.	As.	P.	Bags.	Mds.	Srs.	Bags.	Mds.	Srs.
Backtiarpore ...	8,688	18,585	20½	804½	1,943	8½	4,017	12	6	9	19	30	8,074½	16,623	22
Khagaria ...	126	308	29	126	308	29	613	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gokree ...	171	421	27	171	421	27	31	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luckee Serai ...	6,660	18,240	8	315	788	37	1,928	0	0	...	...	...	6,345	12,457	11
TOTAL ...	15,844	32,660	4½	1,415½	3,459	21½	7,177	0	0	9	19	30	14,419½	29,060	33

The grain sold to the public is the damaged grain and maize received from Delhi.

MONGHYR,
The 6th April 1874. }

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Daily average of persons relieved at the different Relief Centres in the District of Monghyr during the fortnight.

Name of Relief Centre.	NUMBER RELIEVED			TOTAL.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Jamooee ...	16	8	...	24
Monghyr ...	79	157	125	361
Chuprah ...	115	87	61	263
Bucktiarpore ...	19	12	121	152
Begoo Serai ...	14	18	8	40
Birpore ...	39	40	18	97
Tegrah ...	28	37	9	74
Luckee Serai ...	37	30	37	104
Choara ...	6	19	1	26
Burbigha ...	10	11	2	23
Khurruckpore ...	11	44	23	78
Gungta ...	3	3	2	8
Bagmukdumpur ...	13	22	12	47
Sheikpoora ...	13	29	11	53
Emamnuggur ...	5	10	2	17
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	1,367

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Rules for the guidance of Relief Superintendents.

The poor-houses which have been erected at Monghyr, Jumooe, Begoo Serai, Sikandra, Bucktiarpore will remain under the management of the officer of the circle to which they belong, and all the expenses connected with them will be defrayed from the money at the disposal of the Superintendent. Very few persons have as yet taken advantage of the accommodation afforded, apparently preferring to hang on in their own hovels, however wretched; but by degrees, particularly when the rains commence, many persons will come in, and a medical officer will, if necessary, be provided for each poor-house. Cooked food will as a rule be distributed at these poor-houses, and each Superintendent will provide any food which appears necessary for the patients from the funds at his disposal.

A sum of one thousand rupees has been placed to the credit of each Superintendent either at the Government treasuries or at the cutcheries of the nearest banker or zeminda. The first persons who should receive the attention of Relief Superintendents are respectable ryots and others who, in consequence of their crops failing, have been reduced to poverty, and who only require small pecuniary assistance for purchasing food to help them over the present season of scarcity. These persons have not an equal chance with common laborers and professional beggars in the struggle for existence.

The best plan to provide for these persons is to give them money advances through the zemindar, ticcadar, or mahajun. On arriving at a village the first care of the Superintendent will be to ascertain the number and names of such persons, and then call on the zemindar and ticcadar to advance them money at once, say ten or twenty rupees each according to circumstances. If the landlord pleads inability to advance from his own funds the Superintendent may advance up to Rs. 200 to any single zemindar, ticcadar, or mahajun and take from him a bond on plain paper according to the sample furnished. This advance will at once be reported to the Collector, and the amount will be adjusted. If, however, the landlord refuses, or is unable to furnish good security for repayment, special report of his case should at once be sent to the Collector for disposal or report to Government under Circular No. dated . Such reports, however, will I think be rare, as I have found

landlords very willing to make advances where necessary. In the meanwhile, if delay appears dangerous, the Superintendent may advance not more than Rs. 20 either in money or grain to ryots direct, merely taking a note of hand under promise to re-pay the amount when the next crop is cut. A respectable jeth ryot may perhaps be induced to stand security for several such persons. Respectable purda-nisheen women might be included in this system of advances, but the Superintendent must be on his guard that he is not imposed on; he should insist on the women's names being recorded, notwithstanding any alleged breach of etiquette in doing so. If they can be persuaded to re-pay the amount advanced by spinning so much the better. A list of persons to whom money is advanced with the amount should be demanded in every case where the advance is made with the Government money and the Superintendent on visiting the village, without in any way appearing to doubt the probity of the landlord, should ascertain whether the money has actually been advanced or not.

Superintendents will find particularly as the season advances in almost every village many persons of low caste who are regarded by their more aristocratic neighbours very much in the same light as the village pigs. These persons have little money and less credit, and as they are the first to die of starvation in times of scarcity, they form the greatest source of anxiety. The able-bodied amongst these races can work, and they should at once be directed to the relief roads and tanks, but those to whom the labor test cannot be applied, must be relieved. It will generally be found useless to tell such persons to go and get cooked-food at our centres. I have myself tried the experiment, and found that many of them would probably die on the road.

The only practical method of relief is for each officer either to send or take grain to the villages, and having registered the persons requiring relief leave sufficient food with the headman to support them until he can visit the village again. The headman should be treated courteously, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will readily and faithfully discharge the duty of dealing out the grain daily to the poor. The chowkidar should be called on to attend daily the distribution of food to keep order, and as he will probably be found badly off, he should receive half a seer of rice daily for his trouble. Money for the purchase of salt, dāl, &c., may, if necessary, be also given.

Superintendents will be careful to enquire regarding the sufficiency or otherwise of seed grain in each village, and if he finds that reported deficiency cannot be met by small advance through the zemindar, the matter should be reported at once to the Collector, who will see that the necessary supply is given. But I do not anticipate much want in this particular, for we have seen seed grain religiously sealed up even in the most distressed villages.

Each Assistant Superintendent of circles will have a permanent advance of Rs. 50 and as each Assistant is a zemindar of high standing, he should receive the full confidence of the Superintendent, and he be allowed to distribute tickets and money for dāl, salt, &c., to those whom he finds starving in the villages within his circle. He should also bring at once to the notice of the Superintendent any cases where an advance of money can be recommended.

Rules regarding light labor relief have already been circulated.

E. LOCKWOOD,

Offg. Collector.

No. 39 S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 7th April 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I have the honor to forward my tenth fortnightly narrative.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Soopool sub-divisional officer reports:—"There is very little difference between the present supply of food-grains in the various bazars and what it was at the date of the last fortnightly narrative, but on the whole prices of all grain, except wheat and barley, have an upward tendency, and, contrary to expectation, the harvesting of the rubbee crops has had little or no effect on the general condition of the market." At Soopool itself rice is selling at 9 seers, and murwa at 12, and throughout the sub-division prices range, for rice from 9 to 11 seers, and for murwa from 10 to 15 seers.

3. The Muddehpooa officer writes:—"Supplies are more plentiful than they were at the time of my last narrative, owing chiefly to the sales from the Muddehpooa Government golahs, and from the private stores of Baboo Hurbullub Narain Sing at Sonebursa. Barley was selling at the Sonebursa market at 20 seers the rupee (80 tolahs weight); at the Muddehpooa market, held on the 3rd, clean rice was selling at the rate of 5 pice a seer (64 tolahs weight), and coarse rice at $4\frac{1}{2}$ —or 10 seers 3 chittacks and 11 seers 7 chittacks, standard weight, against $8\frac{1}{2}$ the previous week.

4. The Banka officer reports that the supply of food-grains is more abundant in consequence of the rubbee harvest, and murwa being available; the price of rice has remained unchanged, but that of wheat has fallen by 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and that of gram has fallen by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers; new barley is selling at $22\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

5. At the head-quarters there has been a very slight fall in the price of common rice and a slight rise in the price of wheat.

6. The rubbee harvest is now almost over, and in pergunnah Chye and the head-quarters sub-division the crop may be safely put down as a very good one indeed, and above an average crop of ordinary years. In Banka sub-division what rubbee there was has also yielded above an average crop. In Muddehpooa the sub-divisional officer reports an 8-anna crop to the north of his sub-division, but taking the whole sub-division together, I am not wrong in putting it down as a 12-anna one. The Soopool officer admits a 12-anna or an average crop. The cheena cultivation, which is far beyond anything ever seen in this district, is not taken into account; it is still in all stages of growth.

7. The mowah is reported as excellent, but the mango crop, it is said, now will not be so good as was at first anticipated (in some parts of the north of the district).

8. The Soopool officer writes:—"No cases of misery and starvation* have come to light a large proportion (on one occasion, when an account was taken at the centre here, it was found to be nearly 50 per cent.,) of our paupers are from the Tirhoot district, and most of them are most worthwhile objects; as yet very few others than the very lowest classes, and those who in the best of years would have been to some extent dependent on charity, have been attracted to our relief centres, though I recognise the fact that nothing but the most careful village-to-village inquiries—and these are now in progress—can insure that many fit objects of relief are not holding out in their own houses.

9. The Muddehpooa officer writes:—"I have heard of no new cases of deaths from starvation; in fact, from inquiries made by me during my late tour to the west no starvation is likely."

10. There have been a few deaths at some of the relief centres in the Soopool sub-division which cannot in any way be put down to starvation, and are not to be wondered at when one sees the class of persons who come to them. Mr. Smith says:—"Five out of seven deaths were those of residents of the Tirhoot district, and in most of them I can certify that disease (in many cases of long standing) was the cause, though possibly the end has been accelerated by privation." Many of the persons who died had been for a long time in the relief poor-house with a doctor in attendance and properly looked after and fed.

11. There is no actual distress in either the head-quarter nor Banka sub-division.

12. The following statement shows the difference in prices of some of the food-grain now and at the corresponding period of 1866:—

	Rice, 1st sort.		Rice, common.		Murwa.		Indian corn.		Wheat	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
Soopool	.....	9 10	.....	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 8
Muddehpooa	.....	11 0	.....	13 0	.....	13 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0
Head quarters	11 6	10 3	12 0	11 6	.....	.....	15 2	15 2	11 6	14 8
Banka	.....	11 0	14 0	12 0	.....	.....	18 0	14 0	.....	15 0

* Two deaths have been just reported at the Mullarh tank (Court of Wards): a child of 13 months from inanition and one of the working coolie. The Deputy Collector, Baboo Ram Sunker Sen, says he received the body, and considered starvation to have been the cause; but Mr. Duff does not say so. The deceased's wife and three children were working at the tank as well, and were not new-comers.

13. The theft and grain robbery statement for March is annexed.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

14. I annex a statement showing what has been done under this head during the fortnight, as also one showing the number of persons employed on the Durbhunga Court of Wards' estates in this district. Now, that the rubbe harvest is over, an increase may be expected in the number of laborers on all works.

15. Some 157 maunds 23 seers of grain have been actually sold to laborers on the relief roads, and arrangements are being made to have rice for sale on every work, so that those at work may have the option of purchasing it in preference to other grains in the bazars.

16. As regards the works being carried on by private individuals or zemindars, it is next to impossible to procure any information as to the total number or daily average of persons employed. Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh is the only honorable exception, and is the only man who shows he is taking a real interest in what he has undertaken, and the only one who voluntarily supplies any information; he has in hand one bandh, eight tanks, and what he calls miscellaneous work; he shows a total number of 7,421 men, women, and children employed. There are other works being undertaken, but Mr. Kirkwood remarks he is afraid none with any vigour; they are carried on by fits and starts; payments, whether in cash or in kind, very irregular; and in the case of Mr. John Christian, who has undertaken an extensive work in the shape of bandhs, he writes—"Mr. Christian has a bandh in progress near Bungaon, but the wage given appears very inadequate for all but the sturdiest laborers." The fact is, that none of the zemindars have attempted to raise their rates when we did on our works. Though it is almost impossible to get any statement approaching to accuracy from any private works, yet it is satisfactory to know that works of this kind are being carried on, and a certain number of persons, however small, being benefited thereby.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

17. At the Bhagulpore railway station but little has been done during the fortnight in the way of imports or exports. The exports were only 6,949 maunds, of which 571 were *local*, and the rest 1,947 maunds wheat and 4,431 oats, to Howrah. The imports were about 6,000 maunds only, the chief being 1,362 maunds Indian-corn, 491 maunds wheat, 1,138 maunds gram, 891 maunds rice, and 975 maunds paddy; about 292 maunds of rice were imported at the Pointee station, 574 at Colgong, 28 at Ghogha, and 729 at Sultangunge, exclusive of Government rice. The exports were almost nothing.

18. There is but very little private importation going on, and nothing is heard now of exportation from the interior of the district; there is a small amount of private importations in the north from Monghyr.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

19. The following shows the quantity of grain stored at each of the places of storage in the district as far as is known:—

Muddehpoorah Sub-Division.

			Mds.	Already stored. Mds.
Muddehpoorah	...	...	50,000	29,220
Bhowanipoor	...	...	25,000	9,982
Kamp	...	...	50,000	26,298
Sonebursa	...	...	12,980	12,980
Patterghat	...	...	2,614	2,614
Byjnathpoor	..	...	15,000	4,516
Lalpoor	..	...	10,000	5,148
				90,758

Soopool Sub-Division.

			Mds.	Mds.
Soopool	...	...	130,000	56,319
Chundail	...	...	10,000	1,000
Rutowlee	...	...	8,000	4,496
Hurdi	...	...	10,000	...
Nowabakkur	...	...	30,000	22,099
Dugmurrah	...	...	30,000	27,274
Roshwar	...	...	40,000	30,870
Nurgo	...	...	20,000	19,709

161,767

			Mds.	Mds.
Chandpeeper	} Court of Wards	...	12,000	4,000
Bhuptiahi		...	12,000	4,000
Burhurra		...	6,000	4,133
Peepra		...	20,000	4,964
Pertabgunge		...	30,000	40,332
Bhulooa		...	20,000	10,535
Simrahi		...	40,000	4,746
Nathpore		...	10,000	7,436
Bheemnuggur		...	5,000	5,052
Urjillee Dulgaon		...	8,000	8,000
Ekar		...	60,000	28,834
Pachgachia		...	20,000	...
Semani		...	20,000	...
Nohutta		...	10,000	4,020
Burgaon		...	5,000	...
Bungaon	...	30,000	15,000	
Muheshi	...	10,000	...	
				<hr/> 3,02,819

Sudder Sub-Division.

Permeshurpoor	...	1,000	1,000
			1,000

Banka Sub-Division.

Dhoorya ...	...	2,250	2,250
Kutoorya ...	...	4,773	4,773
			7,023

20. The Phoolout route is closed, and the two contractors are carrying away the grain from Jugdis Chuck and Monghyr very rapidly.

21. Mr. Smith has been sending rice from the Soopool golahs as fast as he can, and all the outlying golahs will now soon have their full allotment.

22. It will be seen that about 1,20,000 have been stored during the fortnight, and over four lakhs stored in all, and it is possible that more has been actually stored in some places than I have as yet received intimation of; some grain has reached Pachgachia, but I have not heard how much.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

No further loans were granted during the fortnight under Act XXVI of 1871.

The following zemindars received advances for helping their ryots:—

Name of zemindar.	Place of residence.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Hur Narain Singh	... Beerwa	... 1,000	0	0
Mr. Bowers	... Bhuptiahi	... 15,000	0	0
Baboo Hirun Gurbh Narain Singh	... Sookpore	... 3,000	0	0
„ Thakoor Man Singh	... Ditto	... 2,500	0	0
„ Ram Lall Sahoo	... Kushur	... 4,000	0	0
Total		... 25,500	0	0
Altogether to end of fortnight		... 62,900	0	0

Rs. 5,000 have since been sanctioned by the Commissioner for payment to Mr. Bowers.

Rs. 5,000 have been advanced to the municipality under Government orders No. 1242, dated 4th March 1874, and only Rs. 200 to a petty shop-keeper for purchase of grain from the nearest bazars.

F—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

23. All the circles in this district referred to in my previous narrative are now officered, and it is unnecessary for me to rewrite the details.

24. Under this head sales to the public may be properly dealt with. As mentioned in paragraph 36 of the last fortnightly narrative, arrangements were made to sell to the public at the rate of 12 seers for the rupee, in quantities not greater than one maund, nor less than one rupee's worth, from the Ekar and Bhowanipore golahs at the head-quarters of circles of the same names. But Mr. Kirkwood writes, owing to the delay in receipt of the letters (the moving about) the sales from Ekar and Bhowanipore could not commence before the 4th April. The results will be fully detailed in the next narrative.

25. I considered it advisable to open the Muddehpooa golah, as rice was only, so it was alleged, procurable in the bazars at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 seers the rupee. Orders were issued to this effect, and the result is thus reported by Mr. Kirkwood: "The effect of the sales at Muddehpooa has been as may have been anticipated,—the price current in the bazar has fallen from 9 to 11 seers per rupee, and 11 seers is now the retail rate" (see Mr. Martin's remarks, para. 3); "but it is only the very poor who buy at that rate, all who can club together to make up a rupee, buy at the golah. The sales at Muddehpooa during the five days ending 3rd April show 597 purchasers of 340 maunds 19 seers, at 12 seers the rupee. All the proceeds, except Rs. 595-15 realized on the 2nd and 3rd, have been paid into the treasury; that amount has not been paid in as the treasury was closed. As on the first day only 25 maunds were sold, we have 315 maunds, or an average of 79 per diem, for the other days."

26. The rule as laid down by me originally and approved by the Commissioner, was that not more than 100 maunds should be sold in any one day, and not more than one maund or less than one rupee's worth to be sold to any one person. I further added a restriction that no person purchasing one maund should purchase any more for 30 days; this restriction was objected to on the ground that a person with a large family could not live on a maund a month; though this may be the case, my own idea was that the purchaser of one maund of rice could easily supplement his purchase with murwah and other cheaper grains. Mr. Kirkwood, moreover, remarks:—"A rule that no man is to buy more than a maund a month is of course practically defeated every hour; such a rule, it may safely be asserted, is one impossible of enforcement."

27. There cannot be any doubt that great difficulty will be experienced in preventing the system of sales to the public being abused; but with the quantity of grain we shall have stored in this district, if the rice thus sold gets into the hands of those for the benefit of whom the sales are intended, there will not be many persons left to be gratuitously relieved.

28. The golahs of Ekar and Bhowanipore are now open, and I am now issuing orders for sales from Soopool.

29. In the Muddehpooa sub-division there are two circles only, and the undermentioned five relief centres are open, *viz.*, Muddehpooa, Byjnathpore, Ghylar, Gummeria, and Sonebursa. The average number of persons gratuitously relieved at each is given by Mr. Kirkwood thus:—

Muddehpooa	...	...	16
Byjnathpore	...	...	31
Ghylar	...	...	5
Gummeria	...	...	19
Sonebursa	...	...	15
			—
			86
			—

30. These relief centres will be removed altogether as soon as the house-to-house relief system is in full operation, and a very fair commencement has been made in this direction. Poor-houses will take their place, and are already in course of erection at Kamp and Bhowanipore, the head-quarters of the circles. These will have a doctor attached, and all the houseless, poor beggars, lepers, and other diseased and miserable objects will be collected and properly looked after; deaths may be expected to occur among them, but such deaths of such objects cannot be called deaths from starvation.

31. Mr. Kirkwood reports:—"At some of the golahs, notably those at Bhowanipore and Ekar, considerable numbers of light laborers have been employed on earth-work, rope-twisting, &c. At Ekar, too, about 800 people have been daily relieved by receipt of pice in exchange for baskets of grass as fodder for cattle; these were nearly all women and children. He adds—"No regular relief has as yet been issued to these people; the registers for house-to-house relief are in course of preparation. Urgent cases of distress here and there have been relieved by money gratuity."

32. In the Muddehpooa sub-division five ryots have been advanced Rs. 72 for the purchase of grain and seed, and four more applications had been received, not yet dealt with.

33. The following shows the daily average of persons gratuitously relieved at the centres in each of the circles of the Soopool sub-division:—

Soopool Circle.

Soopool, daily average	100
Sookhpore	...	...	43
Chandail	...	...	31
Burooari	...	...	57
Khoknaha	...	...	45
TOTAL			276

Narredigur Circle.

Nawabakkur	...	...	31
Deeghia	..	...	20
Bhuptiahi	...	...	99
Dugmurah	...	...	64
Burhurra	...	...	35
Chandpeeper	...	...	33
TOTAL			282

Ekar Circle.

Ekar	41
Patchgachia	...	...	112
Murwullah	...	...	10
Bungaon	...	...	234
Muheshi	...	...	134
Koond Birhat	...	...	46
Burgaon	...	...	26
Notha	...	...	131
TOTAL			734

Simrahi Circle.

Dharrara	...	...	99
Battaneah	...	...	61
Bhulooa	...	...	62
Khubdah	...	...	13
Nathpore	...	...	20*
TOTAL			255

34. Most of these, again, it is hoped, will be closed as soon as the house-to-house registers are complete and the poor-houses erected; these have been commenced at Soopool, Ekar and Burgaon, and also at Nawabakkur and Simrahi. At Soopool 50 per cent. of those relieved are from Tirhoot; and Mr. Kirkwood found many of those relieved at Bungaon unfit recipients of entirely gratuitous relief; these were sent off to work.

35. Mr. Smith, the Soopool Sub-Divisional Officer, remarks: "The tract to the west along the Tiljooga is undoubtedly the worst off, and will doubtless be the only tract where, all events for some time, general distress may be expected. It is, however, the object of special attention, and fortunately the population is very thin. The careful diaries of Mr. Fanshawe, the Soopool circle officer, show that he is working exceedingly well, always on the move, a constantly visiting village after village, and I think with care and a little system, we have much to fear as regards this circle.

36. About 157 maunds 23 seers of grain have been sold on the Government relief works; the laborers, as a rule, supplied themselves from the markets, but in the case of the Durbhunga Court of Wards' tanks, a system had been commenced of payment of grain; this was considered objectionable, especially, as Mr. Smith remarks, as it amounted to little short of gratuitous distribution to all applicants without any attempt at getting any return for it, and payment in cash has been ordered, the laborers being at liberty to purchase Government rice, which is ready for them.

37. Spinning and weaving have not yet been commenced, but cotton has already reached Soopool and Muddehpore ample for a fair start in this direction.

* Approximate return not received.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses and centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily.
District committee, three sub-divisional committees, and six circle sub-committees, have all been appointed.	1	All are now manned: in all six.	Part of the Ekar circle is looked after by Mr. J. Christian.	Four in Muddehpooora, 28 in Scoopool.	1,633

G. FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

38. Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in last narrative, Rs. 2,87,845-7-3, minus Rs. 5,000 refunded by Mr. Hensley, remaining Rs. 2,82,845-7-3.

. Detail of the above Total.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
On disbursements to the District Engineer for relief works ...	48,000	0	0			
To Deputy Collector of Muddehpooora ...	1,000	0	0			
On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...	1,18,295	7	3*			
Ditto to Deputy Collector of Muddehpooora for construction of golahs ...	6,000	0	0			
On account advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain ...	66,400	0	0			
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain ...	1,400	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement ...	4,350	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots ...	37,400	0	0			
				2,82,845	7	3

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Through Nazir ...	12,276	2	6
„ Deputy Collector of Banka ...	678	7	0
„ „ Muddehpooora ...	8,800	0	0
„ „ Scoopool ...	17,900	0	0
„ Mr. Hennessy ...	5,665	15	6
„ „ Ditto, as contractor ...	28,017	5	0
„ „ H. M. Durand ...	13,150	0	0
„ „ F. Hensley ...	5,000	0	0
„ Baboo Puran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector ...	19,084	15	3
„ Major W. Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly ...	7,000	0	0
„ Ditto for Police ...	150	0	0
„ Ditto Captain Conolly ...	400	0	0
„ Ditto Mr. Meredith ...	85	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta ...	37	11	0
Ditto for 20 bales of small bags sent from Alipore ...	49	15	0

TOTAL ... 1,18,295 7 3

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure during the fortnight under report on disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works ...						<i>Nil.</i>
On purchase of food ...						<i>Nil.</i>
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements ...				30,395	9	0
Through Nazir ...	686	0	0			
„ Deputy-Collector of Muddehpoora ...						
„ Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly ...	2,000	0	0			
„ Ditto for Police ...						
„ Captain Conolly, for making bridge ...	50	0	0			
„ Mr. Hennessy, contractor ...	24,373	7	6			
„ Mr. G. Meredith, Police Inspector ...	24	0	0			
„ Mr. Inman, grain officer, Jugdis Chuk ...	20	0	0			
Paid railway freight for 8 bales of small bags sent from Alipore ...	20	3	0			
Paid cost of 50 oiled tarpaulins, purchased of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	3,221	4	6			
TOTAL ...	30,395	9	0			
Payment on account of establishment of storage golah ...				<i>Nil.</i>		
On account advances for purchase of food ...				<i>Nil.</i>		
Total of advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...				<i>Nil.</i>		
To traders for purchase of grain ...	200	0	0			
To Bhagulpore municipality ...	5,000	0	0			
To zemindars and others for land improvements ...				<i>Nil.</i>		
To ditto for helping their ryots ...	25,500	0	0			
Total of the fortnight's expenditure :—						
(a)—Final payments made... ..				<i>Nil.</i>		
(b)—Advances repayable	30,700	0	0			
					30,700	0
GRAND TOTAL TO END OF THE FORTNIGHT ...					3,43,941	0

Name of road and number on map	Progress in making out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers.	Supply of food thereto.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.
Road from Soopool to Bhooteah, No. 19N.	All done	12 miles in five different places.	1,440 coolies daily on average, consisting of 70 per cent. laboring and 30 per cent. non-laboring classes.	70 per cent. from bazar and 30 per cent. from Government moodoes' shop.	Things are not yet so bad as was apprehended. Grains of sorts are to be had in the local bazars. Brahmins and other respectable classes have not yet joined the work. No diseases of any epidemic kind have broken out.	Daily	Rs. A. P. Men ... 0 1 6 to 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 0 to 0 1 3 Children ... 0 0 6 to 0 1 0	All tools are now supplied from Government store.	1,922 0 0
Road from Beillah to Barroary and Mahia Ghat, No. 20N.	Ditto	3½ miles in two places.	700 ditto	Ditto	The call for work in this road is great. Laborers of worse descriptions, i. e., sickly, disabled, and famine-stricken, are gradually resorting to work. There being no shops in this road, the laborers draw their supplies from Beillah. No diseases of any epidemic kind have as yet broken out. Brahmins and other respectable classes have not joined the work. It has become very hot, hence most of the laborers who could have done their full task failed in so doing.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	861 0 0
Road from Nowhatta to Beillah	4½ miles	2 miles in six different places.	2,050 coolies daily on average, consisting of 50 per cent. laboring and 50 per cent. non-laboring classes.	Ditto	Things are in a tolerable good state; grains of sorts are to be had in the local bazars.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1,305 0 0
Rajapore bund; improvement of Government Khass Michals.	3½ miles nearly	1½ miles in three places.	915 ditto	Government grain is sold to all laborers.	One moodoe's shop has been opened at Beillah in the Soopool and Bhooteah road, and another at Bharrue on the Rajanpore bund. Brahmins and respectable classes have not joined the work. No diseases of epidemic kind have broken out. It has become very hot, hence most of the laborers who could have done full task failed in so doing; hence the number doing less than full work is large.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	979 0 0
Road from Soopool to Pejwar	4½ miles	4½ miles in six places.	2,547 ditto, being 70 per cent. laboring and 30 per cent. non-laboring.	70 per cent. draw their supplies from local bazars and 30 per cent. from Government moodoes' shops.	Arrangements are being made to open shops at the Mohia and Belwar roads. There being no shops in this road, the laborers draw their supplies from the shop at Beillah. Rest as above.	Ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	1,660 0 0
Singhessur to Nathpore, No. 10N.	All done	6,700 running feet	720 coolies daily on average; nearly all of laboring class.	Nearly all supplied from bazar.	Condition of the laborers bad, and general feature of the country fair.	Both by task work and daily labor.	Males at ... 0 2 0 to 0 2 6 Men ... 0 1 6 to 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 0 to 0 1 3 Children ... 0 0 6 to 0 1 0 By task work per 1,000 c. ft. at Rs. 1-14 to 2-0.	Ditto ditto	1,245 0 0
Singhessur to Soopool, Nos. 16 and 17N.	Ditto	Maintenance of the whole length of the road.	17 ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	65 0 0
Soopool to Pespah, No. 15N	Ditto	2,000 running feet	414 ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	323 0 0

[illegible]

Statement showing Cases against Property, as called for in Government Letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of March 1874.

	Dacoity.		Robbery.			Theft.			Lurking House-Trespass or House-Breaking.				Total of all 4 Crimes.			Remarks.
	Headings 30 & 31 of Crime Return AI.		Headings 32 & 33 of Crime Return AI.			Heading 43 of Crime Return AI. including cattle-theft.			Headings 35 & 36 of Crime Return AI.							
	Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.	Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.	Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.	Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.				
Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	(Sudder	..	..	..	2	23	18	18	7	5	13	30	23	33		
	Muddehpoorah	..	..	..	..	9	5	5	10	4	12	29	9	17		
	Banka	..	..	..	..	19	3	5	10	..	8	19	3	13		
	Soopool	..	..	1	13	11	5	5	10	..	10	23	11	16		
	Total	..	..	3	64	37	33	..	37	9	43	101	46	79		

Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Raj Durbhunga Works in the District of Bhagulpore during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

NAME OF WORK.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS.				NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS.				REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
South Emigration Road for Government.	2,988	1,430	700	5,098	593	296	140	1,019	<p>[Any information available as to the proportion of the different classes of persons employed, &c., whether they belong to the ordinary laboring or non-laboring classes or castes, should be given here. It should also be stated how many of the work-people are doing full work.]</p> <p>Rate of wages paid for full work —</p> <p>To each man ... 1 6</p> <p> " woman ... 1 0</p> <p> " child ... 0 9</p> <p>Total amount disbursed in wages during the last week.—Rs. 10,883 were paid during the week ending 4th April 1874; the expenditure of the previous week is not given.</p>
North Emigration Road	10,598	8,761	8,615	27,974	963	797	783	2,543	2,361	1,948	1,678	5,985	
Bhaptiahi Tank ...	7,319	6,112	3,211	15,642	1,045	873	318	2,234	910	894	357	2,161	
Kundowla " ...	24,356	24,095	12,352	60,803	1,740	1,731	882	4,353	1,327	2,640	915	4,882	
Nowabakur " ...	13,349	14,307	9,619	37,274	1,112	1,182	801	3,105	505	583	225	1,113	
Dugmurrah Road ...	125	206	5	336	42	69	2	112	...	...	...	...
Mullarh Tank ...	17,140	11,453	4,862	33,455	1,714	1,145	446	3,305	789	579	281	1,609	
Chowhatta " ...	19,568	1,252	5,491	37,709	1,398	903	302	2,603	530	297	73	900	
Girdharee " ...	9,219	8,241	2,083	19,543	709	634	180	1,503	866	781	244	1,891	
Ryneer Burhara " ...	33,566	17,013	10,675	61,254	2,584	1,369	821	4,774	1,712	607	442	2,761	
Narja Bhoolia " ...	1,274	1,221	763	3,258	127	122	76	325	221	153	60	434	
Chupkee " ...	2,807	3,279	1,673	7,759	401	468	239	1,107	989	1,218	560	2,767	
Total number employed	1,42,318	1,08,770	59,048	3,10,136	1,21,910	9,518	5,097	27,043	10,170	9,577	4,606	24,653	

BHAGULPORE,
The 8th April 1874. }

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

No. 1451F., dated Purneah, the 7th April 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector, Purneah,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

I have the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative for the period ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending the 4th April 1874.

A.

During the fortnight I have visited Arrareah, Dengra, Kusba Amour, Bulrampore, Barsoe, and Kudba.

At Barsoe, where from reports I had been led to believe that there was a serious deficiency of grain in the market, I found a good supply, several boats laden with rice, kullai, &c., had come up the river, and the quantity not only of grain but also of sugar, fish, &c., was abundant. In this neighbourhood I also found that the villagers had generally a good supply of seed-grain.

Prices at Barsoe hât—

Rice brought from Hyatpore and other places

in the Maldah district ... 10 to 11 seers, 85 sicca weight.

Potatoes ... 20 "

Kullai ... 16 "

Indian-corn ... 11 "

Mustard was selling at Rs. 3-2 a maund, and was being taken away in the boats which had brought up the rice; dried fish was being sold for export to Rungpore and Dinagepore at Rs. 16 a bundle; and sugar, brought from those districts, was sold at Rs. 3-2 a maund. Private trade being so active here, I did not avail myself of Sir Richard Temple's permission to sell Government grain to the public. Matters are looking brighter near Kudba owing to private trade, the good rubbee in the south, and the relief afforded by Government works.

At Bulrampore the people have a larger stock of grain than in any other part of the district I have visited as distressed; they have no rubbee, and consequently will feel the pressure more later on. Mr. Meeklejohn and Captain James are organising relief measures here.

At Dengra and Kusba Amour there is less private trade than in other parts, but the scarcity is beginning to encourage private enterprise here as elsewhere. A cloth merchant of Kissengunge has opened a large store on the banks of the river, and keeps his supply up by small boats. In this neighbourhood I last fortnight authorised the sale of Government rice. Mr. Gouldsbury sold 10 maunds at Rata hât, and Mr. Wyer 16 maunds at Mathour, and 107 maunds 11½ seers at Ootri, 15 seers per Burma and 12 seers Bengal. The consequence of this was that on the next hât day, at Rata and Mathour, not a single private trader appeared. I consequently reduced the rates to 12 seers, and forbid the sale of Government grain at the public hâts. This has restored confidence, and the baparees are now buying as fast as ever from the Purneah bazar from the merchants who import it from Carnagola.

I have directed the relief officers at Dengra and Kusba Amour to sell at 12 seers and 10 seers at their relief centres on fixed days; and after inquiry, to village communities, or group of villages, not more than 100 maunds is sold at each circle until further orders. In villages, when the people are badly off, grain is advanced on credit, the village community

giving a joint bond for the repayment of the advance. This system works capitally, it keeps the people in food, it allows them to spend their money on seed, which is procurable in nearly every hât, and is being imported largely from the north, and it enables us to distribute our grain at no cost at a time when carriage is available. Mr. Wyer at sudder has worked this system, and found that it succeeds better than any other, the people like it, and it is far better than making them advances in money, except in places (which are, in my opinion, very few) where there is no seed-grain to be had.

In most villages the well-to-do ryots have seed-grain which they are ready to advance to their poorer neighbours if they see any prospect of being repaid. An advance of Government grain for food on joint security, or its sale in some cases, prevents the seed-grain from being eaten, keeps the poorer people in their homes, and enables them to cultivate their fields. The brisk trade in seed-grain is a good sign. At head-quarters there has been a rise in the prices, but this is owing almost entirely to a large quantity of coarse rice brought up by a few traders being nearly all consumed. There has been no great general rise in prices, as the price currents sent up would lead one to suppose. Private traders as well as Government have suffered from the inability of the railway company to supply carriage. Mr. Rattray from Arrareah reports prices much easier. Rice was selling in the north of his sub-division at 9½, and 10 seers at Turkeli, and wheat at 12½. The rubbee crop up here has been first-rate.

Mr. Craven reports from North Kishengunge that if Government Burma grain were offered at 12 seers to the people, they would not take it, as rice was selling there at 12 and 13 seers the rupee, and throughout the sub-division there had been a general fall in prices from 1½ to 2 seers the rupee.

Here, as elsewhere, rain is now wanted for the rice sowings, and for the kauni and cheena. Mr. Craven however reports that the lower classes are beginning to show signs of distress, and that beggars are increasing. This is the case everywhere, but the relief afforded by our works, and by the charitable committee, will, I hope, prevent any severe distress being felt. During the fortnight three deaths have occurred at our relief houses, two at Barsoe and one at Kusba. I inquired into those at Barsoe myself, and found that both the deceased had been sufferers for some time from disease, and that their deaths could not be attributed to want; they had both for some weeks been inmates of the poor-house. The case at Kusba Amour was of the same description.

We have now native doctors at all our circles, except Bahadurgunge, who will be of great use in treating these cases of diseases, which are, in the present time of scarcity, brought so prominently to our notice. Mr. Craven reports that he notices that much charitable relief is given in every village by well-to-do Mahomedans, and this is, I believe, the case everywhere, and amongst Hindoos also.

The most unfavorable symptom I have to report this fortnight is the frequency of fires, which both Messrs. Rattray and Craven assert are the work of incendiaries; from enquiries which I had made myself I think they are right. It seems that these fires generally occur in some village where there are a number of fairly-stocked golahs. In Belgachi, Saifgunge, Kusba, and Ranegunge, and in many other places, there have lately been large fires.

Zemindars are at last getting alive to the necessity of helping their ryots. Aga Saifulla Khan is making advances near Kusba Amour, where they are wanted, and I have advanced to a good many putneedars in Kishengunge.

Of the crops at present much cannot be said as the rubbee is all cut.

The number of grain-thefts amounts to 26 during the fortnight. The value of the property stolen is Rs. 167-4. This is not very alarming.

B.

The progress return of Mr. Cordner is annexed. I have during the past fortnight been with him over the greater part of his roads, making arrangements to enforce some task from the large numbers of all able-bodied men who flock now to our works. I have no doubt that this will soon be managed; it is everywhere found that the village people soon get accustomed to use the kodali and prefer contract work. A few beldars, who under orders should have been drafted off to the north road, have been allowed to remain on each work, as they distribute themselves among the villagers, serve as duffadars, and teach them to measure.

Under orders from the Commissioner, for women, children, and others who cannot do a fair day's work, employment will be provided by the relief officer on petty works.

The number of persons employed on these last is increasing. The returns do not show all the persons relieved by road-work, as considerable sums of money have been given out for village roads which have been made by villagers, who cannot be got to send in return of laborers. I have sent up this week a map showing all the works opened or proposed, except petty village roads, including sites selected for tanks, in case there should be a greater demand for employment than our roads can satisfy. This, however, is not likely to be the case, while I trust that we shall be able to finish the work laid out. Huts have been built at each work but are not patronised by the workmen.

Mr. Rattray pays his coolies in grain, at 15 seers the rupee for Burma rice, to the amount of their daily earnings. The average number of laborers engaged on the Department Public Works works by last return is 14,669, and on the relief officers' petty works 2,587; this gives a total of 17,250. Grain is now sold on all the works at 12 seers and 15 seers, which is above the rate at which it is sold to the villagers.

It is not necessary to copy here the returns which have already gone up; the above figures differ from them, and slightly, as the latter did not include 64 persons employed on roads and 140 on tanks at Assaragurh by Mr. Craven, and 9 employed by Mr. McQueen. The last-named gentleman's figures, which include no women or children, show that in Dhurum-pore the demand for work is far less than in other parts of Purneah.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Work for the week ending 28th March 1874.

Name of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening work.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of people and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
No. 1, Purneah to Kosi's road.	The whole line from Purneah to Keolghama has been laid out.	Two parties, one at Purneah and another at Bok-ruba, have been started.	1,475	Procureable in the local markets.	No active distress has as yet appeared in this part of the district. The people were some time back supremely indifferent to work, but now they are beginning to come in. Women and children are in excess of men. Almost all the laborers work by contract or task-work.	The mode of paying laborers in the whole of this district is now as follows:— Laborers working by daily labor receive their pay every day. Those working by contract receive the full value of work done by them as each tank or side-cutting is completed. Where a tank is so large that it cannot be completed in a couple of days, the gang at work on it gets an advance for the amount of work done whenever it is required, and the balance is handed over as soon as the work is finished; the laborers are perfectly satisfied with this arrangement.	The contract rates are as follows:— Per class No. 1, ordinary earth-work, in banks up to 5 feet in height, at 3 annas per 100 c. ft. Ditto, in banks above 5 feet, 3½ annas; earth-work on hard ground in banks up to 5 feet, 4 annas per 100 c. ft. Ditto, in banks above 5 feet, 4½ annas. In exceptionally hard ground, rates up to 6 annas may be granted at the discretion of Executive Engineer. The tank-work rates for Class II, Division A, are as follows:— Men ... 2 annas. Women ... 1½ " " Children ... 1 " " In order to earn the above rates each man must excavate 50 c. ft. in ordinary ground for banks up to 5 feet, and 45 c. ft. in banks above that height. In hard soil a man must do 40 c. ft. on tanks up to 5 feet, and 35 c. ft. in banks above that height, except in the case of beldars. Women who work with their husbands at contract rates in Class I, it is very difficult to lay down a task, as in most cases they refuse to carry earth. We have therefore but few women in Class II A. In laying down each man's task, I have been guided by the fact that a non-professional laborer, after he has been at work for some time, can earn from 2 annas to 3 annas per day at our present contract rates by working really hard.	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started, but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our works brought their own. It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought tools, so that after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work, and now, as a rule, the laborers work with the Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as the others, as a rule, have their own tools, and bring them to the works.	144 0 3
No. 2, Naitipore to Atwara.	The whole road, 80 miles in length, has been laid out, 65 miles of it having been levelled and surveyed.	6 parties at work.	13,607	Government stores are opened for sale.	People are seeking work on this road in increasing numbers. Very few cases of severe distress or emaciation have appeared. The huts built along the road are not used by the people who come from a distance, as they prefer to quarter themselves in the adjacent villages. As the country is chiefly a rice-growing one, there is a very scanty spring crop now being cut. Contract and task-work are the rules here, and there are but few people employed as daily laborers.				2,916 0 0
No. 3, Kisenengunge to Triaia.	40 miles at old Ganges and Darjeeling road laid out, and estimate submitted.	2 parties at work.	3,465	Government stores are opened for sale; average price in the market is about 10 seers.	The people appear to be in distress about here, and are now eagerly asking for work. Rubbee crops poor and scanty. Nearly all the laborers are employed on contract and task-work; as a rule they prefer the former.				451 9 9
No. 4, Kisenengunge to Nalmand.	Whole line laid out. Estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties at work.	1,525	Government stores have been opened; the average price in the market is about 10 seers.	The number of laborers along this road is increasing, and work is now eagerly demanded. Rubbee crops are very scanty all along this road. Nearly all the laborers are employed on contract or task-work. The condition of the laborers is very good.				289 4 0

PURNEAH DISTRICT—continued.

Name of road.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of people and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
No. 5, Dengrahat Ghat to Turkeli.	All marked out and levelled.	4 parties at work ...	28,926	Government stores have been opened.	The laborers, as a rule, are in a fair condition when they come to our works; there are, however, cases in which some rather emaciated persons come to us, but they soon pick up when they get regular food. Up to the present about half the laborers only are doing contract and task-work, but arrangements are made to task every able-bodied man. The women and small children do little or nothing in the way of actual work. The former refuse to work near the men, or to carry earth, so that it is difficult to know how to employ them. Some more suitable employment might, I think, be found for them. The same people do not come every day to the work, as they divide their time between the road and their fields which is very satisfactory, as it allows them to keep up their cultivation. There are not now 20 beldars employed on this road; they have all been sent up to the north road.	.....	It may be observed that the rate per 100 c. ft. for task-work is in excess of that for contract, but then it must be remembered that a man can never earn more than 2 s. as long as he elects to do task-work, and he can at any time join the contract gangs where, by real hard work, he may get up to 3 annas a day. All able-bodied men must now join either the contract, or task-work gangs, and subsistence allowance will only be granted to such as are really unable to do earth-work; they will be chiefly employed breaking clods, dressing slope and surface of roads. The pay for this class, viz., Class IIB, is— Men ... Rs. 1 6 Women ... " 1 0 Children ... " 0 6	.....	Rs. A. P. 2,383 10 3
No. 6, Disnagrahat to Bhopla.	All marked out and levelled.	3 parties at work ...	4,441	Government stores have been opened for sale of rice.	The condition of people on this road is fair; there are but very isolated cases of emaciation. The numbers on the work are rapidly increasing. About half the laborers are employed on contract and task-work, but arrangements have now been made to put every able-bodied man into Class I or Class IIA. None of the people remain at night in the huts provided for them, as they prefer to return home, even to a distance of 5 miles.	.....	Clods, dressing slope and surface of roads. The pay for this class, viz., Class IIB, is— Men ... Rs. 1 6 Women ... " 1 0 Children ... " 0 6	.....	Rs. 0 3
No. 7, Baigunge to Bolrampore.	All marked out, levelled, and surveyed.	4 parties working ...	16,154	Government stores have been opened; the average price of rice in the markets is about 10 seers.	Although many of the laborers, when they first join the work, look rather out of condition, yet, after working and getting regular wages, they rapidly improve. Work is eagerly sought for, and people are rapidly flocking to the works. As most of the laborers have never worked before, they require a great deal of training before they can be made to adopt task-work, with the exception of about 60 beldars scattered about the works. These beldars have proved very useful in showing the villagers how much more beneficial it is for them to go in for contract in place of day	.....	.....	.....	1,991 9 3

9, Maldah and forakoree road.	Line laid out and esti- mate submitted for sanction.	Ditto ditto	...	Work can be com- menced as soon as it is considered advisable to do so. 3 parties working...	7,474	Government stores have been opened.	On the western portion of this road distress is not so evident as at the eastern portion, to- wards Barsoe, where numbers are now flocking to the work. As the work has only lately been started, we have not got the contract and task- work system into full swing, but arrangements are now made to make them the rule and not the exception on this road. A good deal of grain has been sown along the road; other rubbee crops very scanty.	.....	721 12 6
9, Kudba to Barsoe.							Condition of laborers satisfactory.	.....	46 4 0
10, Purneah and Nahpore road.	Repairing old embank- ment.	Ditto ditto	...	1 party working	451	Markets; common rice from 12 to 13 seers for the rupee.		.....	50 0 0
12, ditto and Matliaree road.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	2 parties ditto	565	Ditto ditto	Laborers to all appearance strong and healthy; no distress visible. Rubbee crop being now cut in the 27th about half of the large and populous village of Kusba was burnt down.	.....	273 9 6
16, road from Purneah to Kudba	Embanking existing road.	Ditto ditto	...	2 ditto	3,568	Government stores have been opened.	The number of laborers on this road is less than that reported last week, as nearly all the beldars have been drafted off the road No. 1. About half the people on this road have been engaged on daily pay, and the rest on contract and task-work. Arrangements are now made to put every able-bodied man on task or con- tract work. Laborers do not remain in the huts provided for them. There is a good deal of ploughing going on for the spring sowings.	.....	250 5 3
23, road from Kisengunge to Bahadoorgunge.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	...	1 party ditto	3,515	Government stores have been opened. Market price of rice about 9 seers.	The people about here are now more eager for work, and but very few are employed except on contract or task-work, the former being the more popular with the laborers. Crops poor and scanty.	.....	66 3 9
35, road Salf- gunge to Mohen- derpore.	Repairs and embank- ing district road.	Ditto ditto	...	1 ditto	639	Government stores have been opened.	Condition of the laborers is good.	.....	610 11 6
36, Chownagra to Burampore.	Line marked out; esti- mate submitted for sanction.	Ditto ditto	...	2 parties ditto	7,554	Ditto ditto	The people are now flocking to this work. More than half the people are employed on contract and task-work.	.....	299 9 1
Shadoorgunge to Torubarree.	Line marked	Ditto ditto	...	1 party ditto	2,821	Ditto ditto	Distress is commencing to be felt along this road, and the laborers are increasing on the work. Nearly every laborer is working by con- tract or task-work. Few signs of rubbee crops.	.....	11,031 12 4
				Total number of people employed during the week.	102,655	.....	.....	.....

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer, Purneah District.

C.

I have not received any return from Caragola this week to show me the quantity of private grain imported. From reports in the bazar I fear it has fallen off a little, owing doubtless to the same cause which brought about the stoppage in the importation of Government grain last fortnight.

The means of transport have not failed as in the district yet, nor is it likely that any difficulty on this head will arise. Private trade continues as active in the south-east of the district as ever. The Morung authorities have either found that they have some spare grain across the border, or they are not so vigilant to prevent smuggling as they were, as Mr. Craven reports that rice is being brought in for sale; he also reports large quantities brought from Julpigoree.

D.

Mr. Mulock's note on the golah and carting arrangements is annexed.

All the golahs are being or have been leeped, and special arrangements made to protect them from fire at Saifgunge. Last week, when half the bazar was burnt down all round them, the golahs were preserved. I hope soon to have arrangements complete for distributing the grain to the villages and smaller golahs.

During this fortnight 1,727 carts left Caragola carrying 27,267 bags, or 54,534 maunds of grain. This is an average of 339 carts per day, a great falling off from our former averages. This is caused by the causes mentioned in the last narrative, namely, the sudden running short of our stores of grain at Caragola, and the consequent impression among the carters that no more grain was coming to the district. Our liberal rates, however, are again drawing them back, and Mr. Munro writes that he expects to have carted away five lakhs of maunds from Caragola before Thursday next.

All the golahs for the reception of Government grain are being fast completed, and the sub-divisional relief officers are looking after their construction; sites have been chosen at Kooti, Rudail, and Azimgunge; the three new golahs decided on. The new golahs at Palankol and Sirsee are completed.

Preparations are being made for the general stock-taking on the 15th current. I have distributed personally the forms to eight goladars, and thoroughly explained the principle of the accounts and forms; and Mr. Craven, who was in the station on Saturday, took away the forms for eight more to explain to his chowkedars. It will be very difficult to have European officers present at all the golahs, but at Dingra, Turkeli, Mutiari, Kishengunge, Bahadurgunge, Kusba Amour, Buhampore, Barsoc, Kudba, and Purneah, I expect to be able to have European officers to check the stock-taking. In any golah where the amount at stock-taking is stated to be much less than our register shows, it will be necessary to have a European officer deputed to recount the bags. The coolies who take out the grain will be paid in grain, which will be more acceptable than money, and will obviate the necessity of sending large sums of money to the goladars.

I have received 38 bales of 30-seer gunny bags from the Alipore Jail, which I have distributed, with 4 packing needles and 2 maunds of twine, to all the principal golahs.

E.

The advances to private parties have this fortnight been small, amounting only to Rs. 3,000 to two persons, Gopaul Sing and Udhan Mull, for purchase of grain, and Rs. 3,000 to Srikant Jha and Aga Saifulla Khan to help their ryots.

The last-named gentleman has, however, asked for Rs. 3,000 more, which I have recommended shall be given.

Advances have been made by relief officers to ryots and others, but I much prefer to help the poorer classes of people by advancing food-grain to them, and thus prevent them from eating their seed, which they would have to do in many cases if not helped.

I hope that the example set by Aga Saifulla Khan would have been more generally followed, and trust yet that it will be.

Since the end of the fortnight under review further advances have been made.

F.

Charitable relief has been generally and freely given throughout the district. The report of Mr. Wyer, the relief officer, submitted a few days ago, was very incomplete, as the sub-divisional officers had not fully understood that their reports were to go to him.

I can from personal inquiry state that the relief officers are generally actively engaged in their work, and I am sure that the existence of relief centres and relief works is known in every corner of the district, and that if any person in want does not get relief it is his own fault. Mr. Wyer, at head-quarters, has visited most of the villages in the distressed part of the sub-division; he has advanced money for seed to those ryots whose landlords would not help them, and has, under my orders, sold and advanced grain to villagers where the need of such help was apparent; he has not given any relief by cooked food.

Mr. Thornton and Mr. Gouldsbury, at Dingra and Kusba Amour, have been very active in giving out twine and cotton and jute, and in arranging circles of villages for the sale and distribution of grain.

Mr. Perry, at Kusba, has been more active in opening out road and tank work; he finds but few applicants for relief at poor-houses. He and the Dingra and Kusba Amour relief officers work the ticket system very successfully, and check the lists. The active and intelligent way in which Lieutenant Thornton has taken to this work, which is quite new to him, is very

have done well in looking after the larger Department Public Works works in their circles; they have been directed to open more petty relief works.

Mr. Rattray, at Arrareah, has started a very large number of petty roads, and has worked the ticket system fairly; but I fear that he has been too indiscriminate in his charity.

Instead of advancing cotton and twine to indigent persons for spinning, he has advanced a large sum in cash for the purpose, he explains, of enabling such persons to buy the raw materials. The plan I cannot approve and have stopped.

The average number of persons, according to the last return, who are in receipt of charitable relief, is 2,178. This is far below the real number.

The return does not include persons in receipt of relief by spinning, and has not been received from some centres at all. Regular rules and tables for returns about which up till lately there has been some misunderstanding have been sent out now. The rules are based on those circulated in Tirhoot.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 2,79,355-12-6 + Rs. 1,46,240-2-3 = Rs. 4,25,595-14-9.

The details are as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Village roads	9,675	4	0			
District Engineer	50,000	0	0			
To planters and others for district road repairs	7,700	2	0			
Purchase of tools and plant	5,206	3	0			
Transport of grain	2,56,172	1	11			
Construction of golahs	19,095	9	6			
Advance to residents for purchase of grain	60,725	0	0			
Advance to zemindars to assist their ryots in the purchase of seeds, &c.	11,950	0	0			
Advance to Lieutenant Coles on account of pay	50	0	0			
Office establishment	378	1	0			
Advance for purchase of fodder	2,014	2	0			
Advance for clearing cart tracks	1,500	0	0			
Office contingencies	679	14	6			
Golah establishment	449	5	10			
TOTAL	4,25,595	14	9			

Expenditure during the fortnight advanced for village roads—

To Bhola Mundul, for Mathore and Tieapore road	75	0	0			
To principal overseer for Barsowni road	210	0	0			
To Joy Narain Mitter	11	8	0			
				296	8	0
To District Engineer				50,000	0	0
Carriage of tools				135	13	6
Advanced for transport of grain—						
To Lieutenant Coles	7,000	0	0			
To Mr. Mulock	20,200	0	0			
To Mr. Rattray	16,000	0	0			
				43,200	0	0
Payments to contractors for hire of carts and commission	5,824	11	9			
Paid for carriage of 30 seers gunny bags sent for Calcutta	255	4	6			
Establishment for transport of grain	24	1	10			
				49,304	5	1
For construction of golahs—						
To contractor for 2 golahs at Kishengunge	102	8	0			
To contractor for 2 golahs at Kalligunge	112	0	0			
To golahdar of Kanaharia	100	0	0			
To Superintendent of Jail	50	0	0			
				394	8	0
Office establishment				215	9	5
Office contingencies				190	13	7
Golah establishment				200	3	9
Advanced to traders for importing grain—						
To Gopaul Sing, of Moheshna	1,000	0	0			
To Uduu Mull, mahajun of Purneah town	2,000	0	0			
				3,000	0	0
To zemindars and others to assist their ryots in the purchase of seeds, &c.—						
To Srikant Jha	1,000	0	0			
To Aga Saifulla Khan	2,000	0	0			
				3,000	0	0
TOTAL				1,06,737	13	4

DISTRICT PURNEAH.

Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, and Thefts for the month of March 1874, and the corresponding months of the years 1871 and 1872 as called for by Government letter No. 4081, dated 26th December 1873.

	DACOITY.			ROBBERIES			THEFTS.			HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFTS.			TOTAL OF ALL 4 CRIMES.			REMARKS.
	Headings 30 & 31 of Crime Return.			Headings 32 & 33 of Crime Return.			Heading 43 of Crime Return.			Headings 35, 36, & 42 of Crime Return.						
	Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.	Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.	Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.	Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.	Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.	
Head-Quarters Division, Purneah ...	4	...	5	...	...	...	88	13	11	47	25	32	29	38	45	
Sub-Division, Kishenkunge ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	24	9	4	2	19	2	25	30	6	
Sub-Division, Arraveah ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	28	1	...	3	5	8	33	6	8	
TOTAL ...	7	9	5	3	...	...	140	23	15	52	40	42	127	74	62	

PURNEAH,
The 8th April 1874.

W. O. LEWIS,
Court Inspector.

Dated Camp Sibpore, the 8th April 1874.

From—A. BOSWELL, Esq., Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit a narrative for the fortnight ending 5th April 1874.

2. For the last fortnight I have been travelling fast, and never staying more than three days in any place. I have left my office all behind me, and have found it necessary to sacrifice report-writing considerably.

A.

3. I.—Supplies are not said to have failed anywhere. Food is reported plenty in the Deoghur sub-division, except at head-quarters, where the demand is very great; it is surprising that a resort of beggars and devotees like Baidzanath has not furnished a good deal of distress before this.

4. In Godda the laborers are chiefly supplied from the Government golah at Doi.

5. It is impossible to say whether the local markets would have stood the strain or not unhelped.

6. Anyhow there is food for the people, and they are able to get it.

7. I have not heard from Rajmahal.

8. There is a considerable quantity of rice stored in Sultanabad; but the mahajuns are unwilling to sell, wishing to force up prices. It is likely enough we shall have to import a little to prevent prices rising too high.

Extract from Price Current A—II, 9th paragraph.

Market.	Wheat.	Rice, best.	Rice, common.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
Doomka	...	12	10	11	16	12½
Pakawar	...	17½	13	14	19½	20
Deoghur	...	12	12	13	...	13
Jamtara	12	13	...	13
Katikund	11	12	18	...
Barhait	11	13	...	...
Sahibgunge	...	16	12	13	18	16

10. The cheapest rice is 14½ seers at Patol. The cheapest food is 30 seers of barley at Pakauri. Prices are generally steady, with slight local fluctuation.

11. III.—An agent of the Rajah of Sultanabad has 6,000 maunds of rice stored at Pakauri.

The Rajah has a good deal of rice stored at Maheshpore. Six mahajuns in the neighbourhood are believed to be holding up considerable stores for famine prices.

12. IV.—On Friday last there was rain with hail from Maheshpore to about 6 miles west. I do not know how far north or south it spread.

13. The hail damaged the mango crop a good deal. The rain has helped ploughing much. I have not received any registered rainfall.

14. The mohwa flowers are the chief crop coming in now. I am sorry that the last weekly weather and crop return but one gave a misleading account. It was made up at Doomka, where some of the trees were late in flowering.

15. I have myself seen mohwa trees in full flower from Benajarhia to Doomka and Maheshpore, and I have heard of the crop from Deoghur and the Hendwa pergunnah. It is quite first-rate nearly everywhere, and is bad nowhere. The best is so good that the whole crop may be put down as excellent. I have breakfasted on boiled mohwa flowers, and I can say that they are wholesome and valuable food.

16. The mango crop is not so good, and the kend trees are promising badly.

17. I find that, beside the flower, the mohwa fruit yields an edible seed, with oil.

18. There is no ordinary rubbee in any part of the south of the district. I have heard of about 200 beghas of good grain in Sultanabad, and literally nothing else.

19. The Godda report gives no details of the rubbee crop.

20. In Deoghur sugarcane is doing well.

21. People look well everywhere. I have seen one half-starved boy of about 7. His parents were beggars, who died about two months ago. He is a dome by caste, and has no rela-

tions. He came to show himself to me. He was very thin. His ribs could be counted, and the big lean joints showed out the miserable leg and arm bones. He had been living on scraps from door to door since his parents died. I gave him in charge to a comfortable Brahman. This I should think must count as a case of actual distress.

22. One man has died, and another man is said to be dying near Maheshpore from combined disease and poverty.

23. The wonder is that we have not heard of dozens of such cases, as they are constantly occurring all over the world.

24. I was for three days at Benagurhia with Mr. Berresen, the missionary, last week.

25. The complaint is, that the people are nearly at the end of their stores, and that there is danger of great distress once the rains begin.

26. If people are going to starve six weeks hence, their being well and hearty now won't alter the fact. But it is impossible to trust the accounts the people give of their own condition. This is one of the greatest difficulties we have to fight against. The first answer to any inquiry is always, "our crops all died; we have nothing; the Sarkar is our father and mother; if the Sarkar helps us we may escape." This is the refrain to nearly every song all over the district. When pressed to give details the people let out that their case is by no means so bad. They admit that they had very uneven crops; that most villages had a share of good and bad luck.

27. In the hill country west of Benagurhia there was fair maize, and a little good rice. The population is thin, and mowah trees are plenty. In spite of some complaints I consider this region safe.

28. The people of the plains or rolling country of Dari Maleshwar are much worse off. The villages are thicker and larger than in the hills; the people trusted more to rice and lost more.

29. They are coming in great numbers to works I opened in concert with Mr. Berresen last week. But they are in excellent condition so far. The men are strong and the girls tall and good-looking. I did not see a thin, weak frame, or a woe-begone face among a thousand laborers.

The cattle also are in good case.

30. Still, it would be very wrong to let such appearances mislead. In about six weeks the first rains may be looked for; the people must plough their land, and they must be able to live while they have to be engaged on work which does not bring them in their food for the day.

31. As has been long foreseen by every one, the time of greatest difficulty will be from June to September, when men must be ploughing their fields, or there will be no crop next year; when transport will be most difficult, and when the last grain of the old harvest will be eaten, possibly before the first of the new harvest is eatable. Sontals would be merry, and eat full meals up to their last handful of maize.

32. Therefore about Benagurhia and Dari Maleshwar generally, I say the people are still in very good condition. Scarcity up to this has not affected them, but I believe the accounts of their short supplies to be true. They will not get so much mowah as the people in the hills. They are much more numerous in an equal area.

33. Supplies in the local markets are believed to be nearly sufficient. I have, with the help of the missionaries, opened relief works which I mean to extend.

34. A gentleman who lives in the neighbourhood, and who trades in country produce, has engaged with me to buy any required quantity of rice from the Government, and sell it to the laborers at the prescribed rates.

35. I think by working one day on a road or a tank, and another day on his own field, the poor cultivator will be able to pull through.

36. The poor laborers will also pull through, because, though their resources are less than the cultivators, they can give all their time to immediately paying work.

37. I should not like to try to give a more minutely accurate description than this of the condition of the people of Dari Maleshwar, and I think this will do to work on.

38. I am just now in the middle of Suknabad, about which I had heard alarming reports. Mr. Wood has been here for some time, and I have had the very great advantage of meeting him.

39. I saw a good deal of this country in November. I reported then that the rice crop was most uneven, but that I thought it averaged 8 annas. I am not able now to say whether the estimate was right or wrong. I can only say that the people's own accounts of their condition are ridiculously untrustworthy. I give an instance. In November I was going through a village. I was talking to my mahawal; we were admiring some magnificent rice that was growing along a deep khal full of water. The khal ran winding almost like a tangled rope, and for a considerable distance on each side for a long stretch of the khal this very fine rice was growing. The uplands had not been ploughed. The village was not large, and a

number of the villagers stood looking at my elephant. I said to them, "the whole country is going to ruin. What about you?" They answered laughing, "we are all right, we have got our's safe." A week ago I passed through the same village, and I was told that not a grain of rice had been saved. The water in the khal is not dry yet. Cows drink it and buffaloes lie in it.

40. The tenants of Sultanabad are not on good terms with their landlord. They are constantly asking me what the Sarkar is going to do, and they are inclined to convene meetings to make proposals, and hear news.

41. The Rajah of Maheshpore has promised to spend Rs. 5,000 borrowed, and Rs. 2,000 of his own money on tanks and bands. Work has already been begun on a very good line of road and on several tanks.

42. I consider that relief works are necessary in Sultanabad, and, as I have already said, we shall probably have to import some rice.

43. In Maheshpore laborers are refusing task-work. Daily labor attracts many hundreds of persons, who like pay for lazy work. Number rolls of day-laborers are apt to mislead.

44. Crimes does not appear to be increasing.

B.

45. Yesterday I received the district progress report, which I have to submit in original as I am alone in the interior, without a clerk.

46. In addition to the works reported in this sheet, I opened work last week by the kind help of Mr. Børresen on a tank and a band near Benagurhia. I gave Mr. Børresen Rs. 1,000 to carry on the work. In four days the number of laboreis increased from 200 to 1,100, almost all Sontals.

47. Mr. Meara has opened work on the Bario and Pratapore road, but finds that laborers will not come to it. They prefer the Barahat road. This requires investigation.

48. As I have said, the people of Sultanabad are working on a road and on tanks selected by Mr. Wood. These works will now come on the regular list.

C.

49. I have nothing of importance to report.

D.

50. I have nothing to report. I have not received details from Dei, our only working golah. I have not received sufficient information from Rajmehal to make any report.

E.

51. As I have said, Rajah Gopal Chundra Singh Bahadoor, of Maheshpore, is borrowing Rs. 5,000 for tanks, of which he is going to begin twenty immediately.

G.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The progress report gives some details of expenditure totalling	... 1,743	0	3
Advance to Mr. Børresen for Benagurhia band and tank ...	... 1,000	0	0
Total	... 2,743	0	3

P. S.—The father of the distressed boy of paragraph 21 has turned up. The boy had told me his father and mother were both dead. I cannot yet say whether the father wants to get hold of the boy's subsistence allowance or not.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 28th March 1874.

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the people and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
No. 1. Doonkah to Jamatara road.	Estimate being prepared; surveying and levelling completed.	Works opened on the 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th mile.	CLASS I. Men ... 1,950 Women ... 489 Children ... 315	No Government supply.	Laborers working on this road are healthy and strong, and scarcity not keenly felt. Number of laborers daily increasing as the opening of the road is known to men who feel security. No fear of distress exists on the localities over which the road passes. Large numbers of men will flock to this work when daily payments will be made to the laborers, and soon after reaping of the present mowah crops.	Every alternate day by the Superintendent in charge.	Rs. A. P. Sirdars ... 0 2 0 Men ... 0 1 9 Women ... 0 1 3 Children ... 0 1 0 to 0 0 9 Task-work. From 3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by department and partly by the laborers themselves.	222 7 6
No. 2. Katicond to Amrapara road.	Line chosen ...	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 3. Jurncond to Deoghur road.	6 miles sections taken and 5½ miles sections plotted.	Nil.	Nil.	There is no scarcity of food yet.	The condition of the people is rather bad; and specially among the poorer classes of people there is sign of distress.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 4. Maundia to Godda road.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 5. Godda to Marhat road.	Centre line completely staked out; 6 miles levels and 3 miles of side-widths put in.	.....	.....	The road being in the hands of the civil officer for construction, this information can be got from him.	The people do not feel to suffer from want of food; all have the look of people who had their regular allowance of food. In Patharzanma rice seeds at 8½ seers per rupee, theseer containing 10½ tola. In Godda 9 seers of rice per rupee, 8½ tola to the seer.	Daily ...	The civil officer believes— Men ... 0 1 8 Women ... 0 1 0 Children ... 0 0 6	250 kodalees and 50 picks have been given to the civil officer.	Nil.
No. 6. construction of Tispahar and Borio road.	Complete project ...	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... 4,455 Women ... 2,247 Children ... 664	No Government supply; the coolies obtain their food from adjacent villages.	Fair. No scarcity of grain has as yet been felt.	Every third day by sirdars.	Sirdars ... 0 2 8 Coolies ... 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 3 Children ... 0 1 0 to 0 0 9	By department, as the tools brought by coolies are quite useless.	1,123 6 0
No. 7. Borio to Moneshari road.	11 miles staked out ...	.....	CLASS I. Men ... 429 Women ... 416 Children ... 203 CLASS II.	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Every third day by sirdar Kuloda Prasad Roy.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	64 8 0

No.	Complete project	Completely opened	CLASS I.	No Government supply; the coolies obtain their food from adjacent villages.	Fair. No scarcity of grain has as yet been felt.	Every third day by sircar.	Sirdars Coolies Women Children	By department as the tools brought by coolies are quite useful.	No information received.
No. 8, Burhant to Sanebgaunge road.	Complete project	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... 5,091 Women ... 4,568 Children ... 1,461	No Government supply; the coolies obtain their food from adjacent villages.	Fair. No scarcity of grain has as yet been felt.	Every third day by sircar.	Sirdars 0 3 3 Coolies 0 2 0 Women 0 1 3 Children 0 1 0 to 0 0 9	By department	No information received.
No. 10, metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road from 70th to 96th mile.	Complete project	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... 512 Women ... 468 Children ... 136 Carts ... 404	No Government supply. Food is obtained from Hattas, which take place twice a week in many places, and from moodes.	No coolies working on this road has yet been found physically weak or emaciated for want of food. The wants are not felt yet to a great extent.	Twice a week by sircars	Digging kunkur at 1/4 sa. per hundred cubic feet.	By department	100 0 0
No. 11, Kendus road.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Ditto	Ditto	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 12, Poosaroo and Baboopore bridges.	Design ready	Nil.	Nil.	Ditto	Ditto	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 13, repairs to Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened	CLASS I. Coolies ... 84 Women ... 42 Carpenters ... 40	Ditto	Ditto	Twice a week to supply laborers and weekly to carpenters in charge and sircars.	Coolies ... 0 1 9 Women ... 0 1 0 Carpenters task-work at various rates.	By department	21 13 0
No. 14, repairs to Bahawa and Burhant road.	Complete project	Ditto	CLASS I. Men ... 745 Women ... 489 Children ... 258	No Government supply. Food is obtained from adjacent villages.	Fair. No scarcity has as yet been felt.	Every third day by sircar.	Same as in No. 6.	By department	116 13 9
No. 15, repairs to Moosaroo and Annapura road.	Ditto	Completely opened.	Form A not received	Repairs nearly complete: the work is stopped at present, as the remaining work cannot be carried on till the rains set in.	.....	Every third day by sircar Niroda Persad Kur.	Task-work	By department	The work is asked and paid through sircars sub-imprest; no returns on the matter as yet received.
No. 16, repairs to Pakour and Harapure road.	Ditto	Completely opened.	Form A not received	Same as No. 14	.....	Every third day by sircar Niroda Persad Kur.	Task-work	By department	The work is asked and paid through sircars sub-imprest; no returns on the matter as yet received.
No. 17, repairs to Doonka station roads.	Ditto	Ditto	CLASS I. Men ... 148 Women ... 107 Carts ... 50	Same as in No. 10.	Same as in No. 10.	Twice a week by over-seer in charge and sircar.	Cutting kunkur at annas 3-6 per hundred cubic feet.	Ditto	23 0 0
No. 20, Burhant to Godda road.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
								Total	1,748 0 3

No high caste coolies, such as Brahmins, Kayasths, &c., have yet appeared. The laborers generally belong to lower classes, such as Sonthals, Dhangers, Baourys, Vooryas, Kaots, &c.

DENONATH MOOKERJEE, Accountant,
for Offg. Executive Engineer on tour.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

READ—

The fortnightly narratives for the Rajshahye Division, for the period ending 4th April.

Moorshedabad.—The effect of the reaping of the rubbee crop is perceptible in the markets of this district, for though rice is a little dearer, averaging $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, wheat and gram are at 17 and 18 seers, and other grains cheaper.

2. As before reported, it is only the begging and indigent non-laboring classes that are suffering from actual want, and to whom it has been found necessary to give gratuitous relief. For the laboring classes, work is provided, and is readily taken where the pressure is at all severe. Difficulty is said to be felt in undertaking tank-work for want of a supervising agency. It is thought that the headmen of villages cannot be trusted with the disbursement of money on this account without a tolerably active supervision. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that this difficulty is exaggerated. It is hoped that the arrangements recently made, under the Commissioner's orders, for dividing the district into circles, with an officer in charge of each, will make it easy to introduce this form of relief more freely where required. The Lieutenant-Governor was prepared, from his own knowledge, to find the necessity of such circles in the western half; but he hopes that in any case a full circle organisation will not be found necessary in the eastern half; that is on the east of the Bhagirattee river. If however the Collector thinks that it does, then the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a special report.

3. The average number of persons on relief works daily, is 3,464. The daily number receiving charitable relief is 379. It is stated that the manufacture of jute-cordage has proved a useful form of light-labor, and more popular than thread-making. The relief committees of other districts may, perhaps, try this. Government grain when sold to an independent relief committee need not continue to be shown as Government grain.

4. *Rajshahye.*—Though prices are easier here, owing to private importations, than they have been for some time, the failure of the silk crop which is now reported, will, it is to be feared, cause much distress than would otherwise have been avoided. The district has, however, been divided into circles under the Commissioner's orders, and a careful watch must be kept upon the condition of the poorer classes. The average number of laborers on relief works had risen to 6,587 in the first week of the fortnight. The return for the last week is not submitted. 185 persons daily receive charitable relief at poor-houses, but these returns are also incomplete.

5. *Madh.*—The Collector notes a marked decrease in the supply of rice and paddy in the local markets. Prices are nowhere less than 11 seers per rupee, and go as high as 9 seers. Wheat and other rubbee grains are however coming in, and helping to relieve this extreme pressure. The rubbee harvest has fortunately been above the average. Seed for the bhadoi dhan sowings has been procurable, though at very high rates, and a much greater area than usual has been laid down.

6. Mr. Alexander thinks the condition of the people getting worse by degrees, and now anticipates that village-to-village inspection will be necessary; arrangements for this seem to have been made. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that this process can only be necessary in the tracts on the west banks of the Muhanuddee and its affluent. It can hardly be required in the tract between the Ganges and the Muhanuddee. If it be, however, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive a special report. In the very bad parts, the increase in the number of ordinary villagers coming for cooked-food to the depôts, indicates the growth of distress. It is not, however, understood why these people should receive cooked-food; they should be set to work on relief works. 3,160 persons daily find employment on relief works, while 684 are receiving charitable relief.

7. *Dinagpore.*—Mr. Lewis' report is as usual full and interesting. Rain is much required in this district to enable the ryots to complete the sowing of the light lands for the bhadoi crop, and to plough up the heavier soils. The Collector believes that seed-grain exists in the country in sufficient quantity, though the prices of it will range high. He proposes to put some pressure on the zemindars to induce them to assist ryots who have no means of their own to purchase seed. Probably it will be found that the zemindars will do this readily enough for their own sakes, if the grain exists. But it is right to devote constant attention to the matter. It is, as Mr. Lewis says, better for Government to avoid direct dealings with the cultivators, and get the zemindars to perform their natural duties.

8. The facts related by the Collector confirm the conclusion to which he had already come, that the general stocks of the district are now fast failing. Fortunately the Government rice is available in sufficient quantity to meet all distress.

9. The numbers on relief works have risen to 74,806.

10. Transport is working smoothly and well. The Collector would like to take 40,000 maunds more *viâ* Dingraghat, in addition to the 1,50,000 already sent through Purneah, but the present arrangements cannot be again disturbed, and the East Indian Railway cannot be further burdened. It is to be hoped the Collector may find the forms of the stock accounts less complicated than he expects them to prove.

11. The arrangements for charitable relief are complete. 1,791 persons were receiving this form of aid.

12 *Rungpore*.—The Rungpore report is on this occasion sufficiently lengthy, and gives a very fair idea of the state of the district, and the local distribution of distress. It might, however, with advantage have been more condensed. The worst tract is that in the south by Govindgunge, where village inspection has disclosed even greater distress than was anticipated. In some parts the people have been reduced to something approaching extremity, though no deaths are reported. It is hoped that the Collector can show that he has from the first exercised sufficient vigilance in this respect. The Lieutenant-Governor warns him most earnestly, both as to the present and the future. No shortcoming in this vital respect can be overlooked or permitted. Relief measures seem now to be on an efficient footing; work is provided; advances are being made to zemindars and jotedars for their ryots, while the latter eagerly watch the due application of the sums so lent by Government.

13. The total number on relief works is not given. They are said to be much the same as before, except in Govindgunge, where about 10,000 people are on the roads. Last narrative showed 3,465 laborers for the whole district.

14. The transport of grain is said to be going on smoothly, though complaints are made that private trade is interfered with by the Government demand for carriage. It can hardly be the case that a district like Rungpore should feel seriously the withdrawal of 653 or even 1,000 carts. The special report of the burning down of a Government rice golah will be awaited. 162,828 maunds of rice have reached the district.

15. Over 4,000 persons are said to be in receipt of charitable relief. They are chiefly of the begging class.

16. *Bogra*.—The Collector reports that no change has taken place here during the fortnight in the condition of the people; but the numbers on relief works have risen from 9,686 to 24,951 persons, of whom only 7,980 were men. It is evident from Mr. Kelly's account that the population of the villages is turning out to perform nominal labor on the roads. If these people are really distressed, work must be found for them in their villages. But it is stated as a fact that well-to-do people come on the roads bringing their laborer-servants with them. Certainly in such cases the labor test should be made a reality. Mr. Robinson's attention is invited to Sir George Campbell's "Note" published in the last *Gazette*, where this question is discussed. He should take steps to have the works classified as there directed. The Lieutenant-Governor begs that Mr. Robinson will take the earliest opportunity of visiting the Bogra district.

17. The Collector thinks the land carriage of the district insufficient to carry off the whole of his increased allotment. In that case, he must arrange to store it at places from which it can be conveniently distributed in boats later in the season. Mr. Robinson should, however, look into this question without delay and report the result. The Lieutenant-Governor has hitherto been under the impression that there is enough land carriage in the district for so small an allotment.

18. Charitable relief is being given to 583 persons.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 2386—S.R.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Rajshahye, the Relief Commissioner of Rajshahye, and the district officers of the division for information and guidance.

No. 2387—S.R.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th April 1874.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1.—*Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazaar.*

The supply of food-grains other than rice is reported to be increasing in the bazaars and hats of the Sudder sub-division, and the prices are easier. There is still sufficient rice for daily consumption, but the stock is reported to be gradually decreasing. In the Lalbag sub-division there is still an abundant supply in the bazaar. The mahajuns of Baloochur and Azimgunge have opened their stores and are supplying the bazaar. In the Rampore Haut sub-

division the markets are in a similar state to what was reported in the last narrative. In the Jungipur sub-division it is reported that the supply of rice and dhan in the market of Dhulian, from East Bengal, is abundant. The Sub-Divisional Officer saw a number of Dacca rice-boats in the Ganges near Dhulian on last Monday and Tuesday. The supply of rice in other bazaars is reported to be scantier than in other years; but there is always enough to meet the daily demand.

2.—*Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*

In the Head-quarters sub-division the price of common rice is somewhat higher than at date of last narrative; the average of 12 of the principal marts gives $12\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee. It is cheapest at Nowada, where the rate is 15 seers per rupee, and dearest at Kallyangunge, where it is 11 seers per rupee. The price of wheat and gram has fallen; of the former the average is 17 seers, and of the latter 18 seers per rupee. Other food-grains such as kulai, dāl of different sorts, &c., are somewhat cheaper, but the whole of the rubbee crops have not yet been gathered. In the Lalbag sub-division coarse rice still remains generally at 12 seers per rupee. Wheat has fallen one seer, and barley two seers. In the Rampore Haut sub-division the price of fine and coarse rice are as follows:—

			Fine rice.	Coarse rice.
Khurgram	...	...	$10\frac{2}{16}$	$11\frac{1}{8}$
Pulsa	...	...	10	12
Rampore Haut	...	...	12	14
Nulhattee	...	...	12	14

It will be observed that in the market of Rampore Haut the prices have fallen by one seer in comparison with those mentioned in the last narrative. In the Jungipur sub-division the price of new "hoimonto" rice is given at 12 or $12\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

3.—*Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.*

The stock of food-grains in the hands of zemindars, mahajuns, and others in the Sudder sub-division is said to be much the same as before. No precise estimate has been attempted. The Lalbag Sub-Divisional Officer still adheres to his former opinion. No further information has been obtained on this point, as no special enquiries have been made. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut, as stated in the last narrative, states that there is little in store in the hands of zemindars and mahajuns.

4.—*Rainfall, if any.*

There was a slight fall of rain on the 24th ultimo in the following station jurisdictions:—Jellinghee, Nowada, and Bhurtapore; and on the 1st instant in Gowas, Dewausera, and Jellinghee. Hail fell in the latter place on the same date, which is said to have partially injured the crops in the ground. It appears from a report since made by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jugipur that '88 inch of rain fell in the afternoon of the 3rd instant (accompanied by gale and hailstones). The rain will greatly benefit the cultivation of the early rice, do material good to the boro dhan now on ground, and prepare lands for the ploughing of the late or hoimonto rice.

5.—*State of the Crops.*

The prospects of the early rice, indigo, and mulberry crops are good. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that the rubbee crops on the "dearah" lands are all being reaped, and will give a very fair outturn. Mulberry, especially, is doing well, and this is a great thing for the people who depend to a great extent in some parts upon silk. Unfortunately a somewhat considerable proportion of the worms have died, and the mulberry leaves fetch a small price and will be partly used for feeding cattle.

In the "rari" country most of the lands have been turned up and are being manured. In the "dearah" lands the ryots are busy in turning up the ground for the "aus" sowings. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut states that the outturn of boro paddy in his sub-division will probably be fourteen-sixteenth of an average crop. He does not speak well of the state of the rubbee crops which have been somewhat injured by the late hailstones. In the Jungipur sub-division the spring crops are reported to be good. Wheat and barley are nearly harvested. The yield will be a good one, but notwithstanding this the price of rice shows a tendency to rise.

6.—*Condition of the people.*

There is hardly any change in the condition of the people from what was stated in the last narrative, but in some parts the people are reported to be in great want and to require assistance from the relief sub-committees. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that in his present tour he had only come across some three or four cases of real distress, the persons in distress all belonging to the beggar class, and in these cases he had given money relief. He had gone through a good many villages in thana Bhadurcehaut during the last few days and in the villages neighbouring Sagurdighee, and he had seen some persons to whom it would be soon necessary to give gratuitous relief. For this purpose a relief house will soon be started at Sagurdighee, and gratuitous relief in the shape of uncooked food will be given. There are a good many laborers about here who are in want of work. The Executive Engineer has been requested to have the repairs of the part of the Nulhattee and Azimgunge road in

the neighbourhood of these villages started at once. The Sub-Divisional Officer had gone through several villages in these parts and had demarcated the boundaries of tanks to be taken up as relief works under the sub-divisional relief committee. He states that the great difficulty as regards the excavation of these tanks as relief works is the want of competent persons to supervise the work. He does not think that it would be safe to make over the money for these tanks to the headmen of the several villages, and that he has no other agency at his command. He could start work almost immediately on these tanks had he any one who could supervise the work, and on whom he could rely to see that the work was fairly done, and that the laborers were properly and promptly paid. I have, in a report to the Commissioner made some little time ago, recommended the appointment of a Superintendent or Assistant for relief purposes by whom works such as tank excavations could be supervised. It is not advisable in many cases to entrust such works to the headmen of villages at any rate without tolerably regular supervision. In some of the villages near Sagurdighee the Sub-Divisional Officer remarked that some of the dried-up tanks had been dug over, and on his asking the reason was informed that the poorest people had dug up the ground in search of "mattans" (earth root honey-combed inside, which when boiled is eaten with salt). This root is probably only used as an addition to the usual food, but still from this it would seem that the time for gratuitous relief in these parts has come, otherwise, he says, he has seen no signs of distress. I believe that these roots are consumed to a certain extent every year, whether there be good harvest or bad. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut states that the people that appear to be in want of food are principally, as reported in the last narrative, the old, the infirm, and the beggars, and that the poorer class of people are in difficult circumstances. This remark may be applied to the district generally. The laboring class have been extensively employed in carrying the mud from dried-up tanks and putting it in their fields by way of manure. Works have been started for this class of the people, and other works will soon be started, so that I believe that no anxiety need be felt for them. These people, it appears, have not flocked in great numbers to the works which have been going on. Near Nulhattee the people were employed and paid at first at a daily rate, and when the work was offered them by contract they went away. This shews very plainly that their circumstances are not very bad. As regards the Jungipore sub-division I think I may give a general view of the country in the following words:—It may be said that the fortunate parts of this sub-division are the "dearah" or alluvial lands near the Ganges, which yielded a good "bhadoi" harvest last year, and have yielded very good winter and spring crops in the present, and the worst parts are west and south Mirzapore, of which "hoimonto" rice may be said to be the sole crop, though there is a little boro dhau on the margins of two extensive tanks. Shumshergunge is so well off that for some time at least it may be left to take care of itself. There is an active demand for labor at Dhulian, and the rate of wages is one rupee for a batch of five laborers, a rate higher than any obtaining elsewhere in this sub-division for unskilled manual labor. Mirzapore is the thana which will continue for some months to come to be the object of most anxious solicitude. Two relief sub-committees have of late been formed in this thana, and 100 maunds of rice have been despatched from Jungipore to the sub-committee at Mirzapore and stored in the thana godown. The Juroor and Nowada road, on which work is going on, passes through west Mirzapore, the most distressed part of the sub-division. From the above it will appear that the people of the Jungipore sub-division are well off in Shumshergunge and Dewansera, and badly off in southern and western parts of Mirzapore. In the north-west portion of thana Sooty, the mals and krores who have no lands of their own are suffering.

7.—*Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*

No cases of death from actual starvation have come to light. There was a rumour about a woman of a certain village in the Jungipore sub-division having been starved. The Sub-Divisional Officer enquired into the matter on the spot and found it to be utterly unfounded. Many such rumours, I believe, when tested by personal enquiry, will be found to be entirely groundless. Many cases of distress and misery have been relieved by the relief committees, and though it is impossible, with the agencies at my command, to search out every case of great misery among the most helpless, there are, I think, sufficient means for them to make their distress known to the officers of Government in the various parts of the district, and to the various relief committees.

8.—*Grain-thefts or robberies.*

Eight cases of petty thefts of grain were reported during the fortnight in the Sudder sub-division, two of which were of such a petty nature that enquiry was refused. There have been four grain-thefts in the Rampore Haut sub-division, and no cases have been reported from the Lalbag and Jungipore sub-divisions. A crime statement is annexed.

9.—*Conditions of any special tracts.*

Small-pox and cholera are both very prevalent in parts of the Head-quarters sub-division. The former is most prevalent at Salar and Kandi in the Bhurtpore thana. Cholera prevails in the Sujagunge and Borooah stations. In the Lalbag sub-division small-pox is still prevalent, though decreasing in the city of Moorshedabad. There have been some cases of cholera in Baloochur. In the Rampore Haut sub-division small-pox is still raging in the villages of Doonigram and Autkoola, and the villagers are reluctant to be vaccinated. The vaccinator

sent here for vaccination has been sent back, as the season for vaccinating is over. Cholera had made its appearance in the village of Mulsā, and indent has been made for cholera medicines. The public health in the Jungipur sub-division is reported to be generally good except that there are some sporadic cases of small-pox here and there.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The average number of persons employed on the several relief works is 3,464. The laborers are generally in good condition, and can obtain food easily except in the case of the Juroor and Nowada road at which food is obtainable in small quantity. The rate of task-work varies from 3 annas 6 pie to 2 annas per 100 cubic feet throughout the district, and cash payments are made at the rate of 2 annas per diem. The men generally bring their own tools, but in a few cases they are supplied with them. A statement showing the expenditure on relief works is submitted. Several relief works have been started under the City Moorshedabad Municipality; the number of laborers daily employed has been 85, and the total cost during the fortnight has been Rs. 126. There has been a falling off in the number of the laborers owing to some of them having left to reap the rubbee harvest. The condition of the laborers are reported to be good. They are paid at the rate of Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork. Tools, when required, are supplied by the Municipality.

Some difficulty has been experienced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut on one road for want of picks. The Executive Engineer has been requested to send 30 of these to him.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

It appears that importation is still going on *viâ* Allatuli; 9,910 maunds of food-grains have been exported from the Rampore Haut sub-division, and 921 maunds have been imported into the sub-division by railway during the fortnight ending 21st March 1874.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The rice received from Mr. Toynbee for the Jungipur sub-division was found by actual measurement to be 491 maunds 39 seers 9 chittacks; of this 100 maunds have been dispatched to the relief sub-committee at Mirzapore, and stored in the thana godown. As the rice has been paid for by the relief committee, I have some doubts whether it should now be considered as "Government grain at relief works." In the Rampore Haut sub-division seven places of storage for grain have been selected, but it has been resolved to store grain at present only at Khurgram, Bhuddevpore, and Jhillee. A golah will be erected at Khurgram thana for the purpose.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Nineteen applications under the Land Improvement Act were received in the headquarters sub-division during the fortnight under report, and a sum of Rs. 2,140 has been disbursed on this account. The Rampore Haut Sub-Divisional Officer reports that 50 similar applications have been received by him during the fortnight. Additional funds have been supplied to him for the purpose of making advances. A sum of Rs. 100 has been advanced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jungipur during the fortnight for the excavation of a tank.

Charitable Relief.

In compliance with the orders conveyed in the Government letter No. 1251 S.-R., dated the 5th ultimo, the following statement is submitted:—

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters and zemindars and other residents.	Number of workhouses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organization <i>daily</i> ; this should include people employed or relieved by the relief committees or relief officers under any of the heads of the "Instructions."			
23	18	2	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
					4,348	715	244	5,307*
					Daily average.			
					311	51	17	379

* Out of this number, 305 persons have been relieved gratuitously, and the rest by employment in road-repairing, jungle-cutting, and tank-digging. Reports from the relief sub-committees of Saktipore, Bhurtore, and where relief works have been started, have not yet been received. Of the number given above who have been gratuitously relieved, a considerable proportion consists of the inhabitants of a village in the Baroah thana who were suddenly reduced to destitution by the destruction of their houses by fire.

Column 1.—These committees consist of the district relief committee, its executive sub-committee at head-quarters, 12 sub-committees in the Sudder sub-division, 3 sub-divisional relief committees, and 4 sub-committees under the Rampore Haut sub-divisional relief committee, and 2 sub-committees in the Jungipur sub-division.

The committees entered in column 4 are the 12 sub-committees in the Sudder sub-division, 4 in the Rampore Haut sub-division, and 2 in the Jungipur sub-division. During the fortnight under report a sum of Rs. 150 has been sent to the Secretary of the Kattamaree sub-committee for the repair of a road in order to give employment to able-bodied men seeking relief, and another sum of Rs. 150 has also been sent to him for the purpose of excavating a tank at Lakrajparah in thana Gowas. A sum of Rs. 180 has also been sent to the Hurhurpara relief sub-committee for the repair and construction of certain roads. Rs. 100 were sent out to the relief sub-committee at Bhurtpore for construction of a bund in a village named Syed Koolut, and a sum of Rs. 276-9 was sent to the Secretary of the Hurhurparah relief sub-committee for the purchase of paddy. The Gokum relief committee have been supplied with ten maunds of jute for relief purposes, and 200 maunds of rice have been despatched from the Berhampore co-operative store to Bhurtpore for sale to poor people on advantageous terms, the price of rice in the village being somewhat high as compared with other markets. A portion of this rice will also be available for gratuitous relief to persons in distress from whom no labor can be exacted. The sub-committee has started the system of relief by grants of cotton and jute for the manufacture of thread and cordage, and some manufactured material has been received. There was very little desire on the part of the poor, at first, to avail themselves of this means of relief, as owing to the decline of the thread manufacture, caused by the introduction of English thread, the profits yielded by one day's work were quite inadequate for one day's subsistence. More advantageous terms have now been granted as remuneration for work done, and there will, in all probability, be a considerable increase in the number of persons who will accept relief of this kind. The manufacture of cordage being far more remunerative than that of thread, no difficulty is experienced in inducing persons really in distress to take grants of jute on the condition of their receiving the value of their labor as ascertained by the difference in the prices of raw and the manufactured material.

The Gokum sub-committee having reported the great difficulty felt by the poor in the village and its neighbourhood in procuring rice, has been authorized to sell rice to such people from the stock already stored there. Both in this case and that of Bhurtpore, necessary instructions to secure the correct working of this measure and the submission of accounts have been issued.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that gratuitous relief is about to be organized in thana Bhadreehaut, and possibly in thana Bhugwangola, though he does not think there is any pressing need for it in the latter thana. There are no persons receiving regular gratuitous relief in his sub-division. He had given the sum of Rs. 2 only to two distressed-looking beggars, Re. 1 each, during the last fortnight. Charitable relief is given in Jungipur on every Thursday and Sunday; 129 persons were relieved by wages for jute-spinning; 36 received doles of pice; and between a hundred and two hundred persons, chiefly professional beggars, who cannot procure alms enough for subsistence, received doles of rice.

It should be remarked here that the average number of persons relieved as given in the last narrative was by no means complete; several returns were received too late to be incorporated in the narrative, and information as much as was available at the time of the submission of the narrative was given. The sub-committees have been again reminded on the subject of the punctual submission of these returns.

BERHAMPORE,
The 7th April 1874.

W. WAVELL,
Offg. Magt. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 22nd March to 4th April 1874 ...	4	1	24	14	43	32	33
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending the 2nd April 1874 ...	2	...	12	8	22	17	12
Rampore Haut sub-division, for the fortnight ending 3rd April 1874 ...	1	1	11	6	19	19*	5
Jungipur sub-division, from 20th March to 2nd April 1874 ...	...	...	11	8	19	13	11

* Not received for Palsa thana.

W. WAVELL,
Offg. Magt. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kishnagar Road	240	9	3
Jellinghee Road	82	4	0
Calcutta Road	238	10	9
Denanseri Road	141	8	9
Bhugwangola Road	349	6	3
Nusseerpore Road	58	7	6
Khamra Road	77	13	6
Murchia Road	14	0	0
Panchgaon Road	563	1	0
Kandy Road	406	11	8
Badshahi Road	313	15	6
Radhaghat Road	371	1	0
Nulhattee Road	83	14	0
Hurihurparah Road	192	12	6
Choa to Patkabaree Road	800	0	0
Beldangah Road	120	0	0
Jaroor and Nowada Road	493	13	9
Saktipore (Cherity to Katalia) Road	300	0	0
TOTAL	4,848	1	5

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magte. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury, as shown in the last narrative				9,487	2	3
<i>Detail of the above total.</i>						
Tuccavee advances	4,488	13	4			
Amount credited to district relief fund as being payable by Government	4,717	4	11			
Establishment charges	128	0	0			
Paid for construction of a furrash	83	0	0			

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Advances during the fortnight to trustworthy residents and zemindars for land improvement, viz.—						
To Bhabanee Prosad Roy for deepening a tank at Gokum ...	100	0	0			
„ Eshan Chunder Roy, for Hari Prosad Roy, and to Dinabandhu Roy, for excavating a tank at Burhan ...	490	0	0			
„ Bhubanessuri Dasia for deepening a tank at Naraenpore ...	400	0	0			
„ Bhubanessuri Dasia for embankment at Paharpore ...	900	0	0			
„ Prem Lal Gupta for clearing and deepening a tank at Gokum ...	100	0	0			
„ Fiaduttan Nissa for digging a tank at Bhurutpore ...	100	0	0			
„ Tussudduk Ali and Mozafur Hossain for digging a tank at Bhurutpore ...	140	0	0			
Amount remitted to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut for making tuccavee advances	500	0	0			
				2,610	0	0
Paid to Mohendro Chandra Banerjee on account of his travelling allowance for proceeding to construct a furrash for the landing of the <i>Teesta</i> steamer and for repairing the village roads				47	3	0
Amount required for the excavation of wells at Beel Pucha, Kopra Govindpore, as per Board's sanction No. 72A., dated 11th March 1874				33	4	0
Magistrate of Moorshedabad for establishment				60	0	0
GRAND TOTAL				12,267	9	3

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magte. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

No. 622—S. R., dated Dinagepore, the 6th April 1874.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I have the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 6th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been no rain during the past fortnight, and the want of it is beginning to be felt, as until some does come the bhadoi sowings cannot be completed. The rain that fell so opportunely during February was taken advantage of to break up the land for the early rice; the sowings, however, were not completed, and a considerable amount of land still remains unsown. The earth in fact had become so dry that the rain we had did not suffice in all places to afford moisture enough for sowing, though it moistened the ground sufficiently to enable ploughing operations to be carried on. The above remarks apply only to pali or light soil, on which bhadoi is generally grown. This crop, it is true, is also cultivated on khia or stiff soil, but there has not yet been rain enough to enable the cultivators to plough such lands, much less to sow them on the khia lands; however, if the cultivators fail to get any bhadoi, they will, if the weather be favorable, be able to fall back on hemantee or winter rice. The time for bhadoi sowing has not yet passed however, so that though rain now would be welcome, no present anxiety is experienced at its absence. The bora rice promises well, though in some places the water necessary for its preservation, it being a crop dependent entirely on irrigation, is beginning to fall short. To the north of the district a very large area has been devoted to the cultivation of kaon, which is, I believe, a species of millet. This crop is generally sown in February and ripens in June, but this season it has been put in without much regard to proper seasons, and plants are to be found in Thakurgaon thana in every stage of progression, some just coming up, while other fields are beginning to ripen. As the bhadoi sowings have not yet been completed, it is not easy to determine with certainty the question of sufficiency of seed-grain, to which the attention of all circle officers has now for some time been directed. The impression, however, is, as I stated in my last report, that seed-grain both for bhadoi and hemantee will be forthcoming, though at high rates. Bhadoi seed-grain, at one place I visited, was selling a week ago at 9 seers per rupee, a rather higher price than was fetched for clean rice in the same locality. The inquiries made by the circle officers show that the people are themselves fully alive to the difficulty, and that dealers are purchasing and storing the produce of last harvest, while those who have stocks are holding back, in the hope that the price of seed-grain will eventually be high. I am more and more convinced that there is a sufficiency of seed-grain in the country, a stock which the sale of Government rice will tend to keep up. But admitting that there will be a sufficiency, the question has been raised by more than one relief officer, how far will the poorer cultivators be able to provide themselves out of the stock in the market? And the result of their inquiries seems to show that some of the laborers on the relief works will be unable to command means enough to enable them to buy seed-grain. Some of our coolies have come on the works before exhausting all their resources, and have something at home to fall back upon to help them in this difficulty; others, again, are able, by laboring diligently at task work, and by living economically, to save something, while others will obtain help from their zemindars or rich neighbours. There remains, however, a certain proportion, so it is reported, who have no means to fall back upon, who are unable to earn more than a bare subsistence, and whose zemindars will not help them, and as regards this class it becomes a question how far and in what way assistance should be afforded. It is most obviously the duty of the zemindar to help men of this class, and it is a duty cheerfully undertaken by all liberal and intelligent landlords; there are, however, it is said, landlords who are neither liberal nor intelligent, and such should be compelled to perform the duty. There is, I believe, a feeling among the people that Government which has done so much, will step in and undertake this burden too; but I do not at all consider that the feeling should be encouraged. Government have agreed to advance money to zemindars on most liberal terms; those who expend money in helping their ryots have been promised indulgence as regards payment of Government revenue; arrangements have also been made whereby the ryots working on our roads can obtain subsistence while absent for purposes of cultivation. Government have done all that can be done to ensure that the next harvest shall not be a deficient one, and the further task of providing seed-grain need not be undertaken by them, but should be made incumbent on the zemindars. I propose directing my circle officers to inquire on whose estates the laborers who say they cannot afford to get seed-grain reside; they will then inform the zemindars in question that certain of their ryots are in want of seed-grain, remind them of the offer of Government to advance money and grant indulgences to those who assist their tenantry, and warn them that if they decline to undertake so obvious a duty that Government will be moved to make the advance, holding the zemindar personally responsible for the debt. The responsibility will thus be cast on the right shoulders, and a safeguard afforded against any unnecessary advances being given, for we may be quite sure that any zemindar thus called on to help a ryot, who has means at his disposal, will take very good care to let the circle officer know that advances are not needed. I do not myself think that landlords will be so forgetful of their own interests as not to take care that their ryots have the means to raise the next crop. If, however, it is found that such is indeed the case, some such

measure as I have suggested will have to be adopted. I would deprecate any direct dealings between the Government and the ryots in this matter. Government have not the same facilities for testing the *bond fides* of an application, or for recovering the advance, as are possessed by the zemindars, and if the responsibility must be incurred, it should be incurred by those best fitted to sustain it. The prices ruling at the different *hâts* and the scarcity of the supply in many places still point to exhaustion in the stocks of food-grain. Rice is now sold in Thakurgaon, the northern *thana*, at Rs. 4 a maund, and at few places can it be obtained at a cheaper rate, while sometimes it goes as high as 8 seers per rupee. In Habra and Chintamon, where there was some rice, and which are places that in ordinary years export largely, prices are rather easier, and rice is being taken from thence to other parts of this district, as well as to Rungpore and Bogra. As I noticed in my last report, prices rose very suddenly at Datiram, and distress began to be felt there and at Patintala; the rice, however, was at hand, ready to supply the market, and a European was at once despatched to take charge of the latter circle. What distress exists is met as it arises, and the panic has been allayed. Within the last week the supply of rice in the Gungarampore division fell short in the same sudden and unexpected manner; there was, however, an officer at hand, sale of rice in this circle had been sanctioned, and the arrangements for selling it in train; no difficulty was therefore experienced. The circle officer reports, however, that but for the timely arrangements made on receipt of orders sanctioning sale of Government rice, there would have been much distress. In Bhadooria circle there has been no sudden falling off of supplies, but though gradual, the falling off has been steady. The sudden failures of supply which have occurred at Patiran and Gungarampore show how thin a wall often divides scarcity from famine, for until the market day there seems to have been no suspicion at Gungarampore that the supply would fall far short of the demand. Prices at the station itself are touching Rs. 4 per maund, and the people are clamorous to have the Government *golahs* thrown open. I am waiting, however, for prices to rise above the present rates, or until there is some indication that the supply is not ample should occasion arise, I am quite prepared to sell. As I write, a storm has passed over the station attended with but little rain; the heavy clouds, however, betoken rain to the north and north-west.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of persons employed on the relief works is daily on the increase; the only officer whose return shows any decrease is Mr. Scanlan, but that is accounted for by the fact of his having introduced taskwork throughout all the roads under his charge. The greater number of his coolies at first left; but finding that he remained firm, and that by working diligently an able-bodied man can earn more than ten pice a day, they are gradually coming back, and by this time I have no doubt he has as many as ever. It must not be supposed that Mr. Scanlan is applying a severe and rigid labor test. All women and children, as well as infirm and old men, are admitted at daily wages; but the able-bodied are obliged to do task work, and are paid according to the amount of earth excavated. Women are employed on all the works; they are all of the *lower* class of agriculturists, but are not generally accustomed to work in the fields. They seem to take very kindly to the work, however, now that they have overcome their first scruples. As I have already pointed out, many of our relief laborers have joined the works before being reduced to absolute want, some of them having small stores of seed-grain in their houses; and as soon as the weather is favorable for agricultural operations, these men will leave the works for a time. I may add that some of them employed the early morning in ploughing up their lands before coming to work on the roads. In the month of June there will, I fear, be some difficulty in providing work for laborers, for road work will be finished and tanks cannot be dug after the rains have begun. There will, however, be a demand then for agricultural labor which will absorb a good many. The weekly reports called for from circle officers render it almost unnecessary for me to notice the number of laborers employed; but as the return has perhaps not been correctly given this week, I subjoin a list compiled from the latest information at my disposal; the numbers are even larger than those mentioned, for the coolies daily increase. In the Kaliagunge, Tambolee, and Bindal circles there are 9,698 persons at work. Mr. Jones finds employment for 27,472; these numbers probably include Chooraman. Mr. Scanlan has under him 8,785; Baboo Hari Mohan Chaud, 11,427; Mr. Finucane at Datiram has about doubled his number, and now employs 7,099. At Patnitolla there are 3,700 under Baboo Poornu Chunder Goopto, at Bhadooria 3,350, and in the Sudder circle, 693; while the Public Works Department find employment for 2,572 more.

C.—TRANSPORT.

Our transport arrangements continue to work smoothly, and rice is being brought in as rapidly as could be expected; our allotment for Dinagepore is almost all in now. Mr. Westmacott at Maldah, therefore, has been directed to discontinue his service here, and to fill in the Tambolee *golahs*, which he ought to do, with the large number of carts at his disposal, in the course of a month or so. Mr. Scanlan at Rani Sonkoil has got in already very nearly one lakh out of the 110,000 maunds allotted for his division; the rest of the rice Mr. Scanlan must get through Raigunge, for the Purneah authorities, as the present arrangements stand, only supply us with 150,000 maunds in all, of which 39,000 maunds have gone to Bindoil and Hemtabad. I

would suggest the advisability of at least the balance of Mr. Scanlan's allotment, say another 40,000 maunds, being put down for us at Dingraghat; it is a mere step across from that place to Hurreepore, and other golahs in the Rani Sonkoil division, and if we have to bring from old Maldah or Hyatpore, it is a much more tedious and expensive journey. For Patnitolla and Patiram, I learn from Lieutenant Hawkes that he can put down 2,000 maunds a day at Nowgong if I can carry it, and more if I like to take more. There ought to be no difficulty in taking 2,000 maunds a day by cart from Nowgong to Patnitolla, and at that rate another month or so should see Patnitolla and Patiram full also. There is now no difficulty about carts; the men find they are liberally paid and well treated, and work therefore willingly. There was some slight hitch about getting carts to go across the water, and serve on Mr. Reily's line from Hyatpore to Chooramon, but the men have been persuaded to go, and the difficulty got over. Pack-bullocks we do not employ at all; some were taken on to carry rice from Maldah to Kalikamora, but as a complaint was made that private trade was being interfered with, and as plenty of carts were procurable, the bullocks were given up; nor do I think there will be any necessity to fall back upon their services again.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

Rice is being distributed throughout the country at the different golahs, for it is clear the time is not far distant when we shall have to supply the market to a considerable extent. Forms for stock accounts are beginning to come in; they have not all arrived, but from what I have seen, they promise to be somewhat elaborate, rather too much so for ordinary golahdars on Rs. 15 or 20 a month. For these accounts to be of any value, we must assume that the quantity stored has been, in the first instance, accurately calculated; but this is just what we do not know, and what it would be now almost hopeless to attempt to ascertain. As I pointed out in previous reports, we have never been provided with proper weights and scales, so that the rice could not be weighed at the golahs even if we have wished to do so; but even if the weights and scales had been forthcoming, they could not have been made use of, for at the rate rice was poured into the district, it was as much as we could do to stow away our grain without stopping to weigh. A grain officer has now been nominated, but it will be quite impossible for him to go round, as the printed instructions seem to contemplate and weigh the grain in each golah. The instructions again seem to contemplate the ascertainment of the wastage during the journey to Calcutta, from thence to the points of receipt into the district, and from such points to final destination. As a fact, the bags have not, I believe, been weighed anywhere on the journey, and the deficit to be found now will be the wastage during the entire journey. I have not, however, seen all the accounts, so I am perhaps premature in judging of their adaptability.

E.—ADVANCES.

There have been no further applications for advances.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The district relief officer has been entrusted with the duty of filling in this head of the narrative, and his report is appended. It seems to me advisable, however, first to mention the general principles on which our scheme for charitable relief is founded. The first idea was to have a central executive committee in the station, who should direct relief operations through sub-committees scattered about throughout the district. This was before I was aware of the extensive agency that was to be placed at my disposal. It was soon apparent that the committee system would not work, there was a feeling of divided responsibility; the action of the Magistrate was also liable to be hampered, since a measure that seemed advisable to him was liable to be vetoed. I therefore, acting under the directions of Sir Richard Temple, did away with the agency of committees as a directing power altogether, and impressed on all circle officers that as I am responsible for my district, so each officer is responsible for his own circle, such responsibility being shared by none; that the aid of the respectable local authorities is to be sought, and their counsel and advice treated with respect, but that each officer is to use his own discretion in acting on it, though, in the event of an officer acting in direct opposition to local experience, he is bound to report the action taken by him. Each officer, with the aid of two or more Inspectors, manages his own circle with the assistance and through the co-operation of the respectable inhabitants, and reports weekly to the District Relief Officer all that he is doing. The District Relief Officer has general control over all the circles, subject to the direction of the Magistrate and Collector, and is independent, except in so far that he is to be guided by the spirit of the instructions issued by me to all circle officers. The District Relief Officer is in fact in charge of a particular department, much in the same way as the Superintendent of Police is in charge of his, subject to the general control of the head of the district. The report of the District Relief Officer is subjoined.

“Arrangements for giving charitable relief within this district have been in force for about a month, but it has only been within the last fortnight that the necessity for the syste-

matic disbursements of charity has arisen. The figures at my disposal for the present report show the following result for the first half of the fortnight under report:—

PLACE.	Week ending 7th March.	Week ending 14th March.	Week ending 21st March.
Bhadoria	No return ...	...	51
Bindoil	Ditto ...	...	80
Dinagepore	Ditto ...	...	2
Kaliagunge	Ditto ...	1	...
Patiram	...	...	208
Rani Sonkoil	No return ...	...	No return.
Nekmurd	Ditto ...	...	20
Now bazar	Ditto ...	...	44
Tamboolee	Ditto ...	No return ...	4
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	65
	Ditto ...	3	18
TOTAL			492

The 'places,' it will be observed, do not correspond with the fourteen circles into which the district is now divided, because these circles were constituted subsequently to the date of the returns tabulated above. The returns given below for the second week of the fortnight correspond accurately with the new circles.

Charitable relief is granted to all persons who have no money wherewith to buy food, and who cannot, by reason of age, caste, or other adequate excuse, earn a livelihood for themselves. Light work, as spinning and gunny cloth work, is provided for the better ranks of females, and for males who cannot do hard work; inquiries are duly made into the circumstances of persons who apply for charitable relief, but relief, when obviously required, is never withheld during the progress of inquiries. The agency of Mandals and other heads of villages is employed both in making inquiries and in distributing rice. The rice is bought from Government stores at 12 seers a rupee for fully husked rice, and at 14 seers when the grain has not been completely cleaned before being packed in the bags. In either case, the daily dole amounts to half a seer of clean rice for adults, and a quarter seer for children under 12. The question has been raised by two officers whether this quantity is sufficient, and no doubt it is a minimum allowance. But I think we should not at present increase it; our work is still before us; we know not with accuracy how many months we may yet have to feed, and should husband our resources accordingly. It has yet to be proved, moreover, that half a seer of rice, supplemented as it is with the sum of one pice per adult for the purchase of salt and other seasoning ingredients, is insufficient to keep a man in a fair condition. One case has been reported in which a woman preferred to work and get eight pice a day to accepting her half seer of rice and one pice; but if the woman's labor was worth eight pice, it is clear that the arrangements by which one charitable relief elicits working power instead of encouraging idleness is altogether good, and, as far as my present information enable me to judge, half a seer is just that quantity which will suffice for the support of weak and infirm persons, and at the same time not afford any inducement to those who are able to work to abstain from exerting themselves for their better support. The following table gives the number of persons receiving charitable relief on the dates shown in column 2. No comparison is made of details of the circles this week with details of the last week shown above, because this week the district is divided into different circles from those in which it was divided last week.

CIRCLE.	Date of report.	Number receiving charitable relief.	Total of this report.
1 Bhaduria ...	...	96	
2 Bindoil ...	31st March	146	
3 Chooramon ...	No return	...	
4 Dina epore ...	2nd April	193	
5 Doorgapore ...	No return	...	
6 Gungarampore ...	31st March	112	
7 Kaliagunge ...	2nd April	100	
8 Luskerhat ...	1st April	86	
9 Porsha ...	31st March	11	
10 Patnitolla ...	28th March	219	
11 Patiram ...	31st March	697	
12 Rani Sonkoil ...	31st March	123	
13 Tamboolee ...	31st March	8	
14 Bochagunge ...	No officer yet appointed.	...	
TOTAL ...	...	...	1,791

This gives a daily consumption of, say, 850 seers, or a little over 21 maunds, which is a monthly consumption of 651 maunds; and if the people be fed up to the end of September (six months from date), 3,906 maunds will be consumed. The number of applicants for relief will increase as time passes.

Patiram, it will be observed, is far ahead of any other circle in the amount of charitable relief given; but I have perfect confidence in Mr. Finucane, and feel sure that he will not give relief where relief ought not to be given. The professional beggars, deprived of their sustenance as ordinarily obtained through the charity of their friends, contribute to the number of applicants for charitable relief. Every possible endeavour is made to induce them to work, and it seems a fair question whether strong-bodied men, who are by caste beggars, have any claim to support when they refuse to work. A few men have been discovered about Dinagopore who come for charitable relief in the morning to the Government place of distribution, and at a later hour resort to a distribution of food given to professional beggars by the Dinagopore agent of the Banker, Dhanpat Singh Roy, Bahadoor. Inquiries are under progress with the object of striking the names of these men off the list of paupers who receive charitable relief from Government.

Except in Patiram, it will be observed that the number receiving charitable relief is still small. The organisation by means of circle officers, aided by their assistants, and advised but not controlled by their sub-divisional (or circle) committees, is admirably adapted to the requirements of the work in hand, while local agency, chiefly in the form of sub-committees for small groups of villages, renders important services in distributing rice almost at the very door of each recipient of charity. Cases *may* occur in which extreme apathy or caste prejudices, honoured even in *extremes*, may induce people to be still and die rather let their cases be known about; but excepting these, not likely under any circumstances to be numerous, it is not probable that any deaths from starvation will occur within this district.

The collection of private subscriptions is now nearly over. Several sums, promised when the relief schemes were first commenced, remain to be collected, and I trust will be paid by those who promised them. Of new subscriptions, only 25 have been collected during the past week, making the total local subscriptions actually paid Rs. 7,170.

The committee has received also 20,000 as a subsidy from the Central Relief Committee, and as I write, a cheque has been brought to me for another sum of the same amount from the same committee.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases in connection with scarcity that occurred during March 1874:—

				Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared to be false and never to have occurred.
Dacoity (heading 30 and 31 of Crime Return)	{	Month of March 1874	...	1
		" " 1873	...	1
		" " 1872	...	Nil.
Robbery (heading 32 and 33 of Crime Return)	{	Month of March 1874	...	Nil.
		" " 1873	...	Nil.
		" " 1872	...	1
Theft (heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cat- tle thefts)	{	Month of March 1874	...	63
		" " 1873	...	19
		" " 1872	...	18
House-breaking (heading 35 and 36 of AI)	{	Month of March 1874	...	37
		" " 1873	...	36
		" " 1872	...	30
Total cases	{	Month of March 1874	...	101
		" " 1873	...	56
		" " 1872	...	49

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The total expenditure up to last fortnight was Rs. 6,27,875-5-11.

Details of the above—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For relief works'	3,85,164	13	8
For construction of golahs	16,052	9	0
For transport of rice	1,54,607	0	3
Carriage for sending money to relief officers...	300	0	0
Price of gunny bags	4	0	0
Office furniture	75	12	0
Purchase of fodder	1,200	0	0
Construction of bungalow	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Jarbo, Jun., on account of his pay	100	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	3	3
Placed at the credit of Executive Engineer	20,000	0	0
Ditto ditto of Major Lindsay, R. E. . . .	50,000	0	0
Salary and travelling allowance of native doctors	71	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been	2,41,791	0	6

Details of the above—

H. L. Jones, Esq., for relief works	80,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for ditto	18,000	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., for ditto	18,000	0	0
Baboo Hurree Mohun Chunda, for relief works	22,000	0	0
„ Poorno Chundra Goopta, for ditto ditto	8,000	0	0
Sub-Inspector of Patnitolla, for ditto ditto	10,000	0	0
Baboo Jadab Chundra Goshami, for ditto ditto	1,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for ditto ditto	5,400	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for ditto ditto	5,000	0	0
Baboo Mothooranath Mookerjea for railway freight, &c., of kodalees	399	0	0
Baboo Abhayachurn Ghose, for conveyance of money to relief officers	150	0	0
Baboo Hurreemohun Sen, for transport of rice	17,000	0	0
„ Issar Chundra Roy, for ditto ditto	10,000	0	0
Mr. A. W. Scanlan, for ditto ditto	18,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for ditto ditto	8,000	0	0
Baboo Jadab Chundra Goshami, for transport of rice	7,000	0	0
„ Hurree Mohun Chunda, for ditto ditto	5,500	0	0
Sub-Inspector of Neetpore, for ditto ditto	2,000	0	0
Baboo Harakali Mookerjea, for ditto ditto	2,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for ditto ditto	1,500	0	0
Baboo Hurree Mohun Chunda, for construction of golahs	1,500	0	0
„ Govind Chundra Sanyal, for ditto ditto	1,000	0	0
Mangan Sirkar, for ditto ditto	108	12	0
Head Constable Romzan Ali, for ditto ditto	33	4	6
Relief Officer at Kaliagunge, for ditto ditto	200	0	0
TOTAL	2,41,791	0	6

No. 90, dated Bauleah, the 7th April 1874

From—W. H. D'OYLEY, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 4th instant, and regret that it has been unavoidably delayed till to-day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

IN the Sudder sub-division there have been large importations, and rice and paddy is getting cheaper. In Bauleah and Charchat common rice is selling at from 13 to 13½ seers (80 tolabs' weight) per rupee. In parts of the Nattore sub-division, also, prices have improved. At the same time, in some places the supply in the markets has not been sufficient, and the prices have been very high, notably at Sababgunge on the Attrai and Sooktigatchee. This the Deputy Collector of Nattore attributes to the strain on the local markets caused by the outsiders who have come to work on the railway drawing their supplies from them. I have written to Major Lindsay on the subject. I have lately received reports of short supplies at Bhundaikhara; but last Wednesday the price of rice was by no means high there, 12 seers (80 tolabs' weight) being procurable per rupee; while at Godagree, a few days ago, I ascertained that rice was cheaper at Gobindpore Haut (the market which supplies a great portion of the Godagree thana) than it had been a short time back. While the rice has in many places improved, I regret to have to report that the silk bund, which was looked forward to with so much hope, has proved a failure, and this no doubt will cause a great deal of distress. I am, however, hopeful that the work provided in several parts where the pressure is most felt will prove sufficient for the able-bodied, while those unable to work will get relief at poor-houses.

2. There have been no cases of starvation; the condition of the laborers on the roads is still good. Petty thefts have been more numerous than they were in the corresponding months in 1872 and 1873, and I think there can be no doubt that this increase is owing to the high price of food. The number of cases of house-breaking is smaller than that for the corresponding month of the last year, and the number of cases of theft and house-breaking during March last is considerably smaller than the number reported during February.

B.—RELIEF WORK.

I have only been able to send the return for the first week of the fortnight, as that for the last week reached me only last night, and was found to be incorrect. I hope to be able to forward it in a few days. It will be observed that the total number of laborers during the first week was still large. I have advanced Rs. 1,000 to the manager of the Tahirpore estate to improve the road from Bauleah to Tahirpore, as relief was much required in these parts. Mr. Durand was also entrusted with the repairs of a portion of the road from Bagmara to Bhundaikhara, and the remaining portion has been done by a Sub-Inspector of Police.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

The means available for the transport of grain are ample, and far exceed what was expected. It is now quite clear that by giving fair rates any amount of carriage is available. It is doubtful whether public trade has been interfered with by the employment by Government of such an enormous quantity of carts and boats. I have heard complaints that a cart is not to be had for love or money, but at the same time importations continue.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The annexed statements show the progress. There has been no falling off in the amounts forwarded through for other districts.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

	Rs.
Advanced up to the date of last narrative	43,850
Advances in course of last fortnight under Land Improvement Act	1,600
Advances to ryots	1,025
Advances for purchase of grain	1,700
	<hr/> 48,175 <hr/>

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

In the Bauleah sub-division there are at present three poor-houses, and the following statement shows the average number of persons fed daily at each:—

Bauleah	61	Pootea	23
Nowhatta	38		

These are chiefly poor women without the means of support, blind, and lame.

2. In the northern Bhurind sub-division there are at present four poor-houses, and the average number fed daily at each is as follows:—

Bagsole	22	Larupara	10½
Suljore	23	Bamneegram	13

In the south Bhurind division there are four poor-houses, but the sub-divisional officer has not been able to send the accounts as yet, as he had not received them from the several poor-house-keepers when he submitted his report.

In the Nattore sub-division there is one poor-house, which was lately opened by Rai Baboo Grish Chandra Lahory, but which is now under the management of the sub-divisional committee. No accounts have been received from this institution.

I have directed the sub-divisional officer of the northern Bhurind to collect kunker at convenient places, paying women and children at the rate of one anna per cubic foot for it. There is a good deal of kunker in the Bagmara elaka, and there will be water-communication in the rains, by which it can be brought to Bauleah.

The district relief committee have applied to the Central Relief Committee for a grant to relieve the poor sufferers whose houses and property were destroyed by the fires which occurred lately in the town of Bauleah. Of course money will only be given to those who are fit objects for charitable relief, and of these there are a great many; and it is estimated that Rs 3,000 will be required for this purpose. The amount of suffering caused by the fires can be imagined from the fact that upwards of 76,000 rupees worth of property was destroyed. A sub-committee has been formed to enquire into the matter, and to discover who are really deserving of charitable relief.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure, as shown in last narrative	1,23,642	1	11
Details of the above—			
Advance for conveyance of Government grain	60,512	14	0
Paid to Mr Luff, &c., on cheques	42,470	15	10
Grant-in-aid for gratuitous relief	4,568	13	0
Salary and deputation allowances, &c.	914	8	2
Advances for the purchase of golah materials	9,453	0	0
Ditto for relief works	1,873	12	0
Expended on relief works	3,005	0	0
Advances for purchases of seed for free distribution	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling	176	5	11
Contingencies	66	13	0
	1,23,642	1	11
Expended during the fortnight—			
Advances for conveyance of grain	32,500	0	0
Storage of grain	50	0	0
Tentage and travelling	29	9	9
Paid on account of contributions to district relief fund	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowances, &c.	1,152	2	3
Contingencies	36	0	0
	34,232	12	0

No. 209.

Statement showing the number of men, women, and children employed on works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer during the week ending the 28th March 1874.

Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Number of persons employed on each work during the week ending the 28th March 1874.			How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	Rate of rice.	Bazar name.
		Men.	Women.	Children.				
Byah Road	7	1,250	618	227	15th April	Earth-work at 1-14 per 1,000.	10½ seers per Re.	Byah Haut.
Nattore Road	30	989	...	17	1st July	Earth-work at 2-10-6 per 1,000.	14½ " "	Biraldah.
Dunagapore Road	10	258	112	...	Aug.	Earth-work at 1-14 per 1,000.	10½ " "	Sultangunge.
Dighapatiah Road	8	540	...	...	1st July	...	14½ " "	Dighapatia.
Palma Road	22	384	...	...	15th July	...	...	...
Surdah Road	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah Road	8	34	14	...	1st July	Daily wages ...	10½ seers per Re.	...
Godagaree Road.	20	437	...	49	...	Earth-work at 0-1-3 per 100.	...	Sultangunge.
Repairs to Civil Buildings...	...	237	...	25	...	Jungle-cutting.	13 " "	Nawabgunge.
Saepara Road*	...	21,009	...	6,105	...	Daily wages, each man 0-2-6.	13 " "	Saheb Bazar.
Tarnore Road*	...	10,102	...	3,404	...	Daily wages, each man 0-2-0.	...	...
Road from Mandah to Perbutipore	...	36	...	10	...	Ditto	...	...
Bargachi Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road from Sahorpore to Bundikhara	...	561	...	293	...	...	...	...
Tank at Godagaree	...	108	22	...	...	...	...	...
Puteah Road	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brick manufacture at Lalpore	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	117	36,319	666	9,129		Amount disbursed in wages during the above period, Rs. 6,924-11-6		

* Minor Works.

BAULEAH.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.						Local.	
						Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874	...	...	...	...	...	178	356
24th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,834	2,659
26th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	2,684
27th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,704	4,608
28th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,108	2,968
29th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,577	2,910
1st April 1874	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	1,327
2nd ditto	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	3,684
3rd ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,684	3,349

Despatches.

Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.				Local.	
						Bags.	Maunds.
20th March 1874	...	Putneetolla	...	...	...	170	356
24th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	448	696
25th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	975	1,950
26th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,137	2,274
27th ditto	...	...	...	...	...	807	1,614
28th ditto	...	Putneetolla	...	...	...	1,360	1,920
29th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	1,010	2,151-26
30th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	1,771	2,204
1st April 1874	...	ditto	...	...	...	1,202	1,327
2nd ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	381	621
3rd ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	358	702
4th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	272	544
5th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	1,147	1,317

NOWGONG.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.		Place from which received.				Local.	
						Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874	...	Goalundo	...	...	...	1,359	1,735-20
24th ditto	...	Noor-Nugger	...	...	...	53	53
28th ditto	...	Sahibgunge	...	...	...	2,183	3,690
29th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	1,564	2,697
4th April 1874	...	ditto	...	...	...	1,049	2,098

Despatches.

Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.				Local.	
						Bags.	Maunds.
30th March 1874	...	Putneetolla	...	...	...	395	790
ditto	...	N. B. Railway	...	...	...	186	511-20
1st April 1874	...	Putneetolla	...	...	...	2,020	3,190
3rd ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	156	312
4th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	109	218

GODAGAREE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.		Place from which received.				Local.	
						Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874	...	Kooshtea	...	...	...	4,514	9,592
23rd ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	2,951	4,509
24th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	4,952	7,768
25th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	6,859	9,416
26th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	15,497	23,741
27th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	5,463	7,441
28th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	2,259	4,518
29th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	8,384	13,562
1st April 1874	...	ditto	...	...	...	5,364	9,247
2nd ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	1,580	25,854
3rd ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	5,910	10,455
4th ditto	...	ditto	...	...	...	5,816	7,090

Despatches.

Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.				Local.	
						Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874	...	Neetpore	...	...	...	130	260
23rd ditto	...	{ Raigunge	...	...	...	1,812	2,231
		{ Putneetolla	...	...	...	376	552
		{ Dinagepore	...	...	...	763	1,526

24th March 1874	...	...	{	Dinagepore	...	...	1,241	2,482
				Maldah	...	...	1,075	1,201
				Nowbazar	..	...	454	454
				Neetpore	...	...	790	1,400
25th ditto	...	...	{	Dinagepore	...	...	3,562	4,656
				Neetpore	...	...	745	1,290
				Raigunge	.	...	2,913	4,046
26th ditto	...	...	{	Dinagepore	...	...	16,042	2,895
				Raigunge	...	...	9,111	12,720
27th ditto	...	...	{	Neetpore	...	...	1,265	2,530
				ditto	...	...	1,978	2,753
28th ditto	...	...	{	Maldah	...	...	4,546	6,402
				Dinagepore	...	...	3,435	6,870
29th ditto	...	...	{	Dinagepore	...	...	271	542
				Maldah, Pergunnah Raigunge	...	...	9,260	14,599
				Neetpore	...	...	1,125	1,604
				Dinagepore	...	...	2,431	4,862
31st ditto	...	...	{	Maldah	...	...	4,600	8,100
				ditto	...	...	400	800
				Khurdah	...	...	177	354
1st April 1874	...	...	{	Dinagepore	...	...	1,981	3,962
				Maldah	...	...	3,407	6,314
2nd ditto	...	...	{	Dinagepore	...	...	2,154	4,308
				Maldah	...	...	9,984	15,685
				Neetpore	..	...	2,235	4,260
3rd ditto	...	...	{	Dinagepore	..	...	1,347	1,944
				Maldah	...	...	4,317	8,634
4th ditto	...	...	{	Dinagepore	...	...	2,477	2,528
				Maldah	...	...	840	1,055

SAHEBGUNGE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.			Place from which received.			Local.		
						Bags.	Maunds.	
22nd March 1874	...	...	{	Goalundo	...	...	1,893	3,774
				Noor-Nugger	...	...	1,563	2,696
25th	ditto	...	..	Goalundo	...	...	142	284
27th	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	...	1,353	2,369½
29th	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	...	1,710	3,107½
30th	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	...	718	1,418½
31st	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	...	374	691-36
1st April 1874	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	3,011	5,677
3rd	ditto	...	...	ditto	...	...	2,629	5,177-34½

Despatches.

Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.		Local.
				Bags. Maunds.
22nd March 1874	Putneetolla	... 427 854
23rd ditto	{ Nowgong	... 938 1,800
		...	{ Putneetolla	... 930 1,155
24th ditto	{ Nowgong	... 1,245 1,890
		...	{ Putneetolla	... 777 1,542
25th ditto	Nowgong	... 1,563 2,696
27th ditto	Putneetolla	... 611 976
29th ditto	{ ditto	... 648 822
		...	{ ditto	... 735 1,072½
30th ditto	Nowgong	... 1,049 2,098
31st ditto	ditto	... 718 1,418-2
1st April 1874	Putneetolla	... 425 748-17

RAMPORE BAULEAH RAILWAY STORE-HOUSE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.		Place from which received.		Imperial.		
				Bags.	Maunds.	
30th March 1874	Kooshtea	...	685	1,370
31st ditto	ditto	...	711	1,422
1st April 1874	ditto	...	616	1,212
3rd ditto	ditto	...	921	1,796
4th ditto	ditto	...	144	266
5th ditto	ditto	...	2,480	3,221

		<i>Despatches.</i>			
Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.		Imperial.	
				Bags.	Maunds.
30th March 1874	...	{ Lunghiahear	...	...	...
		{ Dinagapore	...	685	1,370
31st ditto	...	...	...	711	1,422
1st April 1874	...	...	...	616	1,212
3rd ditto	...	...	...	921	1,796
4th ditto	...	...	...	144	266
5th ditto	...	...	...	672	1,209

NOWGONG RAILWAY STORE-HOUSE.

		<i>Receipts.</i>			
Date of receipt.		Place from which received.		Imperial.	
				Bags.	Maunds.
20th March 1874	Tegachee	16,750	32,414
Ditto	14,699	35,645
23rd Ditto	Tegachee	17,893	33,937
Ditto	14,699	35,645

		<i>Despatches.</i>			
Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.		Imperial.	
				Bags.	Maunds.
20th March 1874	...	{ Nowabgunge	...	2,832	9,052
		{ Hilly	...	4,203	10,043
		{ Joypore	...	3,794	9,910
23rd ditto	...	{ Hilly	...	4,203	1,043
		{ Joypore	...	3,794	9,910
		{ Nowabgunge	...	2,832	9,052

DHAPAREE RAILWAY STORE-HOUSE.

		<i>Receipts.</i>			
Date of receipt.		Place from which received.		Imperial.	
				Bags.	Maunds.
21st March 1874	Kooshtea	2,348	4,216-34
22nd ditto	ditto	240	559-26

		<i>Despatches.</i>			
Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.		Imperial.	
				Bags.	Maunds.
21st March 1874	Store-keeper, Burrall	503	1,031-6
22nd ditto	Burrall	1,728	3,158
23rd ditto	Nattore	837	1,400-34
24th ditto	ditto	1,108	2,003
26th ditto	ditto	82	2,011-2
27th ditto	Burrall	1,310	2,685-10
28th ditto	ditto	854	1,750-28
29th ditto	ditto	934	1,914-28
30th ditto	ditto	495	1,010-30

Crime Statement.

THEFT—					
(Heading 43 of Crime Return A1) excluding cattle-theft	{	Month of March 1874	...	...	99
	{	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	45
	{	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	64 ..
HOUSE-BREAKING, &c.—					
(Headings 35, 36 and 42 of Crime Return A1)	{	Month of March 1874	...	...	91
	{	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	101
	{	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	60
TOTAL OF TWO CRIMES	{	Month of March 1874	...	...	190
	{	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	146
	{	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	124

W. H. D'OYLEY,
Collector.

B.

Statement showing the number of men, women, and children employed on works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer during the week ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

				Total number employed.	
Sunday		{ Men	...	...	4,154
		{ Women	...	...	115
		{ Children	...	...	1,072

Statement showing the number of men, women, and children, &c.—continued.

				Total number employed.
Monday	...	Men	...	628
		Women	...	104
		Children	...	37
Tuesday	...	Men	...	824
		Women	...	58
		Children	...	94
Wednesday	...	Men	...	680
		Women	...	100
		Children	...	39
Thursday	...	Men	...	1,107
		Women	...	109
		Children	...	83
Friday	...	Men	...	1,070
		Women	...	113
		Children	...	98
Saturday	...	Men	...	1,253
		Women	...	108
		Children	...	102
Total	...	Men	...	10,471
		Women	...	707
		Children	...	1,525

RAJSHAHYH COLLECTORATE, .
The 10th April 1874.

W. H. D'OYLEY,
Collector.

J. O'FLAHERTY,
District Engineer.

No. 42—F, dated Maldah, the 8th April 1874.

From—F. J. ALEXANDER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 929F of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to submit herewith the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief in the Maldah district for the fortnight ending 4th instant.

Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Maldah District for the fortnight ending the 4th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE supply of rice and paddy in the local market is less abundant in a noticeable degree than hitherto, and is gradually decreasing in quantity each successive market-day at a great many of the local haunts and bazars.

The importations of rice and paddy through private sources from the eastern districts are also comparatively small, and arrive at irregular intervals. New wheat in considerable quantities has come into the local markets, but has not had much effect on the quotations of rice and paddy, the supplies of which (rice and paddy) so far as the central and southern tracts has been barely equal to the demand, and that is all. In the north-west tracts considerable importations of food-grains from Sahabgunge *via* Hyatpore were reported during the early parts of the fortnight, but had fallen again during last week. The reason of the decrease, so Mr. Reily thinks, may be indirectly caused by the fact that the Dinagepore officials are selling rice at 13 seers for the rupee to the public, "but it is hard to estimate," he says, "to what it is owing."

Prices have been unsteady and fluctuating with the deficiency in the rice supplies. During the early part of the fortnight there was a marked and sudden rise, 9 seers to 10 seers being the price then quoted for ordinary rice at most of the principal markets in the central and southern tracts, where supplies had hitherto been plentiful. At the close of the fortnight prices were rather more favorable again, 10½ to 11 seers of 80 tolahs per rupee being the quotation for ordinary rice at the sudder station, and to-day 11 to 12 seers is obtainable.

The following are the latest prices of paddy and ordinary rice for the fortnight at the undermentioned principal markets in different parts of the district (wheat is selling at the sudder station at 15 seers of 80 tolahs per rupee):—

Central part of the District.

At Englishbazar sudder station—

				Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.
Ordinary rice	...	...	...	10½
At Bulbul Chandee—				
Paddy	...	...	...	15½
Ordinary rice	...	...	...	11

South-east of the District.

At Gazole—

Paddy	...	...	...	20
Ordinary rice	...	...	...	11

					Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.
At Bamongola—					
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	20
Ordinary rice	...	...	...	...	1
<i>North-west of the district.</i>					
At Chanchal, Tulseegunge, Shumsee, Abadpore—					
Ordinary rice	...	...	...	...	10
<i>South-west of the District.</i>					
At Sheebgunge—					
Ordinary rice	...	...	...	...	9
<i>South-east of the District.</i>					
At Kohunpore—					
Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	15
Ordinary rice	...	...	...	...	10½

Note.—At Kohunpore, on the last market-day, 1,000 maunds of paddy and 125 maunds of rice are reported as brought for sale, the gradual decrease in the supply will thus be noticed in comparison with last fortnight.

RAIN-FALL.

During the early part of the fortnight, strong westerly winds prevailed, succeeded by south and south-east winds, with excessive heat till Friday, 3rd April, when a heavy thunder-storm, accompanied by hail and rain, passed over the district from south-west to north-east. Since then the weather has been cooler, and at times cloudy, but without more rain. The rain-fall of the 3rd is recorded at the sudder station (which was quite in the centre of the storm) at 0·88. The north-west of the district got little or no rain.*

STATE OF THE CROPS.

The wheat and barley harvest is almost completed, and these crops have turned out above the average. The cheena (millet) and the gram crops, now harvesting, are also turning out well.

Before the rain of the 3rd a good deal of the bora dhan crop was in a very critical condition; the extensive area cultivated this year, and the difficulty of irrigating the drier portions of it, owing to the low states of the jheels, had made it very problematical whether a very considerable portion of the plant would not dry up, and every effort was being made, where such was the case, by cutting bunds to save as much of the crop as possible. The rain of Friday last has, however, I am glad to be able to report, come in time to save much of what was drying up; and if we have another shower within the next fortnight the bora dhan will give a considerable out-turn and help a good deal to supplement the food-supply at a most critical time. It will be ripening in another 20 or 25 days. I have visited in the centre of the district an extensive area of the crop, both before and after the rain, and am glad to be able to report so far well of it. Accounts of it from the south-west are also good, but in the north-west it is stated to be much in need of a shower of rain.

The sowings of the bhadoi dhan crop have been commenced, and a very much larger area than in ordinary years is reported to have been prepared for the reception of this crop. The want of proper seed has, however, been severely felt, the price of such seed having risen to Rs. 6 a maund.

The mango crop promises fairly well. In the "Parooa" jungles the bamboos (known as the beora bans) have this year flowered and produced grain in abundance, and many of the poorer classes have within the last few days been collecting this grain as an article of food.

CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

The health of the district continues generally good, but the poorer classes are feeling the high price of rice very much. About the towns and large villages especially, there are many women, some with families and some without, who in an ordinary year manage to support themselves by husking rice, but are now reduced to great poverty for want of their ordinary occupation. The plentiful wheat-harvest and comparatively cheaper rice of the same has, with the help of the previous "kalai" crop, helped to sustain the poor; but the fact that numbers of people have lately been collecting the bamboo rice in the Parooa jungles shows that the scarcity is beginning to tell heavily on many, even in the richer tracts, where the necessity for very extended relief has hitherto not been thought necessary. Disastrous fires, too, during the week at the sudder station have caused additional trouble to many of the lower classes. The sudder relief committee are getting up a subscription for those who have really suffered from these fires. Hitherto, our charitable relief operations have in the central and southern tracts been confined to a few relief centres at the chief places, where the old and the sick and infirm have received gratuitous help; but the present condition of the district assures me that throughout the district our relief operations must now be extended, and village-to-village visitations be made even in those tracts which hitherto have not been considered distressed. No cases of starvation are reported from any part of the district, but instances of old and infirm people in real distress have come to light.

* *N. B.*—After writing so far last evening (April 7th), a heavy thunder-storm from the north-west came up, accompanied by heavy rain and hail. The rain-fall recorded at the sudder station was 0·69. No reports received from out-stations.

I annex a comparative statement of cases of robbery and theft, &c., for the month of March; it does not call for special remark; there is no remarkable increase of crime, and no sort of disorganization of society, by people leaving their homes in numbers in search of relief; but that many families are on "short commons" is only too significantly indicated by the fact which I have mentioned, of many persons collecting bamboo rice in the Parooa jungle. The medical officer cannot say that it is unwholesome, or actually injurious to health, but if eaten for several days together he thinks it would produce sickness. It has all the appearance of a fine rice (which, indeed, I suppose it is), and it is a fact that it is being eaten by many, if not in place of ordinary rice, still as a supplement to other ordinary food. The natives say, with superstitious dread, "in a famine year the bamboo flowers and produces grain."

CONDITION OF ANY SPECIAL TRACT.

From the distressed tract (thana Khurbah and part of Goregoribah) no cases of starvation are reported; but Mr. Reily in his latest report writes: "The numbers availing themselves of the distribution of food at the kitchen at Chanchal increase daily, the maximum being 500 in one day. The majority of these recipients are villagers of the neighbouring estates, and are persons who would not, unless driven by necessity, accept food in a cooked state without loss of caste privileges, and this may therefore be taken as a genuine instance of distress among the ryots of this tract."

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

During the fortnight work has been going on in the north-west tracts under Mr. Reily on 12 roads and 8 tanks. Three of the roads have been completed. Government rice is sold to persons laboring on the relief works at 12 seers per rupee: but the details of the quantity sold have not been furnished. Mr. Reily says:—"I have not thought it necessary to sell Government grain to the public up to the present moment, as, from diligent enquiries, I find that the supplies of the private marts are quite equal to the demand. Government grain will be sold by me at the sanctioned rates directly. I see that there is a necessity for supplementing the private supplies."

Work is also going on on the ordinary district roads and municipal roads, and on the other relief works noted below.

During the fortnight two new relief roads have been started, *viz.*, one at Bulbul Chandee in thana Maldah, under Mr. Livesay, district relief officer, and another near Gomastapore under Lieutenant Burgess.

Shops, where Government grain is sold at 12 seers per rupee, have been opened at several places where the local supplies were failing, or the local rates very high. On the Dinagepore, road, beyond Maldah city, I found a day or two since that the workmen (Beldars) were daily taking their supplies from a Government shop close by, and were fairly contented with what they got, and ignored "bamboo rice." Further on, however, in the Parooa jungles, I found that all the local villagers (Polis, Rajbangsis, &c.) had *deserted* the road-work to go and pick up "bamboo rice." At Englishbazar the coolies object to the "Alooa-rice" at 12 seers, and the moodee has sold but little yet, nor is it likely he will do so as long as Poorbi-rice is obtainable (as it now again is at 10 to 12 seers).

The following quantities of Government grain have been sold at the undermentioned places to workmen employed on relief works, but the information is incomplete, as the returns from some of the shops have not been received:—

				M.	S.	C.
At Bulbul Chandee	...	...	...	4	5	12
„ Balia Nowabgunge	...	...	...	18	8	8
The total daily average of persons employed on the works for the fortnight is as follows:—						
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
On ordinary district roads	...	969	238	68	1,275	
On municipal roads and tanks	...	72	12	3	87	
On relief roads	...	906	64	75	1,045	
On relief tanks	...	662	86	5	753	
Total	...	2,609	400	151	3,160	

Statement shewing the total number of persons employed on road and relief works during the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

		Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
District roads	...	13,597	3,356	983	17,936
Municipal roads and tanks	...	1,010	167	49	1,226

North-western tract.

On 11 relief roads	...	11,316	734	868	12,918
On 8 tanks	...	9,289	1,215	84	10,588

North-east and eastern tract.

			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
On 3 roads	...	...	766	3	109	878

South-east and central tract.

On 1 road	...	...	42	42	12	96
Total	...	...	36,020	5,517	2,105	43,642

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private trade in paddy and rice is very dull; the small local craft that ply on the Mahanuddy, between Roharpore and the chief bazars, are barely sufficient to keep up the necessary supplies, while the private trade in these articles with the eastern districts is very irregular and fluctuating. The fact is that every available boat on the Mahanuddy has been taken up in the Government transport work, and private trade must necessarily be slack.

The trade in new wheat, which is brought from the dearah to the bazars and huts on pack-bullocks, is fairly brisk.

The transport of Government grain goes on satisfactorily. Up to the end of the last week, *i. e.*, April 4th, the grain return shews 4,43,404 maunds received into the district, of which 4,01,668 maunds had passed through the district, or was in transit for Dinagepore, and 26,741 maunds was stored in the district. By the Hyatpore route, Mr. Reily had carried some 75,000 maunds up to the 2nd April, *via* Domroil, for the Dinagepore district, and his average despatches for last week have been over 2,000 maunds a day. He is expecting 600 carts from Dinagepore, and with this will be able to raise his despatches to 3,000 or 4,000 maunds a day, and in that case expects to complete by the end of the month the quantity of grain to be carried by that route.

Mr. Westmacott's despatches for the last week by the land-route, from Old Maldah to Dinagepore, averaged 1,844 maunds per diem, and by the water-route from Neemaseraï to Raigunge and Chooramon (Dinagepore), 1,219 maunds per diem.

The Manickchak route is to be closed, and the remainder of the grain carried by the Godagaree and Hyatpore routes. The carts now employed on the Manickchak route, between that place and Neemaseraï, should, if possible, be put on the Hyatpore route.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The grain-return for the last week shows 26,741 maunds stored in the district, but there have been some additions and changes in the disposition of the grain, and I am not sure that these figures are quite correct. The returns of stock, which will be taken this week, will enable me to state precisely what quantity is in store at each golah.

The falling off of the local supplies and the consequent rise in the prices has necessitated my distributing grain to localities where it was not expected it would be needed so soon, if at all, but where it is now required for the charitable relief committees and laborers on relief works.

Up to the close of the fortnight the arrangements as to storage of grain at main golahs and distribution to subsidiary ones were as follow:—

Main golah No. 1, at English Bazar—

				Maunds.
In stock previously	...	...	...	3,396
Received during the fortnight	...	...	...	1,588
Total	...	...	...	4,984

Distributed to subsidiary golahs during the fortnight from Englishbazer main golah, as follows:—

				Maunds.
To Bulbul Chandee	...	...	...	200
„ Bholahat	...	...	...	50
„ Nowabgunge	...	...	...	200
„ Seebgunge	...	...	...	50
„ Kansat	...	...	...	50
„ Mohodeepore	...	...	...	50
„ Kaliachak	...	...	...	50
„ Gomastapore	...	...	...	250
Main golah No. 2, at Old Maldah—				
In stock	...	...	...	6,870
Main golah No. 3, at Gazole—				
In stock	...	...	...	5,394
Main golah No. 4, at Khurbah Dumroil—				
In stock	...	...	...	4,000
In stock at subsidiary golahs, <i>viz.</i> —				
At Soroopgunge	...	...	...	1,500
At Tulseegunge	...	...	...	1,300
Main golah No. 5, at Futtelpore Hyatpore—				
In stock	...	...	...	1,475

The arrangements for storage-room for a large quantity of grain at Neemaseraï and Old Maldah are being made by Mr. Westmacott.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES, AND THEIR RESULTS.

The advance of Rs. 50,000, applied for by Raj Nath Guho under clause B, paragraph 4, of Government Circular No. 80, dated 17th November 1873, and of which Rs. 10,000 had already been advanced under sanction of the Special Commissioner, has now been sanctioned in full by Government, and is available as soon as the applicant appears to receive the same. Rs. 100 has been ordered to be advanced to one Juggur Nath Sing, farmer of a Government estate, to assist his ryots (Government Circular No. 4020, dated 18th December 1873) (this money has since been paid). No other advances have been made; several have been sanctioned, and are available when the parties come forward to register their agreements.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The arrangements in regard to charitable relief are progressing; several new centres have been opened; circles allotted to different officers; and inspectors deputed to visit villages, and report and relieve all cases of distress that come to their notice.

Looking at the present condition of the people, and the pressure caused by the high prices, and want of means in money to the proper classes, I have deemed it advisable to start arrangements whereby the inspection and relief, not only of the admittedly distressed portion of the district, but of each thana shall be more extended than hitherto.

The present arrangements are as follow:—

SPECIAL RELIEF CIRCLES.

1.—*Chanchal Circle*.—Head-quarters, Chanchal, under Mr. Reily, with Lieutenant Kellie to assist him. One relief inspector at his post, one appointed, and ordered to join at once. One native doctor arrived, and sent to join his post.

2.—*Gazole Circle*.—Head-quarters, Gazole, under Baboo Okhoy Kumar Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector. One relief inspector at his post. One native doctor arrived, and ordered to join his post at once.

3.—*Maldah Circle*.—Head-quarters, Bulbul Chandee, under Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. One relief inspector at his post. One native doctor.

SUB-DIVISIONAL AND THANA CIRCLES.

Sudder Sub-Division.—Includes Englishbazar, Kaliachack, and Seebgunge, and part of Goregoribah, under Mr. J. J. Livesay, c.s., district relief officer. One relief inspector (Mr. Christopher Owens) deputed to Seebgunge, at his post.

2.—*Gomastapore Thana Circle*.—Head-quarters Gomastapore, under Lieutenant Burgess. One relief inspector at his post.

Nawabgunge Thana Circle.—Head-quarters, Nawabgunge, under Baboo Isan Chunder Sein, Sub-Deputy Collector. One native doctor at his post.

Note.—All the officers placed in charge of the above circles are at their posts. The appointment of an additional road overseer has been intimated, but I have not heard of his arrival yet.

The results of charitable relief operations for the past fortnight, so far as reported, are as follows:—

1.—Chanchal Relief Circle.

Name of Centre.	Total of persons relieved.
Chanchal	4,217
Maltipore	522
Khurbah	392
Futtehpore	110
Soroopgunge	158
Toolsigunge	644
Debeegunge	102
Goregoribah	25
Arhidangah	4
Total ..	6,174

The expenditure was 72 maunds, 26 seers, and 2 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 1-15 cash.

2.—Gazole Relief Circle.

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Gazole	36

The expenditure was 33 seers, 12 chittacks of rice, and 2 annas cash.

3.—*Saldah Relief Circle.*

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Maldah	238
Bulbul Chandee	118
Total ...	856

The expenditure was 4 maunds, 3 seers of rice, and Rs. 3-10-6 cash.

4.—*Sudder Sub-Division.*

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Englishbazar	760
Kaliachak	816
Kansat	248
Seebgunge	275
Total ...	2,099

The expenditure was 26 maunds, 7 seers, and 2 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 4-0-6 cash.

5.—*Gomastapore Sub-Division.*

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Gomastapore	279
Shirshi	88
Total ...	367

The expenditure was 4 maunds, 20 seers, 8 chittacks, and Rs. 1-6-6 cash.

6.—*Nawabgunge Sub-Division.*

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Nawabgunge	428
Anupnuggur	10
Lukhinairainpore	84
Shurullah	2
Jhelim	27
Total ...	551

The expenditure was 6 maunds, 8 seers, 2 chittacks of rice, and 1 anna 9 pie cash.

The total number of persons relieved during the fortnight is thus 9,583, at an average per diem of 684 persons.

	Rs.
The total amount of local subscriptions up to date amounts to ...	7,383
Add Central Committee's grant—	
1st instalment	10,000
2nd „	10,000
Total ...	27,383

The following sums have been paid to the Secretaries to the undermentioned committee: through Baboo Isan Chuuder Sein, Sub-Deputy Collector, as the Government contribution equivalent to the amount locally subscribed, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
For Kansat	813
„ Seebgunge... ..	400
„ Nawabgunge	589
„ Gomastapore	280
„ Rohunpore... ..	197
Total ...	2,279

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF FORTNIGHT.

						Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure from District Treasury, as shewn in the last fortnightly narrative						1,10,899	3	9
Details of the above total—								
Ordinary district roads and relief roads, &c.						35,933	13	0
Advances for purchase of grain						40,000	0	0
Advances for land improvements						6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure						28,965	6	9
Total						1,10,899	3	9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

						Rs.	
1.—Relief works :—							
Station Roads	...	...	...	...	...	200
Hyatpore and Toolseegunge road	...	...	...	...	...	500
Maltipore and Bhado road	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Shumsee and Attal ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Bulbulchandee and Bamongolah road	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Khurba and Chanchal ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Soroopgunge and Chanchal ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Ditto and Kanpore ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Ditto and Kusjdia ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Multeepur and Chanchal ditto	...	...	...	...	...	250
Chanchal and Paharpur ditto	...	...	...	...	...	250
Sergatchee and Beltalla ditto	...	...	...	...	...	250
Ditto and Paria ditto	...	...	...	...	...	250
Nowahgunge and Kassimpore ditto	...	...	...	...	...	250
Ditto and Jhelim ditto	...	...	...	...	...	250
Gomastapore and Rohunpore ditto	...	...	...	...	...	250
Kansat and Gomastapore ditto	...	...	...	...	...	500
Tools and plants	...	...	...	...	...	20
Transferred to P. W. D. for district roads	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
					Total	...	15,470
2.—On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements :—							
Mr. E. P. Westmacott	}						
„ H. Reily		...	...	...	21,496	8 0
Baboo Sitakanta Mookerjee							
3.—For purchase of fodder						...	250 0 0
4.—Payments on account of establishments at storage golahs						...	73 5 3
					Total Rs.	...	37,289 13 3
						Rs.	As. P.
(a) Final payments made	...	...	...	...	...	37,289 13 3
(b) Advances repayable	...	...	...	...	...	.....
					Total	...	37,289 13 3

Statement shewing the progress of charitable relief in the Maldah District.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	{	District committees	...	...	1
		Sub-divisional committees	...	...	6
		Relief centres with sub-committees	...	...	36
					<hr/>
Total					43
					<hr/>
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered					3
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers					3
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief					36
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable organization daily					684

No. 297.

Comparative Statement shewing the number of true cases of Dacoity and Robbery, &c., for the month of March 1874, in the District of Maldah.

1.—Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.

DACOITY—

Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1.	Month of March 1874	...	...	2
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	1
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	3

ROBBERY—

Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1.	Month of March 1874	...	...	1
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	1
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	1

THEFT—

Heading 43 of Crime Return A1, excluding cattle-theft.	Month of March 1874	...	...	41*
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	34
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	14
Total of three crimes	Month of March 1874	...	...	44
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	36
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	18

HOUSE-BREAKING, &c., 454 TO 460—

Heading 35 of Crime Return A1.	Month of March 1874	...	...	11†
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	12
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	7

SECTIONS 453 TO 456—

Heading 42 of Crime Return A1.	Month of March 1874	...	...	8
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	6
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	2
Total of two crimes	Month of March 1874	...	...	19
	Corresponding month of 1873	...	...	18
	Ditto ditto 1872	...	...	9

MALDAH,
The 8th April 1874.

F. J. ALEXANDER,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

No. 10, dated Rungpore, the 6th April 1874.

Memo. by—R. PORCH, Esq., Joint-Magistrate and Relief Officer, Rungpore.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Rungpore District for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

IN the part of the district north-east, towards Kurigram, the importation of grain is active, and the supply at the hauts and bazars is reported to be as plentiful as it used to be in ordinary times. The weeding of the early rice has everywhere begun, and in some parts near Kurigram laborers are in consequence leaving the relief works. There is no change in this quarter in the condition of the people, which occasions little anxiety at present, and is as satisfactory as can be expected while prices are so high. The grain market continues the same, both as to supplies and prices, which are from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 per maund of 50 tolahs weight.

At Borobarce in the same direction the relief officer observed, on road No. C6, that women of low caste and prostitutes had come out to work, and it was assumed that the circumstances of the poorer people in that neighbourhood were getting bad. The zemindar of Bhitarband opened an annachattra at Didhata, and the daily average of those who attended was 35, and has not increased. No cases of actual distress were discovered. The wheat and pulses recently harvested have temporarily improved the condition of the people in this neighbourhood. The importations there are by land from Cooch Behar, and by water from Gawalparah and Eastern Bengal. The supplies are fairly maintained by both routes. In Fulbarya Chakla distress is general, but it has not assumed any severe form among the poorer classes. The Cooch Behar officers are doing a great deal towards relief by providing work on roads and in digging wells. Want of water here, as in many other parts of the district, is complained of.

2. Passing to Kishoregunge and Juddhaka, and that quarter on the north-west, the reports are, that the supplies of rice in the chief markets are well maintained, and that prices remain the same,—from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 a maund of 50 tolahs weight. The standing crops are all doing well, and prospect is good. The condition of the people in that part of the dis-

* 13 cases grain-theft.

† 8 cases grain-theft.

trict is in no degree critical as yet, though, from the dearness of food and straitened means, many isolated cases of distress have come to notice, and have been relieved.

From Kallygunge, on the south-west, Mr. Blair reports:—"The price of best rice at the river ghâts is Rs. 4-2 to-day, April 3rd 1874, and the lowest-priced rice Rs. 3-14. The price has been rising steadily during the fortnight. The supply has been very deficient; the average daily amount at the Premgunge and Kolmoo ghâts has been about 500 maunds at the former, and 600 maunds at the latter—1,100 maunds. There is, I hear, a large supply of grain at Chellobaree, about one day's journey south of this, and rice is selling there at Rs. 3-5. The dalals of this ghât have sent word there, and have no doubt that a lot will come up. The rise here is stated to be owing to the deficiency of the supply and the great want of grain.

"There has been no rainfall during the fortnight, and the early crops are in consequence suffering much. The 'cheena' is all on ear, and very much dwarfed and withering up; the known crop is also suffering much, and it is stated that unless rain falls soon both crops will be a failure. Wheat and other cold weather crops have all been gathered, and are good." Between the 1st and the 4th rainfall has been reported, and appears to have been tolerably general. The country looks bright and green, and the crops still promise well.

3. Towards Gaibanda and Bhowanigunge, south-west and southwards, and towards Sadullapore, south-east of Gaibanda, the supplies of rice in the bazars are reported to be scanty, owing to the falling off of imports from the neighbouring districts of Bogra and Dinagepore, and prices vary from Rs. 3-9 to Rs. 4 per maund of 80 tolahs weight.

No reliable information can be obtained regarding private stocks; but it is believed that about one-eighth of the population have about two months' stocks in hand. Wheat and barley and sugarcane are very good. The millets have been suffering from want of rain; early rice continues being extensively sown on the palee lands; but in the direction of Kamdiar (red clay) land, the sowings have not yet been commenced. The condition of the people in the south-east of the district remains unsatisfactory on account of the high prices, but the wheat and pulses have much benefited those who raised these crops. Applications for advances from the ryots are most numerous, and the zemindars and large jotedars are required to help their ryots. Loans are being made, but it is found difficult to manage with the non-resident land-owners.

4. In Nisbetgunge and Kourgunge, on the west of the station of Rungpore, the condition of the people is not less favorable than in the southern parts of the district already described. More active relief is, however, going on in that quarter, and the circumstances of the poor are carefully watched. Information of urgent distress and of a case of starvation was received yesterday, and the relief officer proceeded to Kourgunge to give relief and to ascertain the facts.

5. In Mahigunge, Sundargunge, and Molung active relief work is going on everywhere, and arrangements are well organised in advance of present necessities. The recent sale of the rice saved from the fire at the Mahigunge golahs was so arranged as to be in some degree a measure of relief for the poor people of that neighbourhood. Public relief in the way settled and charitable aid in all its modes, are being actively applied to assist the indigent ryots and their families, who, in many villages, are very hard pressed, and to seek out individual cases of destitution, which might be fatal except for the watchfulness of the relief officers and their assistants. Distress appears both from official and private report to be well got in hand in these parts. Private trade is active. The prices at the chief hâts and bazars are from Rs. 3-9 to Rs. 4 per maund of 80 tolahs.

6. Proceeding southward to Peergunge, Sadullapore, Govindgunge, and Kamdyar, owing to the pressure from high prices, local failure, or absence of crops and ill-supplied markets, the condition of those first affected by the scarcity is more critical than in the part of the district last described. The reports have occasioned doubt and anxiety. The promptest action has been taken on the first information or requisition. The staff has been increased in Govindgunge; the transport of grain there has been pushed forward; the relief officer has been kept supplied with funds. Materials for home-relief have been sent, and employment on road-repairing and well-digging has been opened out in every direction through the worst tract for the relief of distress in the neighbouring villages; advances of grain are about to be made to the indigent ryots should circumstances be found to require this.

7. The relief officer, Mr. Damant, reports that the supply to the south and east of Sadullapore "and of Govindgunge is still tolerably well maintained by imports from the eastern districts by the Brahmaputra. In Peergunge, and the west of Govindgunge, the supplies are very small, and may part us at any time. Importation from Dinagepore seems to have entirely ceased. A very little comes from Bogra, but this cannot last long. Prices are excessively high, ranging from Rs. 3-12 a maund on the banks of Brahmaputra to Rs. 5; in some small hâts the price is Rs. 4-4."

"The village inspection has disclosed greater distress, the relief officer reports, than was anticipated. In the tract lying west of the Kurotya, the state of the villages is wretched beyond description; the people have sold every thing they possessed, and are now solely dependent on Government. Many have sold their plough-cattle, the last thing with which a Bengallee ryot parts. I found one instance where a man had sold the roof over his head. Many ryots have deserted the place altogether, and gone to Bogra and elsewhere. The relief officer reports that the people seem to be most grateful for the relief works. The villages in this quarter are now quite deserted in the day-time. Every one is to be found on the road; the women are now coming readily, bringing their children with them. All are most anxious

to get Government rice. The want of water is felt nearly as keenly as the want of food. In many villages people have to go two or three miles to bring a *gharah* of water. I have begun to excavate three old tanks in the worst parts, and am digging wells at every mile along the roads. A few cases of cholera, with one death, have occurred among the coolies."

In the neighbourhood of Ramnagar, Dhaperhat, Tremohini, and Peergunge considerable distress is reported. No cases of death have occurred, but many instances of people very much reduced by starvation have been found. There are about 10,000 persons employed on the roads, of whom about half are men, one-third children, and one-sixth women. The women only work on the roads on the west side of Govindgunge, where they come in great numbers.

8. In many tracts on the south and the south-west of the district the poorer classes of ryots have been obliged to sell or pledge the few things they have. Many complain of the difficulty of having only one full meal of rice a day, and of having to eke out the second meal with various coarse substitutes for rice. All those who work on the road earn enough to provide their two meals of rice a day, and a little for their families besides. The ryots in many places from time to time complain of inability to sow their lands from want of seed. The lands, however, where ready, have all been sown, and a far larger area than usual has been cultivated with early rice. Many of the ryots are found after investigation to have complained of their zemindars and of their circumstances without reason. There is, however, much widely-diffused distress which is being carefully looked after, and relief to meet the circumstances that arise in each locality is promptly organised on the spot. People complain of the dearness and of having to live closely, but only in isolated cases has the pressure from high prices produced actual distress. There have been no deaths traceable to the present scarcity. No premature deaths have come under notice for inquiry. The only case that has come under inquiry in the last fortnight was that of a very old woman who died of disease, probably hastened by privation.

6. The wheat and pulses have been stored by the ryots, and are being used for food; very little of it finds its way into the market.

The wheat is not ground in mills and made into flour for bread, but is simply husked and boiled like rice and eaten with salt, chillies, &c.; or else after husking it is made into a coarse sort of meal, and then mixed with water into a mash and sweetened with goor, and so used for food. The poor here do not appear to know the proper use of wheat, and if taught can make nothing of it, as they have no hand-mills for this purpose.

10. All classes understand thoroughly the modes of relief adopted by the Government, and many anticipate the action of the relief officers, by ready complaints of distress, with suggestions for relief works, and annachatras in their neighbourhood. They are very grateful for what is being done, and the laborer-ryots declare that many of them must have perished but for the relief works. Under the present circumstances of the people (except in the worst parts of Govindgunge), small advances are better appreciated and more sought after than any other form of relief.

11. There have been numerous complaints from bodies of dissatisfied ryots as to alleged abuses in manipulating the advances obtained by the zemindars and jotedars without interest from Government. The cases have been disposed of to their apparent satisfaction, and every precaution has been taken to see that the advances are properly distributed among the ryots, and that substantial agreements are executed to guard against possible attempts hereafter at realising prohibited interest from the ryots. The independence of the ryots in Rungpore affords the best guarantee against such endeavours.

12. All complaints regarding scarcity are taken up at once, and assistance and investigation proceed together. Relief works are opened within easy distance of villages where great poverty or distress are believed to exist, and all able-bodied persons requiring means of subsistence are provided for in that way. People unfit for work are sent to the nearest annachatras; if too distant, they get a ticket for 7 days or 14 days' food, or an advance direct. The homeless mendicants are housed at the chatras as long as they choose to remain, but a few beggars unfit for work obstinately refuse to avail themselves of the annachatras, and they have been temporarily relieved with donations of raw rice and a little money at the villages they usually frequent.

13. Complaints of neglect on the part of the zemindars are promptly enquired into, and the attendance of the zemindars or their agents is caused, and they are required to assist their ryots with money or grain from their resources, or else to take advances from the Government for the purpose. The zemindars, as a rule, appear to be behaving well to their ryots, but some of them are still very backward in their duty in this respect. During the last fortnight relief has everywhere, and in every mode, become developed and better organised. The appearance of large bodies of the peasantry has been carefully observed and reported on from all quarters. There are no indications of debility or deterioration from insufficient nourishment among the generality of the poorer classes, who live much from hand to mouth.

14. In the north and north-east of the district near Kulaghat, the relief officer visited a number of villages, and also along the road from Kulaghat to Sapana. There was nothing apparent to indicate distress among the poor of this neighbourhood, and inquiry confirmed this view. In some places the men were very clamorous, and from their behaviour it was clear they were under a false impression, and believed that if they were only sufficiently importunate and complained as loudly as possible the Government would supply them with money by loan or advance, or even as a gift. In the same locality others were found going to the opposite

extreme. They resented the idea of there being distress in their villages, and answered to all inquiries—"there are none in *avant* here." The condition of the people does not appear to be bad in that part of the district (Borobari). It is, however, with the rest being carefully watched. The price of rice there is from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-8 a maund of 80 tolahs weight.

15. In another case a petition from a body of clamorous ryots, giving a very bad description of distress and starving people, and of the neglect of the zemindar, was investigated. It was unfounded in fact throughout. On censuring the ryots, they blamed the mooktears for using exaggerated language. In numerous cases the ryots have complained without cause against their zemindars when they were well-off, and no relief was necessary.

16. In the majority of the villages bordering on the lines of relief works, a considerable percentage of the indigent ryots would have had the greatest difficulty in procuring their proper daily food, if it were not for the relief works; as it is, they are at present enabled to tide over a very critical time without loss of life or bodily injury from privation. It is evident, without referring to the worst parts of the district on the south-west, that within some 15 or 20 miles south of Rungpore, were it not for the timely relief measures, numbers must have been permanently enfeebled, and have perished prematurely from privation; not only many of the beggar-folk, who are now maintained by charitable relief, but some of the peasantry also, who have up to the present time been preserved in good condition, physical and moral, by the relief works now everywhere affording healthy employment.

17. There are no signs among the laborers of weakness or disease attributable to the present restricted means of the classes that supply rural labor. Whenever there has been a *bona fide* demand for employment as a relief measure, work has been opened in the neighbourhood requiring it. Where supplies are short, moodies are commissioned to sell Government rice to the coolies at 12 seers for the rupee, and grain can be taken in part payment of work where local supplies run short.

18. To resume: serious anxiety is not felt regarding the condition and prospects of the people in view of the relief measures now organised, except as regards the tract prominently brought to notice in previous narratives, *viz.*, Govindgunge, Sadullapore, and Peergunge. The grain transports have been pushed on in that direction to ensure that the supplies shall be equal to all requirements. Money and materials for relief have been despatched. A native doctor, with medicines, was sent out at the first intimation of a probable outbreak of cholera. It has been arranged that either the Magistrate or myself shall be present at head-quarters, so that any intelligence received may at once meet with proper attention. A Deputy Magistrate was sent to Peergunge, who, with an intelligent assistant, is temporarily supervising relief, and looking out for the occurrence of distress. Previously, a Deputy Collector of considerable experience visited Peergunge, and noted its requirements. An additional officer of experience, Inspector Prokast Chundra Deb, was hurried off from transport work to the relief officer of Govindgunge on the first intimation of anything like an approaching crisis in those parts. The people there are coming in numbers to relief works. The part of the country is in a bad state for supplies by private importation, and the people are generally reported to be very destitute; still Mr. Damant writes that there is no immediate danger of any loss of life from starvation.

The means for relief now being pressed forward appear to be equal to the emergency. The Magistrate has settled to go out to Peergunge and Govindgunge after conferring with the Relief Commissioner, who will be at Rungpore on the 5th or 6th instant.

19. With regard to the details and statistics required, urgent reminders have been sent to the relief officers to obtain these.

The circles have been but recently organised. Many of the officers are new to the work. The necessary subordinate appointments have only just been filled, and clerks are on their way out or have only just joined. Though the relief circles are manned and active work is going on everywhere in the most unsparing way, the results of the work do not come up in detail as required, and the great increase of work makes it difficult with a small staff to keep up the requirements by official communication. Efforts are being made to procure the details and statistics regarding classes of people obtaining charitable relief, and it is hoped that a return may be submitted in the next narrative. There is such a demand for intelligent, trustworthy natives for all kinds of work connected with relief that it is impossible to get an agency of the desired efficiency, as to general attainments, and knowledge of English. All the public offices have been in some degree disorganised by the drafting off good, active officers on relief duty, and still there are difficulties in filling "relief" appointments properly, such as transport-clerks, golahdars, relief officers, assistants and writers, and road sub-overseers.

The relief officers have not the work of supervision well in hand, and they will be required now to submit and procure the submission of the details as to charitable relief required. [While engaged in writing this report, the station was visited by a most remarkable hail-storm. There had been a great increase of heat at about 4 p. m., Saturday, April 4th, when a gale and blinding dust-storm, accompanied with the rumbling of distant thunder, set in from the south-west. It blew a regular hurricane, sweeping the plain with clouds of dust. A drenching rain, which seemed to last two or three minutes only, cleared the landscape almost instantaneously, and then the wind blew very chill, and large hail-stones, bristling with icicles, battered down on the roof and verandah, and kept striking the ground—thud-thud—at intervals of 20 or 30 or 40 yards. They looked like a good handful of hail-stones compactly crystalised into solid lumps. As the wind was strong, they were projected with much force, almost point-blank for about a stone's throw, and then striking the ground with considerable sound, they

bounded along two or three times, becoming suddenly spent and motionless from their spiked shape. The largest of them were, in the solid part, about the size of a tennis-ball, but measured round the short, thick icicles jutting out all round, they were, some of them, about the size of a cricket-ball. Some had a star-fish and coral-like form. All had the flowing stalactite appearance, which makes the rudest outline when frozen over pleasing to the eye. They certainly were most picturesque looking missiles. Some reminded of the spike-balls of iron, found at the end of old maces, and similar mediæval weapons. The storm was soon over, and the rain has done good. Fortunately the tobacco has all been cut and gathered, and none of the present crops have been injured. The mango trees have suffered. Mr. Oram, an old resident of Rungpore, informs me that he saw larger specimens than those outlined, the sketch of which is forwarded.]

20. Eighteen grain-thefts have been reported during the last fortnight. Two constables were detected in dishonestly disposing of a maund of the rice saved from the Moheegunge fire, and from the separate sums of money, aggregating about eleven rupees, found in the waist-cloth of one of them, it appeared probable that the offence discovered was not the only one committed by him. Both were convicted and punished for criminal breach of trust as public servants.

Petty pilferings of the Government rice while on transit to the golahs are attributed to the police and to the gáriwáns; a two-maund bag has been found half a maund short on reaching its destination. Under the present system it is difficult to get a thoroughly satisfactory explanation of deficiencies, or to make the constables and gáriwáns accountable for the same.

THE MARKET QUOTATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

					S.	Ch.	
Nowabgunge	} per	Rupce	...	...	11	4	of 80 Tolahs.
Mahigunge							
Gaibunda	"		...	...	10	0	"
Sadullapore	"		...	...	9	15	"
Outpost Kalligunge,	"		...	...	9	0	"
Nesbetgunge	"		...	...	11	10	"
Borobaree	"		...	...	10	0	"
Sundargunge	"		...	...	11 to 12	0	"
Govindgunge	"		...	...	9 to 10	0	"

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of relief roads has been increased from 49 to 56.

New roads have been opened, and sub-overseers employed on them; 4 roads are still kept in reserve. The numbers remain about the same, except in the Govindgunge circle, where about 10,000 people have come upon the relief works for support. In Govindgunge, the rate has been raised from 3 annas per 100 cubic feet to 4 annas.

In Govindgunge they are employed in excavating tanks and wells also, as water is very scarce. The relief works have been steadily pushed forward during the last fortnight. The laborers have been paid regularly, and there have been no complaints from them. Government rice is being disposed of at twelve seers for the rupee, but no account of the sales has been submitted. In Peergunge, Govindgunge, and Borobaree sales have taken place.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

With regard to private imports in Nesbetgunge thannah—in four villages Madupore, Sampore, Basunt pore and Ormarce, the relief officer found five thousand maunds of paddy stored. One resident of Sampore deals extensively in Julpigori rice, keeping a train of 16 carts, and hiring also for that purpose. Private trade is brisk in the interior, and ryots go long distances with their pack-bullocks to purchase grain where the market is slightly easier. Complaints have been made that the hiring of carts and bullocks by the Government has interfered much with private trade; and though the rates are high the cartmen regard it as "begâr" or compulsory work, and dislike it, although the rates are high. Formerly private parties could procure a cart and pair of bullocks for about Rs. 14 a month. The rate given a cart and pair of bullocks was first fixed at Rs. 7 a month. Subsequently the last lot were engaged at Rs. 20, and all now demand the same. Pack-bullocks are now being engaged at Rs. 7-8 a month, and a corps is being organised. Several hundred maunds of rice have arrived for the Moharam Farnamagi, and also for the Tagores of Peergunge. The rice transport is working well, and there is no block anywhere. The despatches are less this week—as the carriage by boats has been stopped; 320 carts were received during the fortnight at Kallygunge, and 653 carts in all were at work. Efforts are now being made to bring the number up to a thousand or more. The zemindars have been called upon to assist, and a specially appointed officer deputed to the interior to engage and collect carts.

About 950 maunds were imported for private parties at Kallygunge and 800 maunds at Kolmughat during the last fortnight.

Inquiries were widely set on foot to organise a transport service for shallow water with dug-outs, but it was not practicable. The transport officer is about to visit Gaibanda to see if further means of transport can be opened up to Sadullahpore, partly by land and partly by the Ghaghat.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

The golahs are ready in part everywhere, and the transport of grain is being steadily effected in accordance with local requirements. The list of completed subsidiary golahs has not been received from each circle; a complete list will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Accommodation is now ready for 1,85,000 maunds. *

	Receipts.	Mds.	Mds.
Previously received	...	1,00,666	
March 20th, by country boats from Naraingunge	...	1,584	
„ 20th, by steamer <i>Prince of Wales</i>	...	25,004	
„ 23rd, by country boats from Naraingunge	...	1,000	
„ 25th, ditto ditto ditto	...	2,302	
April 1st, by country boats from Gaibanda	...	4,272	
			1,34,828
<i>Despatched during the week.</i>			
Sent to Chillakhal	...	4,272	
Ditto Panialghat	...	1,000	
Ditto Gaibanda	...	6,598	
Ditto Peergunge	...	380	
Ditto Naldanga	...	150	
Ditto Gobindgunge	...	315	
Ditto Pairaband	...	3,786	
Ditto Kamdiar Hât	...	380	
Ditto Sundergunge	...	820	
Ditto Mulung	...	600	
Ditto Meetapooker	...	1,270	
		21,001	
Previously sent	...	88,680	
			1,09,681
		Balance	25,147

Besides the above, about 6,000 maunds are being unloaded from boats from Goalundo, and about 22,000 from steamer *Prince of Wales*. The whole of this is being stored in the Peergunge golah.

A special report regarding the circumstances of the destruction of the Mahigunge golah and the disposal of the salvage rice has been submitted through the Relief Commissioner.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Numerous applications have been made for advances by all classes of zemindars, patnidars, lakhirajdars, jotedars, great and small. Where they are not known, local investigations are made by the relief officers; and the *bonâ fides* of the application, the status of the applicant, the condition and number of ryots, and the propriety of the loan are reported on, and after such further inquiry as can be made advances are sanctioned under the best safe-guards that can be devised to insure their being applied as intended, and to prevent abuses.

Advances.

The amount of money advanced to the zemindars and jotedars to help their ryots is as follows:—

	Rs.
For purchase of grain	7,500
To zemindars for advances to their ryots	87,650
To jotedars	3,950
Add advances sanctioned during the fortnight, but not yet taken by the parties, previously sanctioned, and still pending	21,250
Total	1,20,350

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The numbers daily relieved is over four thousand. Exact figures cannot be given, as no returns have been submitted from several of the annachatras.

There has been no instance of severe distress reported during the last fortnight, but many proper cases for relief are discovered by the officers on their village inspection; several new relief centres have been opened. One in particular at Dhaper hât in Sadullahpore, where the poor were found in very bad circumstances. (A road for relief work was opened there at the same time.)

The people who accept relief at the annachatras are nearly all by habit or infirmity unfit for work, and are of the beggar class; such an abundance of relief has been provided for them (they are not a large number for the district) that they are very independent about attending the annachatras for food.

They murmur at the Government annachatra arrangements, and are unwilling to stay at the chatras in the day or to do any work. They object to remain for a second meal, and beg to be provided with the early and late meal together, once only in the morning, so that they may fill their bellies well and take their chance of getting what they can elsewhere for supper.

Where annachatras are near together, as at Sankamari (public), and Radhabullab (private), the more active of them manage to get a meal at both chatras. Ample arrangements have been made so far for relief centres, and if people of this class are found unrelieved, it is because they will not remain where food is provided for them at the chatras. When found in the villages, they are temporarily provided for with an advance of grain and money. At the annachatras every effort is made to see that they are availed of to the fullest extent in accordance with the spirit of the rules, so as to relieve want among a class which is now almost entirely thrown upon organised public and private charity.

The officers in charge of relief centres, public and private, endeavour to keep in attendance those who begin to frequent the chatra, so that their charitable action may contrast favourably with that of other relief centres, and may be as unrestricted as possible.

At the annachatras at Alaikury, the scale of food has been raised from 4 chittacks of rice and 4 chittacks of potatoes, to 6 chittacks of rice and 4 chittacks of potatoes, and half-a-pice for condiments. This scale is general. The average attendance now is 48 Mahomedans receiving cooked food, and 60 Hindus receiving uncooked food. Before the rules of issuing cooked food to Mahomedans was instituted, the number taking relief was about 500 a day; when the cooked food system was adopted, the numbers fell at once to the present average, which has since been steadily maintained there without any complaints of distress.

Home relief in the shape of cotton for spinning and paddy for husking has been freely given. At the annachatras some women, able to do a little work, have been asked to take it, but they refuse, and it has not been pressed on them. In the Gobindgunge annachatras, the relief officer has not adopted the cooked-food system, potatoes are scarce there, and half a seer of raw rice and a half pice are given to each person who comes for relief.

New cotton and rice-distributing centres have been established in the relief circles, and agencies open among the pradhans of the villages. In Sundergunge, the zemindar Baboo Annada Proshad Rai is now opening a cooked-food relief agency in one of his villages (Khamthana).

The arrangement is for the zemindar to supply the rice, and servants to take charge of it and prevent waste and embezzlement, and the ryots with their families will come and eat the rice cooked by some of their own village people, who may be willing to serve at a house selected by themselves.

It will be a kind of co-operative private arrangement, and relief will be given in a form less open to prejudice than in the public or private annachatra as ordinarily unengaged.

STATEMENT.

Daily average number of persons relieved at the Government Annachatras.

Name.	No. of persons.	REMARKS.
Sankamarce ...	43	
Alaikuri ...	147	
Kandi ...	174	
Out-post Kalligunge ...	236	
Total ..		

Private Annachatras.

Shanibari ...	339	Supported by Baboo Annada Proshad Rai.
Mahigunge ...	159	by Rai Lusmipat Sing.
Kangotola ...	430	by Januki Bullub Sen.
Peergacha ...	103	by Radha Peary Chowdharini, zemindar of Monthonee.
Modhupore ...	60	by Dakhina Mohun, zemindar of Tapu.
Rahhubullub ...	400	by Nilkamal Lahory and Kasi Chandra Lahory.
Naldangah ...	(a)	
Ditto ...	(b)	
Grand Total ..	1,590	

Cotton Relief.

Before the last report 46 maunds of cotton had been distributed. Since then the following quantities have been supplied to the different centres:—

	Mds.
Alikari ...	20
Katgora ...	20
Nesbetgunge and Kowergunge	15
Sadulapore ...	10
Pairuband ...	20
Gobindgunge ...	20
Borobari ...	20
Peergunge ...	10
Total ...	155

2 maunds and 22½ seers of spun thread has been received back at the head-quarters.

		Rs.	A.	P.
The total subscription in the previous narrative	...	18,523	0	0
Collection during the fortnight	...	200	0	0
Received from Central Committee	...	25,000	0	0
Total	...	43,723	0	0
Expenditure up to date	...	15,490	0	7
Balance	...	28,232	15	5

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury	1,77,873	11	8
Wages of the coolies	1,017	9	6
Advance to officer in charge of T. A.	4,188	6	0
„ to Sub-Deputy Collector	3,000	0	0
„ to G. H. Damant, Esq., Sub-divisional Relief Officer at Gobindgunge	3,000	0	0
„ to Court Inspector to distribute to different relief centres	11,000	0	0
„ to Ramtonoo Dass, for conveyance charges	1,000	0	0
„ to Uday Chandra Sen	3,000	0	0
„ to zemindars and others, to assist their ryots	46,000	0	0
„ to traders for purchase of grain	500	0	0
For re-excavating tanks	1,000	0	0
For construction of golahs	233	1	6
Salary of road and golah establishment	113	1	6
For construction of bridges, contingencies and others	179	0	6
Miscellaneous	217	15	6
Grand Total	...	...	...

List of Roads.

	Average men.
A2. Rungpore to Kishoregunge (Julpigoree road)	82
A2b. Kishoregunge to Bhogdabree	54
A3. Chillakhal road	192
A4. Cooch Behar	63
A5a. Rungpore to Panialghat (Bagwa road)	29
A6a. Rungpore to Katgora (Bhowanigunge road)	85
A7a. Rungpore to Dum-Dum (Bograh road)	82
AS. Kamniaghat road	28
Station road	23
C2. Kishoregunge to Chillakhal	101
	736

R. PORCH,

*District Relief Officer.**Memorandum by Magistrate.*

During the fortnight I have been through the Mahigunge, Sundergunge and Molong relief divisions and conferred with the relief officers at their work. In Mahigunge distress is spread over a large area, and I have given Munshee Muttiulla an extra assistant for the work. I went over the worst tracts and consider that the relief officers will be able to meet all requirements. Sundergunge is a small circle, distress has been acute there, but the worst has now abated, and all is well in hand. Baboo Oklloy Koomar Sen of the Molong circle thinks his division safe; road works are plentiful, the people flock to them, and a large part of the western area of the thannah is well cared for by Baboos Luchmiput and Dhanput, who take the entire management of all relief in their estates. A large number of boys are everywhere on the roads, and, earning their four pie, materially assist their families. The state of Mr. Damant's sub-division, Govindgunge, Peergunge, and Sadullapore, is the most critical. The relief officer for Peergunge has not yet arrived, and I had sent down there, temporarily, Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate. In the tract of Govindgunge, west of the Kurutiya, a large part of the population has turned out on the road, men, women, and children, and they are supplied with Government rice; 6,000 maunds have been stored in the thannah, and the whole number of carts under the transport officer will now be employed in carting rice to Govindgunge and Peergunge, where the allotments are 50,000 and 25,000 maunds, respectively. The other divisions will be supplied by boat and pack-bullocks. I am now about to proceed to the circle of Mr. Damant's division.

The registration of importation has been commenced, but the returns are as yet incomplete. For Rungpore itself, I have the returns of one week complete; the supply is a total of 1,837 maunds—

	Mds.
Rice	1,488
Paddy ...	349
Imported from Dinagepore—	
Rice	1,447
Paddy ...	157
Local supplies—	
Rice ...	41
Paddy ...	192

The Dinagepore supplies come mostly from Habrah; but the Executive Engineer who was lately at Kholahatti tells me that some of the cartmen who brought rice averred they brought it from Dinagepore city, where the price is cheaper than it is here.

At the mouth of the Teesta, the importation by boat was, during the fortnight—

	Mds.
Paddy ...	1,968
Rice ...	4,712
Total ...	6,680

No returns have yet been received from the Dhuriah.

Importations at the mouth of the Teesta, and at Kallygunge on the Brahmaputra, were 1,750 maunds.

From here all the river-side and inland markets on the eastern border are supplied either by boat or pack-bullock. At Sundergunge market, where I was a week ago, the supply of rice, 125 maunds, and paddy, 150 maunds, all came either from the mouth of the Teesta, or from Chilmari on the Brahmaputra.

To the north-north-west and north-east trade is active as usual, and the reports show stocks in places. I have no details to show in this report, but hope to have some for the next.

RUNGPORE,
The 6th April 1874.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Officiating Magistrate.

No. 41, dated Bogra, the 6th April 1874.

From—C. A. KELLY, Esq., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative as follows :—

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the District of Bogra for the fortnight ending the 6th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There are still supplies in the bazars though at high rates. Ordinary rice, at Bogra was selling on the 4th April at 10½ seers of 80 tolas per rupee, at Sultangunge 10½ seers, and at Dupchanchia 11 seers.

	Maunds.
At Sultangunge ...	1,200
„ Dupchanchia ...	9,000
„ Hili ...	5,000
„ Burigunge ...	4,000
„ Kichak ...	3,000
„ Bogra ...	1,000

has been reported as in the hands of traders and petty dealers up to about the 4th April 1874. .82 inches of rain fell at Bogra on the 1st and 1.82 inches on the 3rd instant. A fair average of matar and other cold-weather crops is expected. The sowing of sesamum and jute has commenced. The aous crop has been partly sown in the eastern part of the district and the sowing continues. As regards the condition of the people, I would beg to repeat the remarks given in my last narrative. I notice in the report of Mr. Gupta, recently received, the case of a person he observed starving in his circle, thannah Shubgunge, and in which I presume (though he does not mention it) that he gave immediate relief. I am calling for further report from him on this point (as he does not give particulars). Fifteen grain thefts during the fortnight. I have already mentioned our particularly bad tracts, and in addition I should now mention the north and east of Shubgunge; but I am of opinion that the whole district requires watching while these high prices continue, as of course isolated cases of hardship may be expected to occur even on the more favoured tracts. I have already submitted a scheme to Mr. Robinson with the view of attaining this object.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

I annex a list of lines of relief roads and works with the number of laborers on the 3rd April on each—

			Men.	Women.	Children.
1.	Shariakandi road	...	487	643	1,685
2.	Sultangunge road	...	574	1,211	730
3.	Matidali road	...	433	857	1,178
4.	Dupchanchia road	...	294	1,127	959
5.	Dinagapore road	...	2,749	4,063	5,058
6.	Shilgunge road	...	660	...	...
7.	Serpur road ...	...	343	282	123
8.	Nungola road	...	765	223	569
9.	Nashipur road	...	198	170	351
10.	Dupchanchia to Shynamukhi	...	525	343	231
11.	Tank at Fuldighi	...	72	25	...
12.	Tank at Kahalu	...	480	...	50
13.	Tank at Birgaon	...	45	...	...
14.	Tank at Goharpara	...	193	...	93
15.	Nakhila road	...	...	...	...
16.	Tank at Pilkhanj	...	162	...	...
Total			7,980	8,944	8,027 24,951

This number is certainly large, but it must be noted that the number of men among the whole is only 7,980. The labour exacted from the women and children is light, the pay comparatively good, and no wonder the works are popular in these times. I have actually heard of persons coming with their own laborer servants on to the road work, and people leave their villages *en masse* for the purpose. I shall direct the circle officers to endeavour to prevent very small children from coming on to the roads, as the people are bringing them very young. They are employed in beating the earth, and of course such relief is practically almost gratuitous, but it is difficult to draw a hard and fast line in such a matter. Another reason which tends to account for such a large influx is, in my opinion, the large proportion of Mahomedans, over 80 per cent., in this district. Hindu women would naturally be averse to leave their homes. I hear of men actually staying at home and making their women go out and work for them. I shall be prepared to sell food when necessary to laborers on the works. At present they are supplied from the bazars.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

The reports received show importation of 11,000 maunds of rice from Pubna, Dacca, and Mymensing districts by way of the Daokolea and Bengali rivers. 600 maunds of rice and 500 maunds of paddy from Rajshahye by carts. Now that the very considerable increase of 1,90,000 maunds of rice has been ordered to Bogra in addition to our previous allotment, I am unable to say that our means of transport are sufficient. We have more than 600

* Those sent in have been found unfit and returned. We cannot expect effectual aid by this agency. carts at work, which nearly, if not quite, exhausts our cart resources. Pack-bullocks and ponies have been called for from all police stations* and out-posts, some of which have been sent in. The Serpur Police have also been told to send small boats to take rice from Bogra to Serpur. I have also asked the Commissioner of the division to have 50,000 maunds of our allotment sent from Goalundo to Joregatcha whence we can convey it in small boats up the Karotaya to Bogra. I have also written to Natore and Serajgunge for more carts, and the Sub-Inspector of Adamdighi has been directed to try and obtain carts from Natore. I really do not see what more we can well do. We might perhaps be able to utilise some of our road labourers as transport coolies, and I will see what can be done in this respect. If the Government or the Relief Commissioner could send a supply of carts or other efficient means for transport from elsewhere, no doubt we could distribute our supplies more quickly; six hundred more carts would be not more than necessary. Meanwhile, we must get on as best we may, and as the district is small, when the rice is once landed at Shohagipara, we could, in case of need, send sufficient for immediate wants to any part of the district from there without much delay.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN AT RELIEF WORKS.

In addition to places of storage previously reported upon, new storage-room has been

1. Bogra.	7. Shonamukhi.	ordered at places noted in the margin in order to accommodate the increased supplies ordered. Amount of food-grain reported as received up to the 4th April 1874 is 49,729 maunds. The only food-grain as yet distributed has been 150 maunds sold for Rs. 500 on account of charitable relief purposes.
2. Dupchanchia.	8. Madhupur.	
3. Khetlal.	9. Gayabunda.	
4. Panchbibi.	10. Dargapora.	
5. Hilee.	11. Dargabat.	
6. Gobail.	12. Jamirbaria.	

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Several applications have lately been received from persons willing to assist their tenants. Rs. 2,500 have been given out in the period under report as loans in compliance with applications. Some undisposed of applications will receive attention.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

I have already reported in my last narrative on our commencement of charitable relief operations on the Government aided system and our committee arrangements. Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Gupta, relief circle officers, have arrived and have gone out to their respective circles, *viz.*, Panchbibi and Badalgachi, Adamdigi, and Shariakandi. Mr. Nugent has also been out in Bogra thannah, of which he is the relief circle officer, and Inspector Umes Chandra Ghose is in charge of Khetlal. I propose now that Mr. Clay, District Relief Officer, has arrived, to put him in charge of Bogra thannah and to send Mr. Nugent, aided by two assistants, to take charge of thannahs Sherepore and Shariakandi, with special reference to the distressed account in these thannahs, which are on the whole comparatively well off.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Bogra.

Number of Committees and Sub-Committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief Sub-Divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars and other residents.	Number of work-houses or centres, for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily; this should include people employed or relieved by the relief committees or relief officers under any of the heads of Instructions.
One Committee and seven Sub-Committees.	Five ... ..	.....	.....	Up to 4th inclusive, 583* are reported, but the returns from Panchbibi and Badalgachi are not yet received. They shall be sent as soon as possible after receipt.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Total expenditure of the district.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Treasury as shown in last narrative	35,700	2	9
Details of the above—			
Relief roads and works	23,956	5	9
For construction and repairs of rice golahs	1,597	4	3
For transport of Government grain	9,772	9	0
Establishment	108	10	9
* Salary and travelling allowance of relief Native Doctor	65	4	0
TOTAL	35,500	2	9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief roads and works	27,488	7	11
For construction and repairs of rice golahs	685	8	0
For transport of Government grain	6,050	0	0
Establishment	57	8	0
Salary of relief Native Doctor ... ..	.....	
TOTAL	34,281	7	11

I have remarked above on the subject of the increased number of laborers on our works. I am glad to be able to report a most seasonable rainfall on the 1st and 3rd April 1874 at Bogra, which I trust may have extended largely over the khyar land. It has arrived most opportunely and cannot fail to do considerable good. Amun rice was selling at 10½ seers in the Bogra market on the 6th April 1874. I would remark in conclusion that it should not be supposed that the whole of the very large number of persons employed on our relief works are very badly off. It may be taken as a fact that many comparatively well-to-do people have come to them. But with reference to what I have said above with respect to light labor and good pay, I would not be understood as recommending either the increasing of the security of the labor-test or reduction of the wages. The object of Government is to save life, and although in many cases the pay may be received by people who could exist without it, yet on the other hand I consider that it would be unsafe by means of a hard and fast rule to deprive many others, *viz.*, those really in distress and often with large families of what is no more than adequate for their wants. We are in urgent want of at least three native overseers or sub-overseers; I trust they may be sent at once.

* *Vide my remarks in my last narrative.*

	Dacoity.		Robbery.	Theft.			Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.		
	(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A.I.)		(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A.I.)	Heading 43 of Crime Return, including cattle theft.			Heading 35 of Crime Return A.I.		
	Month of March 1874.	Month of March 1873.	Month of March 1874.	Month of March 1874.	Month of March 1873.	Month of March 1872.	Month of March 1874.	Month of March 1873.	Month of March 1872.
Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred	2	1	1	37	44	20	40	31	24
Column IV of A.I, minus column IXA ... ..	.....	.....	.....	12	15	23	3	1	4
TOTAL	2	1	1	49	59	43	43	32	28

BOGRA MAGISTRACY, }
The 6th April 1874. }

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Magistrate.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

READ—

The Fortnightly Narratives of the Burdwan Division for the period ending 4th April.

1. *Hooghly*.—On the whole the account given of the condition of this district is satisfactory. Prices are stationary; there is no marked distress of a general character anywhere, and no very great demand for relief work. Only 1,650 persons are employed on Government work and 7,812 on private undertakings; of the latter, however, only 2,147 are said to be local laborers. The organisation for charitable relief is very extensive, there being no less than 136 sub-committees, besides four large serais or public kitchens on the great lines of traffic. 901 persons daily are receiving charitable relief.

2. *Howrah*.—Mr. Grant was specially ordered to include in his report the relief works and charitable relief operations in Howrah. It is not satisfactory to find him still omitting to furnish any information on these matters.

3. *Bunkoora*.—Prices show here a tendency to fall, and in the distressed tract of Moheshra work has been provided for all who require it. The Commissioner has again sent Mr. Larymore to inspect this pergunnah, and his report will be awaited. The numbers on Government relief works were 2,740 in all, while about 2,000 more are employed on private works. About 1,200 persons daily get charitable relief.

4. *Beerbhoom*.—There is no marked change for the worse in this district as yet. About 3,600 persons are on relief works, and 683 are daily getting charitable relief.

5. *Burdwan*.—The Government has already had special report upon the increase in distress in the Bood-hood sub-division of this district. The Collector has now personally ascertained that things are worse here than he had at all anticipated. The fever has of course reduced the condition of the people of this part below the standard. It is hoped that the Collector will be able to show that he exercised from the first due vigilance as to the consequences of want supervening on chronic disease. Cutwa sub-division also appears to be more distressed. The other parts of the district are not very badly off. The table showing the number on relief works is not very clear, and the column for the average daily number is wrongly totalled. Apparently about 13,000 persons are on the works, while 9,137 persons are in receipt of charitable relief. The charitable relief is administered by the district committee, five sub-divisional committees, and 225 village committees.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor being about to visit the Burdwan District himself, will not here make any further remark.

7. *Midnapore*.—The state of this district is not now such as to cause any alarm or anxiety. The Jungle Mehals, about which some fears were entertained, are apparently not badly off; and though some distress among the weaving population near Chunderkona had shown itself, this has been met by starting gunny-weaving and opening food depôts for charitable relief. The measures adopted seem sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2378 S.-R.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner for information and communication to district officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th April 1874. }

No. 17T., dated Burdwan, the 10th April 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I have the honor to forward herewith, in original, the fortnightly narrative for the district of Burdwan up to the 6th instant.

My previous letters will have prepared the Government for the receipt of more unfavourable accounts of the state of the Bood-bood sub-division, and the Collector states that the number of applicants for relief is increasing at a rate which he did not at all anticipate. It is to be regretted that he did not take earlier and more active measures to make himself acquainted with the state of the sub-division, but now that he has become more alive to the difficulties with which we have to contend, I trust that the measures which are being taken for the organisation of charitable relief will be found sufficient for the protection of the people.

The Collector complains of the non-receipt of the Jehanabad sub-divisional report, but it reached him on the 7th April, and contains no information of any material importance.

The Collector has appended a copy of the proceedings of the charitable relief district committee, and of the rules drawn up for the guidance of the relief sub-committees. I beg to recommend that these may be separately published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 11, dated Burdwan, the 6th April 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, ESQ., Officiating Collector of Burdwan,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending to-day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Raneegunge Deputy Collector says that the supply of rice is plentiful; that rice is still flowing in from Midnapore and Bankoora; that the grain trade at Raneegunge town is very brisk; that prices have risen about two annas a maund, and now range from 11 to 12-30 seers of best rice, and 13-5 to 13-91 seers of common rice for the rupee; that no rain has fallen; that there is "no immediate cause for anxiety as to the condition of the people;" that rice is procurable everywhere; that there is no considerable demand for employment on the relief works; that the weaver class has been taken in hand, but even in their case the need is not very urgent; that in places inspected by him during the fortnight nothing like local distress among the weavers was found, but on its becoming known that it was intended to relieve them they applied for relief in large numbers; that a few cases of distress amongst beggars and travellers have come to light, and that even the village sub-committee do not allege the existence of any misery or starvation at present.

For my own part I do not think that there are any grounds for anxiety about Raneegunge at present.

In Bood-bood, I am sorry to say the case is otherwise. The number of applicants for relief in that sub-division is increasing at a rate which I did not at all anticipate. In my last fortnightly report I mentioned that several food depôts for the distribution of cooked food had been opened there, and the attendance at some of these, notably at Gulsee near Kanoo, was very large. I have therefore thought it best to go over some of the more easily accessible parts of the sub-division in company with Baboo Bagalananda Mookerjee, and endeavour to gauge the amount of distress for myself. Accordingly I visited Gulsee and Kanoo villages near Kanoo junction, Oorgram, Mahata, and Dignugger near Gooshkara station, and Pogram, Kolianpore and Bhedia near Bhedia station. Also I have been to Bood-bood itself, and visited the villages of Eral and Bhalkee. The result of my enquiries is that there is most undoubtedly a great deal of distress there. This distress is more severe in the fever-stricken villages, such as Dignugger, Kamoo, &c., but it prevails in a less degree in almost every village I visited. The condition of some of the people I saw was very wretched. One man, who had been worn by long-continued attacks of fever, and recently by want of proper

food, said that he was accustomed to sit all day in a tank to ease his pain. The laborers (Bagdis, Haris, Doms, and so on) complained very loudly of the want of work, and it appeared that many of the men had emigrated to Cachar and elsewhere, leaving the women and children. The so-called respectable classes were nearly as loud in their complaints as the poor. Sonars complained that their trade was at a stand-still; napits, that people have given up shaving; cultivators, that the mahajuns have refused the usual advances of grain; brahmins, that their sources of income have failed; chowkidars, that their chowkiran lands yielded next to no crop, and that their money dues (dwar mashara) are not paid; fakeers, cripples, and lepers, that charity is no more; weavers, that advances were no more to be had. Allowing of course for some exaggeration in all these complaints, still the looks of many of the complainants were enough to prove that they were in the main founded on truth. I should add, however, that I did not hear of any deaths from starvation. When this was asked about, the invariable answer of course was that many had died, but on asking for names and details, I found it impossible to arrive at any single authenticated case of death from starvation in the villages I visited. Deaths of fever-stricken persons of course there have been. The Deputy Collector has visited some villages in the west of the sub-division, and his report is gloomy. The price of rice at the large marts continues nearly as low as in other sub-divisions, but in the interior it is only procurable at the rate of 10 seers the rupee, and even less. At Bhedia, for instance, I found the cutcha seer of only 58 tolahs selling for 1 pice, and at Eral 14 chittacks of the cutcha seer of 72 tolahs cost 5 pice. The wheat and barley on the banks of the rivers has all been cut, but a good deal of teel is still on the ground. In some parts the people are eating the paddy-husks (koonro), which are generally given to cattle.

What has been done in the way of relief is set forth under the proper headings below.

The Cutwa Deputy Collector gives a somewhat less favorable account of his sub-division than in former narratives. He says, however, that rice is everywhere procurable for ready money, and that the allegation, to the contrary means only that mahajuns are demanding unusually high terms for making advances, but adds that if the rains set in early and the season proves a good one, they may probably relax their terms. He says teel has been as extensively cultivated in this sub-division as in Bood-ood. He states that the condition of the people, especially in Ketugram and Munglecote, is becoming a greater cause for anxiety day by day; that petty thefts are increasing, and the plea of starvation is more frequently heard from the culprits, and that the number of confessing thieves in March was 9. It is not impossible that some of these confessions were made with the view of getting admission to the jail. At Patna in 1866, if I remember rightly, a number of persons actually petitioned to be imprisoned in the jail. The Deputy Collector mentions that the cultivators are still unwilling to work, but in some cases are beginning to do so, especially in Ketugram. He estimates the number of indigent laborers in Cutwa and Munglecote at over 11,000.

I am afraid distress is on the increase in Cutwa as in Bood-ood. The great rush of applications for relief which has been experienced in the past fortnight has no doubt (as you have observed), been much stimulated by the organisation of village sub-committees all over the country, and by the constant flying visits paid by various officers to almost every quarter; but that distress really is increasing in Bood-ood and Cutwa I have no doubt whatever.

The Jehanabad Deputy Collector has not sent in his fortnightly narrative, and I must beg that some notice be taken of this delay. It was only a month ago that his attention was particularly called to the necessity of submitting these narratives with punctuality.

I may say, however, of both Jehanabad and Cutwa, as well as of the Sudder sub-division that I consider there is no need for any anxiety about them at present. The only parts where there is any appearance of distress is the western half of Sahebgunge thannah adjoining Bood-ood.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

5. The annexed Statement I. shows all the road and other public relief works now going on under the charge of the Executive Engineer, the Embankment Engineer, the sub-divisional officers, the town committees, and chowkeedary punchayats and private persons. I would particularly draw attention to the circumstance that the demand for work in the Jehanabad sub-division (old Benares road) is very small, as it is also in the Sudder and Culin sub-divisions (Buddipore road and Kana Nuddee works). The demand for employment in Raneegunge, too, would seem to be but small. Work has been commenced on the road from Kanoo to Sahebgunge, but the returns have not yet come in. The numbers shown in the statement of the roads and works in charge of the sub-divisional officers of Jehanabad and Kanoo are estimates, as their returns have not been received. The Maharajah is carrying on tank-works at Culua and Burdwan, and Baboo Hitlal Misser at Bood-ood and Mancoor.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

4. Importation continues from the districts on the south. The total export by rail during the third week of March was 10,946 maunds, and total import 4,030 maunds. The returns for the last week in March have not been received.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

5. The district committees have resolved to store grain at Kanoo and Bood-bood for the food depôts.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PERSONS.

6. These are shown in the appendix A, Statement II. Advances for purchasing grain continue to be asked for, as remarked in my last report.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

7. The arrangements for charitable relief are being extended and adjusted by degrees. The following is an outline of them. A district relief committee and five sub-divisional committees have been organised; 225 village sub-committees have been appointed all over the district, that is to say, rather over 10 to each thannah, or about 1 to every 15 square miles. In the vast majority of cases these village sub-committees now act only as reporting agencies, *i. e.*, as a sort of intelligence department to bring distress to the knowledge of the district and sub-divisional committees. But where the pressure of distress makes it necessary, they are used as administrators, distributors of relief, and managers of the food depôts and relief-houses which are established wherever necessary. The village sub-committees in charge of these food-depôts have received instructions to distribute cooked food to the infirm gratuitously, but to exact some kind of labor from the able-bodied. At the last meeting of the district committee, a set of rules for the guidance of these village sub-committees in charge of food depôts, was approved, which will be translated and circulated to them; a copy is annexed to this report. At the present moment there are no less than 27 food-depôts at work chiefly in the Bood-bood sub-division. The number has been swelled during the past fortnight, not only by the institution of many new depôts but also by the inclusion in the list of all the old fever food-depôts, the cost of maintaining which was accepted by the district committee at their meeting of the 28th ultimo, in consequence of the fever relief funds running short. Besides these, the Maharajah has three food-depôts at Burdwan, Culna, and Bood-bood. Wherever distress increases and the number of food-depôts becomes so large as to be unmanageable by the sub-divisional officer and his committee, as has been the case in Bood-bood, it is intended to appoint relief inspectors at the rate of about two to a thannah to visit and supervise these food-depôts. A mohurir to keep the accounts, cooks at the rate of one to every 100 men, and work overseers at the rate of one to every 50 men, are also attached to each food-depôt. These persons will be selected from among the distressed persons if possible. The sheds required will be built by the recipients of relief. The able-bodied men will be employed on any adjacent road work, or else at a tank in the neighbourhood; women will be employed on the various kinds of light-labor specified in the rules. Provision has also been made for making advances of money or material to weavers, to Beeparies to import grain, and to Pardahneshin women for spinning thread and husking rice. Simple accounts will be kept and abstracts submitted weekly. It is intended to utilise all the existing inspecting agencies, Medical, Educational, and Police, so as to exercise more complete supervision over these food-depôts, and enforce the application of the labor-test in the case of all able-bodied persons. The cultivators, and other so-called respectable classes, have been, of course, kicking against this regulation and holding out for gratuitous relief, but now show symptoms of giving in in some places. Rice for the use of the depôt is about to be stored at Bood-bood and Kanoo. The complete charitable relief organisation above sketched out is at present only required in Bood-bood. But something of the same sort will have to be set going ere long in Cutwa. The relief operations of the whole district are superintended by Baboo Bogolanando Mookerjee and an assistant. The prescribed statement of relief food-depôts will be found marked III in the appendix, as also a list of the food-depôts now opened, and the attendance at them:

The statement does not show the particulars of advances to weavers and others which are made in many cases direct by the district and sub-divisional committees.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

8. The annexed is a statement (IV) of the expenditure of all sorts on relief operations up to date.

9. A copy of the proceedings at the last meeting of the district relief committee and the sub-divisional narratives are sent herewith.

I.

Statement showing progress of relief works in the Burdwan district for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

Name of road.	WORK DONE.			Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.
	Up to 21st March 1874.	During the fortnight.	Total up to date.			
					Rs. A. P.	
Culna road	27,50,000	50,000	28,00,000	110	0 2 6	Rs. 3-5 per maund.
Assensole to Domsmoni ...	6,15,000	4,35,000	10,50,000	300 to 27th March	0 2 6	„ 3 per maund.
Bankoora road	8,80,000	2,20,000	11,00,000	100 to 4th April	0 2 0	13 seers per rupee.
Searsale to Domsmoni road ...	12,85,000	4,45,000	17,30,000	130	0 2 6	Rs. 3 per maund.
Mancoor to Dignogore road ...	23,51,000	19,225	23,70,225	457 up to 27th March	0 2 6	17 seers per rupee.
Roidopore road	1,50,000	50,000	2,00,000	150 up to 4th April	0 2 0	Rs. 3-5 per maund.
Burdwan to Soory road ...	11,12,250	10,99,250	22,11,500	170 up to 27th March	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Kurjonah to Moorshedabad ...	10,25,250	10,00,275	20,25,525	50 up to 4th April	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Old Benares road ... ..	.....	30,000	30,000	29	0 2 6	Rs. 3 per maund.
<i>Bood-bood sub-division.</i>						
Gulsoe to Dignogore road ...	.....	34,412	34,412	136	0 2 0	14 seers per rupee.
Tank at Pattersheri ... ..	.....	...	...	212		
„ at Shonamookhy ... ..	.....	...	...	90		
<i>Culna sub-division.</i>						
Culna to Cutwa road ... ..	...	...	...	91		
<i>Raneegunge sub-division.</i>						
Raneegunge to Munglepore ...	.....	...	...	6,458	0 2 0	12½ seers per rupee.
<i>Cutwa sub-division.</i>						
Billeshar road	2,17,779 c. ft.	...	...	216		
Shambazar road	1,05,091	...	...	105		
Woodhanpore to Nalapoor road	40,250	...	...	80		
<i>Jehanabad.</i>						
Surpuria road	54,000	...	...	58		
Tirole road	81,000	...	...	44		
Basodehpore road	82,000	...	...	50		
Rainoonpookur road	6,000	...	...	44		
Khatta ghat road	7,000	...	...	13		
Bosuntopore road	65,000	...	...	50		
Katchary tank	45,000	...	...	65		
Bally Sudder road	35,000	...	...	28		
Jhar Khandee road	1,02,000	...	...	56		
Shambazar to Kristagunge road	39,335	...	...	40		
Karnarpookur to Sreepore road	13,566	...	...	30		
Mokundpore to Khal road ...	4,151	...	...	19		
<i>Private.</i>						
Doobraypore road	Cutting and carrying gravels 6,200 ft.	.....	.....	127		
<i>Executive Engineer drainage and embankment division.</i>						
Kana Nuddy works ... ..	.....	.....	.....	314	.....	13½ to 14½ seers per rupee.
Ordinary Embankment repairs in Edelpore sub-division.	.....	.....	.....	406	.....	14 seers per rupee.
Kana Nuddy and Shorosuty canal.	.....	.....	.....	574	.....	14½ „ „
TOTAL	1,01,47,872	33,88,162	33,83,162	6,73,758	.....

E. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

DISTRICT.	Applications pending on the last day of the fortnight ending 23rd March 1874.		Applications received during the fortnight under report.		Total.		Applications struck off during the fortnight.		Applications on which money has been paid.		Locality of work for which advances have been made.	Applications pending on the last day of the fortnight.		Total advance made up to date.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan ...	71	53,501	20	8,805	91	60,306	15	12,575	7	3,100	....	60	44,031	23	11,725
Cutwa ...	32	19,200	4	2,200	36	21,400	...	...	...	...	....	36	21,400	7	1,225
Bood-bood ...	45	17,005	3	1,120	48	18,125	3	3,350	2	400	2 in thannah Souamookhy.	43	14,375	20	5,175
Raneegunge ...							Not received.								
Jehanabad ...	19	8,700	2	800	21	9,500	2	900	...	...	....	19	8,600	...	.....
Culna ...	30	16,800	8	2,600	44	19,400	1	250	7	2,350	6 in thannah Culna. 1 in thannah Poobthal.	36	16,800	19	6,125
Total ...	203	1,13,206	37	15,525	240	1,28,731	21	17,075	16	5,850	...	203	1,05,806	60	24,250

The 6th April 1874.

E. WHINFIED,
Officiating Collector.

Statement of Progress of Charitable Relief prepared in accordance with Government Letter No. 1251, dated 5th March 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by zemindars, &c.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) dealing in the receipt of gratuitous relief from the relief committees.
District and sub-divisional committees ...	6	Not yet arranged.	3 food depôts by the Maharajah of Burdwan at Burdwan, Culna and Bood-bood.	6,987. This is an approximate number. The number of persons actually received will be given when the returns from the sub-division are received.
Number of sub-committees in Sudder sub-division ...	61			
Number of sub-committees in Bood-bood ...	30			
Number of sub-committees in Jehanabad ...	40			
* Number of sub-committees in Cutwa ...	34	* The names of the members of the sub-committees of Raneegunge and Culna have not yet been received.		The number of persons fed at Maharajah's depôts is ... 2,150
* Number of sub-committees in Culna ...	30			Total ... 9,137
* Number of sub-committees in Raneegunge ...	30			
Total ...	225			

E. WHINFIED,
Officiating Collector.

Rules for the guidance of Relief Sub-Committees.

- Every person admitted into a relief-house shall be provided with a ticket.
- The tickets shall be of two descriptions, (a) for gratuitous relief, (b) for labor-test.
- The labor-test must be enforced in every possible case, but persons incapable of work shall receive gratuitous relief.
- Able-bodied men must be sent to the nearest road or tank-work. If no such work be available, the members must devise some suitable work, and report for the approval of the sub-divisional officer.
- Able-bodied women may be employed as follows :—
 - Collecting ghooting or kunkur.
 - Picking up cow-dung and preparing it for fuel.
 - Mat-making.
 - Basket-making.
 - Making rope and twine.

6. Women who are unable on account of their social position to do any work of the above description may be employed either in husking grain or in spinning thread in their own houses, and they shall be paid for their labor either in money or in kind as they wish.

7. Work-overseers must be selected from the recipients of relief; one such overseer must be allotted to supervise the work of every 50 person. These overseers shall, in addition to their daily allowance of cooked food, receive the wages of 2 pice per day.

8. Ordinarily cooked food is to be distributed. If any persons, for any sufficient cause, object to taking cooked food uncooked food may be given to them, but all must do some work except the sick and infirm.

9. To each person is to be allowed daily half a seer of rice (pucca weight), 1 chittack of dāl, and 2 chittacks of vegetables, with a proportionate quantity of salt and mussalas; milk and sago may be given only to sick persons who produce a doctor's certificate declaring that they require them.

Milk may be given to children under 3 years of age.

10. One cook is to be appointed for every hundred men.

If possible these cooks should be selected from among the recipients of relief, and should be paid by the fixed allowance of food and wages one anna a day.

11. To every relief-house a mohurir must be appointed to keep the accounts, and if possible he must be selected from among the recipients of relief. Paid mohurirs, coolies, and work-overseers will be allowed only when such cannot be obtained from among the recipients of relief.

12. Each relief-house (hotel) should be under the immediate management of the local sub-committee, subject to the supervision of the circle relief-inspector and sub-divisional officer.

13. Advances of money or thread may be made to weavers.

The cloth prepared, therefore, will either be sold in the local market, or, if that is impossible, will be forwarded to the sub-divisional officer for sale.

The advances to the weavers shall be of sums varying from Rs. 5 to 10, and no second advance shall be made to any weaver till he has produced cloth to the full value of the first advance.

The same rule must be observed in making advances to women of cotton to spin or of paddy to husk.

In giving advances, the accompanying cheque forms will invariably be used.

14. The sub-committee will procure rice and cotton, &c., in the cheapest market open to them. If any saving can be effected by purchasing rice in Burdwan or elsewhere, the sub-committee will address the sub-divisional officer on this subject.

15. The following accounts must be kept by the relief sub-committee:—

1. Cash accounts.
2. Registers of persons fed.
3. „ of advances to weavers.
4. Store-book.

16. The following abstracts of the accounts must be sent to the circle inspector every Saturday.

1.—Cash Accounts.

1.—Cash Accounts.						
Balance from last week ...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Received during week from Government	...	...	...	0	0	0
Received during week from sale of goods	...	...	...	0	0	0
		Total	...	0	0	0
Expenditure on feeding...	...	...	...	0	0	0
„ on advances to weavers and others...	...	...	...	0	0	0
		Total	...	0	0	0
Balance in hand	...	...	...	0	0	0

2.—Abstract of persons fed.

Name of village.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of children.	Total.*
...

3.—Abstract of Advances.

Outstanding advances to weavers, &c., from previous week	..	0	0	0		
Advances made to weavers and others every week	...	0	0	0		
		Total advance	...	0	0	0
Total value of goods realised up to date	0	0	0	
Balance of advances outstanding	0	0	0	

4.—Abstract of Store-book.

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
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* Received gratuitously.
Laboring.

III.

Statement showing the names of the food-depôts or relief-houses, and the approximate number of persons relieved in each.

No.	Names of food-depôts.	Approximate number of persons relieved daily.
1	Bhedia ...	300
2	Powgram ...	300
3	Kullianpore...	300
4	Joykistopore *	500
5	Dignugore ...	600
6	Oregram ...	400
7	Mehatta ...	500
8	Cutwa ...	400
9	Khanoo* ...	400
10	Gulsi ...	800
11	Shor* ...	400
12	Mongulcote*	250
13	Paltia* ...	250
14	Kole-kole ...	300
15	Hitta ...	...
16	Mullickpore ...	300
17	Polashdanga ...	300
18	Tassoly* ...	250
	Tickerhaut* ...	131
	Baldanga* ...	36
	Shongshur* ...	36
	Ehlokce* ...	21
	Mohachanda* ...	27
	Kurmun* ...	24
	Gobindpore* ...	23
	Jamalpore* ...	16
	Bodungunge* ...	20
		6,987
Maharajah's food-depôts—		
	At Burdwan ...	1,000
	„ Bood-hood ...	650
	„ Culna ...	500
Total		2,150
Grand Total		9,137

F. WHINFIELD,

Offg. Collector.

IV.—Statement showing in Abstract the Expenditure in Relief Operations up to date.

	Amount.	
	Rs.	A. P.
Spent on roads in charge of Executive Engineer	88,909	0 0
Ditto sub-divisional officers	13,365	0 0†
Ditto private	6,345	0 0
Ditto from municipal and town fund	Information not yet collected.	
Advance under Land Improvement Act	28,844	0 0
Spent on charitable relief—		
1. Food depôts	3,847	15 0
2. Advance to weavers, &c.	1,275	2 3
Contingencies	14	5 6
Total	1,42,597	6 9

F. WHINFIELD,

Offg. Collector

* Food-depôts marked with asterisks are old fever food-depôts.

† Out of this sum, Rs. 2,000 has been given to the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa for collecting ghoteems.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the district relief committee held at Burdwan on the 4th April 1874.

PRESENT :

E. H. Whinfield, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. E. H. Ruddock.

„ J. Cockburn

„ R. T. Serestre.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen.

Baboo Motilol Chowdhry.

„ Sriram Ghose.

„ Mohendro Nath Pundit.

„ Buglanando Mookerjee.

The following resolutions were passed—

1st.—That the “rules for the guidance of village relief sub-committees,” framed by the Secretary, be approved and issued.

2nd.—That a sum of Rs. 1,000 be paid to the Culna sub-committee for the purchase of rice.

3rd.—That the Cutwa sub-committee be authorised to employ a clerk on Rs. 20 a month.

4th.—That a permanent advance of Rs. 100 be made to the Bood-dood sub-divisional committee.

5th.—That a sum of Rs. 500 be sent to the Bood-Bood sub-committee for the purpose of trying the experiment of making advances in sums of Rs. 5 to 100 to baparees to enable them to import rice from the south on pack-bullocks.

6th.—That the advance of Rs. 1,000 drawn by the Chairman for the establishment of relief-houses be sanctioned.

7th.—That 1,000 maunds of rice be purchased and stored at Khanoo Junction, and 1,000 maunds be purchased and stored at Bood-dood.

8th.—Various petitions and reports from the village sub-committees in the sudder sub-division were then heard and disposed of.

9th.—That Mr. Perkins, station-master of Kanoo, and his assistant, be asked to look after the store at Kanoo, and that a chowkeedar on Rs. 6 be employed to guard it.

10th.—That the Jehanabad sub-committee be authorised to expend any sums they may think necessary for the relief of distress not exceeding the amount of the subscription collected in Jehanabad.

E. WHINFIELD,

Offg. Collector and Chairman.

No. 14, dated Midnapore, the 6th April 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to forward herewith the report on scarcity and relief in this district for the fortnight ending April 4th. I regret to find that the last report arrived late. It was despatched from this office on the usual date.

A.

2. Grain continues plentiful throughout the district. The surplus stock however of Midnapore is practically exhausted, and what now passes north along the Bankoora road, and north-west along the low level canal, is almost exclusively Orissa rice. This is stated by all the dealers, and a few days ago, at the Sudder ghat, I questioned each of some 50 gareewans and only found one man whose load was the produce of Midnapore. The purchasers first exhausted the nearest centres of surplus stock, and have gradually proceeded further as these have become exhausted.

3. Prices continue stationary with a slight tendency to a rise, especially in the extreme west, where $16\frac{1}{2}$ can only now be obtained instead of 18 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ as was the case when I last reported. The imports from Singbhoom referred to have ceased; whether the spare stock is exhausted, or whether the low prices which it induced have discouraged further imports, cannot be certainly known till a renewed rise again gives it an opportunity of profitable entry. As a consequence, the supply at the principal hats is decreasing rapidly, as shewn in the following table:—

Number of maunds produced for sale.

Dabijuri	...	...	160	110	131	66
Ramghur	...	...	0	26	26	22
Ghutia	...	...	50	30	25	20
Sildah	...	...	0	18	13	11
Jhargrom	...	...	8	10	10	10

Up to 21st March. 28th March. 4th April.

Certainly I do not anticipate any severe famine, *i. e.*, scarcity of grain in these tracts this year such as occurred in 1866. If my previous reports gave that impression, it was my failure to express myself correctly. In that year 50,000 persons died; in this year I do not suppose

a tenth part of that number would be in danger, even if we folded our hands, and let matters drift. All I contend for is, that in this tract its own supply will not suffice for consumption, while extreme want will ensue before prices rise so high as to turn back the stream of trade to this quarter from the rest of Midnapore. On the other hand, if the Chota Nagpore Division has a surplus on which we can draw, we are perfectly safe; if it has not, sale of rice on behalf of the committee will afford great relief at the worst period, and greatly diminish the proportion of the population which under any circumstances will have recourse to jungle-roots and fruits, and inferior grains for support, as a mere result of high prices.

4. I also submit that, even if we are taking necessary precautions, we are doing so at no appreciable expenditure, and therefore the error is harmless. Experience already shews that the state of public confidence has much to do with the amount of rice thrown into the market in the jungle mehals. From all sides the report was universal that rice could scarcely be procured even at the hâts; a few hundred maunds came in from Singhbhoom (for it has now been ascertained that it was a very small quantity, and has since quite stopped), and the market remained easy for nearly four weeks. It is now again lightening, and the price at Silda is reported to have risen $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer per rupee. It is therefore extremely probable, that if ever a crisis does come, the benefit which we can confer by promptly tendering a few hundred maunds for sale at convenient places will extend far beyond the mere quantity brought forward. Even the fact that we are known to have these small stores spread over the country, for sale if need be, produces some effect in bringing the stores of petty cultivators into the market, as they see that they incur no risk of starvation if they run short. At any rate, the experiment cannot cost the committee above Rs. 200 to 300 as the difference between cost price and ultimate sale, which I submit is purchasing confidence at a cheap price.

B.

5. In accordance with your orders, all public employers of labor have been called upon to return the number of laborers on their works; they had not had time however to respond to the call, and on the other hand the occurrence of three holidays in the days preceding this report, has led to the non-receipt of many of the usual returns for relief works. I therefore ask your permission to defer to next report a full account of the laborers on each work. Suffice it to say that this branch of relief is in a more satisfactory state than any other. The Joki embankment has been commenced in Hidgelee; the high level canal is employing large bodies of laborers, and the embankment repairs are doing the same. Our *road* relief works, therefore, only fulfil the functions of gleaners, and pick up the residue, who either being weak, or not able to satisfy the contractors, or being tied to their homes, are unable to proceed to a distance to labor.

6. It is mainly with this view that I have had recourse to the system of paying a subsistence daily rate on the special relief roads. It does not attract the coolies from other work when obtainable; on the other hand, it is well adapted to enable the feeble and sickly to tide over the crisis, and supports the largest number at the least cost. That it is an expensive form of work admits of no doubt.

7. It at present proves very well adapted to these ends. The numbers fluctuate greatly, as every fall of rain, every local opening for labor, immediately takes off three-fourths of the coolies; as soon as it is over they come back again. Also they of course demur to the rates, which are, however, amply sufficient to support health, and therefore do not come forward till in real need.

8. The general indications of the fortnight are that the demand for labor is not increasing in the jungle mehals. Most of the ordinary working population have long since come on the canal and embankment works; and it is only the portion that does not general migrate for labor that we have to assist. The useful rainfall in February has afforded large openings for employment to this class.

9. On the other hand, the demand for labor is visibly increasing in the north-west of the district, specially round Keshpore and Narajole. A new relief road, Keshpore to Narajole, has been marked out and begun, and a declaration sent to you for publication. It has already 500 laborers upon it and will soon be completed; we have two more roads in the same neighbourhood Narajole to Dasspore, and Nowada to Nimtollah to construct, and I hope that this will suffice. The most densely populated thanna of all, Dasspore, appears to be perfectly secure, with its silk bund and general prosperity, as no demand for labor at subsistence rates is made from there.

C.

10. There is no block now at the Sadder ghât, as the stream of exportation towards Bankoora is somewhat diminishing. The 50 garries I refer to in the early part of the report, had, all but five, been ferried over, but they find it convenient to halt on the sands during the day, and reserve their going to Bankoora till nightfall.

D.

11. No Government grain is stored in this district.

E.

12. Advances to private parties for land improvement will not be of any consequence in this district. The favorable rules were only extended to the jungle mehals, the greater portion of which is under Messrs. Watson and Co., either as putneedars or izardars. They of course require no advances, neither do the zemindats of Nyabossan (Moharaja of Mourbhunye) or Nyagram, or Baboo Ramnidhi Coondoo, the mohajun, who is virtually the zemindar of Jhargram and Cheerah. These zemindars and Messrs. Watson and Co. occupy nine-tenths of the Jungle Mehals, hence all the applications have come from *tenure-holders* intermediate between the zemindar and the ryots. In many cases the security was not satisfactory, and the zemindar was generally opposed to the advance, hence I have rejected two-thirds of those that are ripe for decision, and have only sent up eight to you for sanction; even in these the propriety of making the advance is very problematical, and generally against the wish of the landlord. I infer from the decision which you have arrived at in two already rejected by you, that you are averse to making the advance where the zemindar opposes it, and if so probably nearly every application will be ultimately rejected.

13. I must confess that I do not think this result will be much to be regretted. As I have said our means have been husbanded, and we have thus far no difficulty in meeting the demand for labor; and on the other hand, I have little doubt that, with very few exceptions, the main object of the application has been to strengthen the claim of the intermediate tenure-holder by making Government his creditor as regards that tenure.

F.

14. Operations to relieve distress among the weavers, and perhaps also among other traders, such as braziers, have been pressed on during the fortnight. As estimated in a separate letter, I fear that our expenditure in this work may aggregate Rs. 10,000 before the next harvest, though this I look on as a maximum figure.

(1).—We have now four sub-divisional committees. That at Contai however will, I hope, have nothing to do beyond collecting subscriptions.

The subscriptions promised up to date are—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Sudder sub-divisional committee	...	...	7,517	0	0
Gurbetta	"	"	1,579	0	0
Tumlook	"	"	1,144	0	0
Contai	"	"	303	8	0
TOTAL			10,543	8	0

The treasury being closed I cannot state the precise amount collected, but it amounts to a reasonable portion of the sum subscribed.

We have three special sub-committees already appointed, one for Chundrokonah, one for Ramjeebunpore, and one for Kuanpore *cum* Mowbunee; several others are in course of formation. Distress is greatest at Chundrokonah and Kuanpore, which is adjacent to it though not in the township.

(2) (3) & (4).—There is only one special relief circle, *viz.*, the thanas of Chundrokonah, Ghatal, Keshpore, and Outpost Narajole, which temporary Deputy Collector Baboo Gossain Doss Dutt is specially entrusted with.

(5).—A large food depôt has been opened at Chundrokonah, which relieves both that place and Kuanpore. Over 100 persons are already fed at it daily. This is independent of the epidemic depôt relief, which, however, is reported as diminishing. No food relief was found necessary at Ramjeebunpore, where the people are much better off than at Chundrokonah, though some distress is apprehended a month hence.

15. As there were many applicants for food-relief at Kheerpoy, some of whom were obviously in great need of it, a depôt was opened, but out of 72 candidates the deputy collector, whose judgment in these matters can be trusted, only passed eight; it is, therefore, at present on a very small scale.

16. The other forms of relief already initiated, besides out-door work from municipal funds, are two: (1)—Husking rice. The rice needed for the food depôts is purchased unhusked and made over to distressed women to husk and give back cleaned rice, reserving the usual proportion as their remuneration. Forty-five women are thus supported at Chundrokonah and four at Kheerpoy; but it is reported that 50 women can advantageously be relieved in this way at the last-named place. (2)—Weaving gunny cloth. I reported last fortnight that I had sent out two convicts to give the necessary instructions. I see that this measure has been disapproved of, and they will be recalled; but I saw no really means of instruction except this, and the number sent was very small, involving the very minimum breach of jail discipline.

17. The movement is at present succeeding well. Two hundred weavers in Chunderkonah wished to learn, but only 20 from Chunderkonah, eight from Kheerpoy, three from Ramjeebunpore, and three from Kuanpore, could be taught from the jail loom, and paid daily wages while learning: the rest must learn from them; and the Deputy Collector has received authority to advance jute and take back gunny cloth, and advance thread and take back cloth from all distressed weavers, fixing the quantity on the principle of allowing a profit of 9 to 10 pice a day for a full day's gunny work, and 7 to 8 pice a full day's cloth work. The extra profit for gunny is both to compensate the gunny-workers for the novelty of their work, and to offer some inducement to them for learning it; and also because the committee infer from the orders of Government on the subject that they will be able to dispose of the gunny cloth with greater facility.

G.

18. The only Government expenditure during the fortnight has been the contribution to the committee paid to meet collected subscriptions on the 31st March 1874, Rs. 2,754-10: grand total to end of week, Rs. 2,954-10.

19. I enclose the reports from Contai, Tumlook, and Gurbetta. The Gurbetta Deputy Collector has been told before that Thana Gurbetta is especially under his eye, and that he ought to report particulars of any distress he apprehends. He has already ample funds to relieve it. The sub-divisional officer of Tumlook has taken steps to relieve the distress in Kassigorah, which is chiefly due to the inundations of the Cossye in July. The report of the Sub-Deputy Collector will be forwarded when received.

No. 9—S. R., dated Burdwan, the 9th April 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department:

I have the honor to submit herewith the fortnightly narrative for the fortnight ending 6th April 1874, which have been received up to date.

2. *Hooghly*.—The Collector's report is carefully drawn up, and needs few remarks. There has been no change of prices and no marked progress towards distress. The total number of persons employed on public relief works under the district road committee is given as 1,650, whilst 7,812 persons are employed on private works; but of these only 2,147 are returned as local laborers, 109 tanks are being excavated or improved by them. In addition to these, 718 laborers are employed on 85 tanks in the Hooghly and Chinsurah municipality, and 90 men on 8 tanks in the Serampore municipality. Altogether, including some other works, the Collector, in paragraph 22, shows that 12,808 persons are obtaining public or private employment, but there is some apparent inaccuracy in the figures as totalled.

3. As the bulk of the rice exported from Chandernagore by railway is chiefly for distances over 150 miles, it is clear that it passes towards Behar and beyond this division.

4. Charitable relief is being administered through 136 sub-committees, and the numbers receiving relief are given as 231 men, 472 women, and 195 children, or less than 1,000 persons daily. In addition to the sub-committees, there are four serais for supplying food to needy travellers, and these are managed by the police, and this appears to be the best arrangement as explained by the Collector.

5. *Howrah*.—The Magistrate of Howrah has submitted a very brief report, but he will be requested to state in future the number of persons employed on public roads as relief works; for instance, on the Juggutbullubpore road, and also to notice the proceedings of his charitable relief sub-committees at Khanakool and Juggutbullubpore.

6. *Bankoora*.—The report of the Collector is not so full as I could wish. He does not state the price at which rice is being sold in pergunnah Maheshara, which is the most distressed part of the district, although in other parts of the district prices have a tendency to fall.

7. In the fifth paragraph the Collector refers to certain information which I sent him of some Bankoora laborers who appeared at Burdwan, saying that they could get no relief in their own country. Their statements turned out to be rather exaggerated, and when they were provided with work at Burdwan, they soon recovered from their exhaustion of their journey to Burdwan. The statement shows that 2,740 persons are being employed on public relief works, and of these, 679 are on the Gungajulghatty and Saltora road, and 688 on the Moroleo and Mejia road, which roads are intended to provide for the wants of the Moheshara pergunnah.

8. The statement in paragraph 6 regarding persons seeking work from Maunbhoom is probably an exaggeration, similar to that of the Bankoora people at Burdwan. But provision is being made for a considerable expenditure on a road from Bankoora to Purulia, to meet any possible wants towards the Maunbhoom frontier, and I have applied for a special extra grant of Rs. 16,000 for this purpose.

9. Charitable relief is being given to about 1,200 persons daily, and about one-third of these are in the Bankoora station, and about one-fourth of the number are at Mejia. The proceedings of the charitable relief committee are reported separately, and sent for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

10. I have sent my special assistant, Mr. Larymore, to make a further inspection of the arrangements going on in pergunnah Moheshara for public works and charitable relief, and shall submit a special report if there is any thing requiring the interference of Government.

11. *Beerbhoom*.—The report of the Collector notices a tendency to a rise in prices, but it is very slight, and the average rise in price is only five chittacks in the rupee. The Collector, however, anticipates further pressure; and I have been urging him demi-officially to make full provision to meet it by road relief works and charitable relief organisation. I also sent my special assistant up from Burdwan to meet Mr. Hime and the Executive Engineer at Bhulpore, which is about the centre of the distressed part of Beerbhoom, and he brought back a satisfactory report of what he saw, no distress being as yet visible or unrelieved. I have nothing to add to the Collector's report except to notice that the export of rice by the railway still continues.

12. The reports from Burdwan and Midnapore will be forwarded when received. The latter is necessarily a day behind the others, as the dawk takes two days from Midnapore to Hooghly.

No. 2, dated Hooghly, the 4th April 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Offg. Collector, Hooghly,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit the district narrative for the fortnight ending the 4th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazars*.—Reports from all thanas state that there is no security of grain in the bazars, only in thana Pandooah, the Sub-Inspector thinks that the supply of local rice is diminishing, and that imported rice will take its place sooner or later before the aous crop is ripe.

Price-current of Food-grains.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE, BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.									
No.	NAMES OF PRINCIPAL MARTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST.		RICE, COMMON.		GRAM.	
		Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.
1	Baboogunge in Hooghly...	12	12	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12, 12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	12, 13	12, 13
2	Chinsura, Khorobazar ...	12	12	...	..	10, 10½	10, 10½	12, 12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	12, 13	12, 13
3	Balore ...	...	12	12	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12, 12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	12, 13
4	Jeckrapotagunge	...	13	13	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12½, 13, 13½	12½, 13, 13½	13½, 14
5	Scrampore ...	...	12	12	20	20	8, 9	8, 9	12, 13	12, 13	13, 14
6	Chunditolla ...	...	...	...	...	...	11½	11½	13	13	12
7	Bydobatty ...	...	12	12	22	22	8	8	14	14	13½

3. *Amount and kind of grain in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, &c.*—There has been no change in prices in the fortnight. At Dwarbasinee in Pandooah 600 maunds have been added to the stock of 400 maunds already reported as stored by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee. In Dhuncakhally a total amount of 61,200 maunds is reported to be now in store in the hands of zemindars. In Hooghly 23,343 maunds are reported. As you have expressed an opinion that it is doubtful whether the enquires into stocks of rice are advisable, I shall order the police to discontinue them. At Govindgunge in the north-east of thana Balagurh on the banks of the river is a large gunge called Govindgunge, here are stored some 7,100 maunds of imported rice, and about 3,000 maunds are stored at Mugragunge, in Bansberia.

4. *Rainfall.*—Rainfall *nil* at the sudder station, but there is a slight fall of rain reported from Serampore, Bydabatty, and Chunditolla. A storm with hail and rain occurred on the 24th March in the neighbourhood of Ooterpara, and did some injury to plantain trees.

5. *State of the crops.*—The til reported to have been planted in paragraph 9 of the last narrative is reported to have failed in thana Bausberia, but is growing in the other thanas. Rain is required everywhere for the til, the vegetable crops, puttlee, turmoos, kakoor, &c., and for the aous sowing. The cutting and crushing the sugarcane is still going on. A good deal of new sugarcane was planted out after the rains of the 16th and 18th March, and there is promise of a good crop next year. The crop now in the mill was a good one. The mango crop is good in some thanas, fair in others, and promises badly in Dhuncakhally, Kristonugger, and Bydabatty. The land is prepared everywhere for aous sowings on a very extensive scale. Four or five good showers will be necessary to get the whole crop in, and such may reasonably be expected at this season.

6. *Condition of the people.*—In Pandooa the police report that the smaller agriculturists require employment to enable them to purchase rice and save their stores, but there is no lack of employment at present. The District Superintendent of Police who visited thana Balagurh reports that some Boona coolies on Gooptipara Chur, that were settled there in former years by indigo-planters, though reported to be in distress are not actually so. He says—"They will not leave their churs to look for work. Relief works in that part are not yet a necessity, though a few persons having no cultivation going on are glad to resort to them." The Joint-Magistrate went out last week and started some road repairs close to the chur to which they can come if they want work.

7. Of Dhuncakhally the Sub-Inspector writes that about three-fourths of the population are husbandmen. Though the annu rice yield was small, the people were aware that it would be wise to lay in stocks, and did so as much as they could. When rice rose to 9 seers for two or three days in February last, the people were alarmed, and much rice was imported. In the west of the thana, near the Damoodur, there were rich harvests of sugarcane and vegetables, but distress may arise in the east of the thana unless rain falls and the aous be got in. In that case money and grain will be freely supplied by mahajuns and zemindars.

8. Except isolated cases of indigence arising from accidental causes, the number of which is shown under head "Charitable Relief," there is no distress at present in the district. Work is abundant, and yet the local laborers, who avail themselves of it, are not very numerous. Near the Damoodur there is great difficulty in procuring labor, and it is evident that the good crops of sugarcane, &c., have compensated in the tract along its banks for any failure in the rice crop. The Serampore Sub-divisional officer says there is no want, unconnected with disease, except in the case of a few high caste women who are lakhi-rajdas and cannot get in their rents.

9. No cases of starvation have occurred during the fortnight. To prevent all possibility of such cases amongst the numerous travelling population, two more serais have been established on the Bydabatty feeder road, as will be stated under head "Charitable Relief."

10. The figures given in paragraph 10 of the last narrative were reported by the police. Since the establishment of the committees of relief, the police have ceased these particular enquiries, and have been instructed to make over their lists to the sub-committees.

11. *Grain thefts and robberies.*—A grain theft of two maunds of rice from a house is reported from Bausberia thana, and another from Kristonugger thana. This last was committed by an old offender. In the former case no clue has been obtained.

12. *Condition of special tracts.*—In the east of Pandooah, in Ballagurh, in the neighbourhood of Bhastara in thana Dhuncakhally, and in parts of Bydabatty, Chunditolla, and Hurripal, cultivators of small holdings are glad to get work. The District Superintendent of Police visited Hurripal on the 24th ultimo. He says that the rains have facilitated the planting of sugarcane and vegetables, the potato crop has turned out much better than was expected, and the sugarcane, of which a good deal is grown, was a fair crop. The profit per beegah of potatoes has been Rs. 40, and of sugarcane Rs. 35. On the immediate banks of the Damoodur there were good crops of all kinds, and his conclusion is that, notwithstanding the failure of the main rice crop, there will be no more distress than at present unless prices rise again.

13. B.—RELIEF WORKS.

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.

NAME OF ROAD.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
Dhunneakhally road ...	340	By purchase in bazar.	Good	Three to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet; 2 annas khorakee given daily. Women 2 annas 6 pic and children 2 annas daily wages.	Partly supplied by department, partly by contractors.	Half local, the rest from Pandooah and Bullagurh thanas.
Shahgunge to Tribanee ...	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All local.
Pandooah to Kulna ...	300	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Half local, half foreign.
Grand Trunk Road ...	60	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All local.
Tribanee to Gootipara ...	50	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Muggrah to Bhastara ...	55	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kulapara to Nischindipore village road ...	145	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Petty local cultivators.
Moolye to Jamgram village road ...	50	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dukchara to Panchpara village road ...	108	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhastara to Gooroop village road ...	65	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, under Babu Jogessur Sing of Bhastara.
Ditto to Dhunneakhally ditto ...	40	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, work taken by Babu Beharee Loll Mookerjee.
Boinchee village roads ...	28	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, taken up by Revd. Jogodish Nath Bhuttacharjee.
Mohanad to Gopeekantpore village road	27	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
TOTAL ...	1,278					

N. B.—Dwarbasinee road and the Muggrah to Tribanee road shown in last fortnight's return are completed. The Moolye to Jamgram road and the Mahanad to Gopeekantpore road have been taken up in the fortnight.

SERAMPORE SUB-DIVISION.

NAME OF ROAD.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	REMARKS.
Sheakhalla road	60	By purchase in bazar.	Good	Three to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet; 2 annas khorakee given daily. Women 2 annas 6 pie and children 2 annas daily wages	Partly supplied by department, partly by contractors.	Brick-moulding going on by partly local, partly foreign labor.
Old Benares road	126	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nearly all foreign.
Bydobatty feeder	38	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	All local.
Tarkessur road	16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Jonye to Bora village road	82	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	{ All local. Forty-two cultivators, rest day-laborers: work under Babu Unroop Chunder Mookerjee of Jonye.
Connugger to Jonye road	50	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
TOTAL	372					
GRAND TOTAL	1,650					

N. B.—The Chunditolla road shewn in last return is finished. Arrangements are being made through the sub-divisional officer for taking up two new village roads.

14. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah works separately.

15. Of the village roads taken up, the most important are the Jamgram to Moolye and the Kulapara to Nischindipore roads which open up Culna market to the people of Ballagur and Pandooah respectively.

16. The following statement of works undertaken by private persons independently of Government assistance is prepared by the police, to whom persons undertaking such work were requested to furnish information. It is of course defective, but it shows a very large amount of privately undertaken land improvement. I have excluded the Kotrung brick makers as well as all mill hands:—

	Station.	Number of Coolies.	REMARKS.
Sudder Sub-division.	Bansberia ...	795	Of these 278 are local
	Ballagurh ...	416	248
	Pandooah ...	1,064	182
	Dhuneakhalee ...	827	254
	Hooghly ...	523	334
Serampoor Sub-division.	Serampore ...	1,505	241
	Bydobatty ...	1,088	109
	Hurripaul ...	501	166
	Chunditolla ...	780	184
	Kristonagore ...	313	151
TOTAL ...		7,812	2,147

17. The work on which these laborers are employed is almost exclusively tank-digging or re-digging. 109 tanks are being thus excavated or improved.

18. Besides this, Baboos Joykissen Mookerjee of Ooterparah, and Rajkissen Banerjee of Telinipara, are employing a daily average number of 142 coolies, of whom 53 are local, on the excavation of the Ghea Nuddee at their own expense.

19. In the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality 718 laborers are employed on 8 tanks at the cost of the proprietors, after notice under Act III (B. C.) of 1864. Of the laborers, 492 are men and 226 women. In the Serampore Municipality the number of laborers thus employed is 90 on 8 tanks.

20. Under the Executive Engineer, northern drainage and embankment division, the following works are in progress:—

Thana.	Name of work.	Daily average of laborers.	Condition.	REMARKS.
Bydobatty	Canal to connect Kananuddee and Saruswati.	314	Good ...	All foreign laborers.
Ditto	Dankoonde works ...	Not returned.	Ditto ...	Half local, half foreign
Dhuneakhalee	} Ordinary repairs ...	203	Ditto ...	Chiefly local coolies.*
Kristonagore				
Huripaul				
. TOTAL ...		517		

21. On 28 tanks being dug or improved from tuccavee advances, a daily average number of 1,879 laborers, of whom 369 are local, are being employed, as reported by the recipients of the advances.

* In last return I stated that the ordinary repairs were done by foreign coolies. The Executive Engineer states however—"Ordinary repairs to embankments are chiefly done by local coolies, who combine the work with rice cultivation.

22. The work going on may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Government works in Hooghly, excluding Howrah—

	No. of laborers.
Road committees' work under Executive Engineer...	1,408
Ditto ditto supervised by private parties	242
Embankment and irrigation works ...	517
(2) Works under advances from Government	1,879
(3) Works undertaken by private parties under orders of municipality	808
Spontaneously, including Ghea Nuddee	7,954
TOTAL	12,808

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

23. Private importations still continue. The roads are in good order. The transport of food-grains by railways are as follows:—

Fortnight ending 28th March 1874—

UP.—Outward traffic, i.e., despatched from Station—

				Under 150 miles.	Over 150 miles.	Over 300 miles.	Total.
<i>Rice.</i>				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Serampore	...	...	...	...	734	6	740
Chandernagore	...	...	...	159	2,651	10,312	13,122
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	592	592
Muggrah	...	...	...	...	17,022	...	17,022
Pandooah	...	...	...	...	310	...	310
TOTAL				159	20,717	10,910	31,786
<i>Other Food-grains.</i>							
Serampore	...	...	...	...	375	315	690
Chandernagore	...	...	...	644	...	...	644
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muggrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandooah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL				644	375	315	1,334

DOWN.—Inward traffic, i. e., put down at Stations.

				Under 150 miles.	Over 150 miles.	Over 300 miles.	Total.
<i>RICE.</i>				Mds.			Mds.
Serampore	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Chandernagore	...	...	...	262	...	...	262
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muggrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandooah	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
TOTAL				272	...	...	272
<i>OTHER GRAINS.</i>							
Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muggrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pandooah	...	...	...	36	...	...	36
TOTAL				38	...	...	38

24. There was no up-inward traffic or down-outward traffic, that is to say, no rice or grain brought from Howrah or Calcutta by train was taken out of any of the stations in the Hooghly district, nor was any rice despatched at Hooghly stations towards Calcutta or Howrah. The 31,786 maunds of rice sent up-country from the various stations is, I suppose, Eastern Bengal rice brought by boat to Serampore, Chandernagore, Hooghly, and Muggrah, and in hackeries from Culna and Govindgunge to Pandooah. The Muggrah khall has always two or three boats laden with rice from the eastern districts, and several large merchants are engaged in the trade there.

25. The other food-grains sent up-country are chiefly from Chandernagore station. The grain probably comes from Bhudessurgunge.

26. I have not hitherto given these figures, as the transport of grain by railway through this district did not appear to me to come within the scope of heading C, as detailed in circular No. 80. I have merely, therefore, remarked in former narratives that large quantities of grain are transported up-country from Muggrah and Chandernagore.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN AT GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORKS.

27. *Nil.*

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

28. Under heading E advances are to be included under three heads according to the directions given in circular No. 80, *viz.*, advances for grain, advances to Municipalities, and tuccavee advances. I give separate figures for each—

	Rs.
Advances for grain already reported	18,000
In fortnight ... ..	...
TOTAL ...	18,000
Advance to Municipalities	<i>Nil.</i>
Advances under Tuccavee Act up to commencement of fortnight...	25,911

During fortnight.

	Rs.
March 27th, Golak Nath Pyne	200
Ditto 30th, Sreeram Sircar	400
April 2nd, Bulloram Ghose	150
TOTAL ...	26,661

29. The paucity of advances is due to the unsatisfactory nature of the securities tendered by the petty lakhirajdars and mokurareedars, who chiefly have presented applications, and to the difficulty in getting the consent of superior holders when the security is not manifestly an independent saleable interest. Those applicants who offered sufficient security and showed good titles got their advances in a very short time.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

30. Under the orders contained in circular No. 1251—S. R. of 5th March, I have the honor to submit a statement—

Number of Committee and Sub-Committee as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food, &c.	Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization, daily.
1 District Committee	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	Men 234
1 Sub-Divisional Committee.				Women 472
136 Sub-Committees				Children 195

31. The district committee as established on the 28th February. The subscriptions paid in up to date have amounted to Rs. 5,387, and the disbursements to Rs. 1,775-11-9.

32. The sub-divisional committee was subsequently formed, all sub-committees in the Serampore Sub-division have been made over to it. It receives subscriptions which are paid into the sub-divisional treasury and reported to the district officer, in order that a Government grant of equal amount may be credited, and it expends money from advances made to it by the district committee.

33. The sub-committees at present working are as follows :—

Thana Dhuneakhally	13	Directly under district committee.
„ Hooghly	...	...	8
„ Bansberia	...	...	6
„ Pandooah	...	...	17
„ Bullagurh	...	...	10
Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality	26	Directly under sub-divisional committee.
Thana Bydobatty	...	...	3
„ Huripaul	...	...	21
„ Chunditolla	...	...	11
„ Kristonugger	...	...	11
„ Serampore	10	
TOTAL	136	

34. Besides this serais have been established on a small scale for the relief of travellers on the main roads in the district as follows :—

On Grand Trunk Road	...	...	...	{ Muggra and Serampore.
On Old Benares Road	...	...	...	{ Bassoree and Sheakhalla.
On Bydobatty Feeder Road	...	...	...	{ Nalikul and Tarkessur.
On the banks of the Hooghly	...	...	...	{ Telinipara.

At these a meal is given to travellers who appear to be in want and wish for relief.

35. These serais are established at police outposts or thanas and are under the police. An establishment of a cook and a sweeper is maintained at each. In paragraph 11 of your letter to Government forwarding my last narrative, you state that they should be made over to relief committees. I would respectfully beg that they may be allowed to remain as they are for several reasons. First, the relief sought at the serais is generally urgent, and it cannot be expected that the members of the sub-committee should be at a relief house day and night whilst the police must be there; secondly, I have tried to get two committees to take charge of such serais, and the result was a failure.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report—

36. No disbursements were made to the Executive Engineer or others on account of relief works during the fortnight. Rs. 4,725-13-6, being the equivalent of the subscriptions of the district committee, were credited to the district committee during the fortnight. Rs. 750 were paid away for tucceavee advances.

37. These are the only payments made from Government funds. I request to be informed whether it is intended that the accounts of the district relief committee are to be incorporated in this narrative, and if so, in what form? I ask this question in reference to the last portion of paragraph 11 of your No. 328T. to the address of Government, of which I have to-day received a copy.

Dated Howrah, the 4th April 1874.

From—T. GRANT, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Howrah,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

*In continuation of previous fortnightly reports, I have now only to say again that I have nothing whatever to bring to your notice that has not already been reported. Things remain in all respects unchanged. I have no material whatever from which to make a new report. I could only repeat my two last preceding narratives without addition or variation, and there is nothing for me to say except that those communications are as applicable to the present date as to the dates they bear.

No. 16, dated Bankoora Collectorate, the 6th April 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINE, Esq., Officiating Collector of Bankoora,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 6th April 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. Rice, wheat, barley, &c., are to be had in sufficient abundance throughout the district, except in Moheshra, which, as I have already observed, is dependent upon imports for its supply. Baboo Ragunath Ghosh has, during the last fortnight, sold a large quantity of rice in the pergunnah at lower rates than those at which the people there had been before able to purchase it. I am still of opinion that money should have been advanced for the purchase of rice in that pergunnah, and I think that the absence of this commodity pinched more than the want of work, for road-making in Moheshra commenced as early as the 15th February, and disinclination to go more than a few miles from their houses was the only obstacle to procuring employment.

3. Prices have been stationary, but the tendency is to a fall. Best rice is selling in Bankoora at 12 seers per rupee, common at 13½, and coarse at 14 seers 6 chittacks. Prices at Bishenpur are slightly lower; new wheat and barley are selling respectively at 15 seers and 24 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.

4. The rubber crops have been reaped; cotton, til, and indigo are doing well.

5. There has not been much alteration in the condition of the people. The poorer classes are, as might be expected, more or less pinched, and, where work has been provided, I think the laboring classes are better off than the smaller agriculturists. In consequence of information furnished by you that some persons, residents of Meliara, in this district had been found destitute in Burdwan, I instituted enquiries, and found that work in tank-digging, &c., was available in Meliara, and that charitable relief was being given within 4 or 5 miles of that place. I have now commenced a road running from Barjora

to Gangajalghati, through Meliara. In my last report I mentioned works⁶ being ready for the Moheshra people, if the two roads now in progress were insufficient. I referred to the roads from Mejia to Barjora and from Gangajalghati to Barjora, which had been previously reported to your office; these would be, in fact, continuations of the two roads which are being made. There have been no cases of death from starvation, and no grain thefts or robberies have been reported.

6. It may not be out of place to mention here that some 30 or 40 people came from Manbhoom, crying out for work, and stating that none was to be had in their part of the district.

RELIEF WORKS.

7. A table is annexed, shewing the various works in progress and the number of people employed. I have been endeavouring to get similar returns from private persons, but they come in irregularly, and are often inaccurate. However, I estimate the total number thus employed at about 2,000 daily.

8. A road will shortly be opened to meet the Purulia road at Moheshra, in the Chatna thana. The Manbhoom authorities have commenced work on their side.

9. It will, I think, be necessary to give more work in Onda thana when the road from that place to Taldangra is completed, or even sooner, and the road cess committee are of opinion that the best line would be from Bankoora to Taldangra, *viâ* Kurpa, as the circuit would thus be completed.

10. From what I have seen myself, and from the reports of others, I believe that the laborers are in good condition. They receive the ordinary wages in actual cash.

11. Besides the regular relief works, we have arranged, from the funds at the disposal of the district relief committee, to re-excavate three tanks, one at Saltora, and one near each of the lines of road under construction, at a point about midway between extreme ends. On these works, those only are to be employed who from physical weakness are unable to earn a sufficiency of food by piece-work on the roads.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

12. Rice is still being imported from Midnapore. The conveyance of rice to Moheshra is the only transport agency requiring notice.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

13. The number of applications for tuccavee advances has now reached 373, and sums aggregating Rs. 28,803 have been granted, of which Rs. 21,211 have actually been drawn. The making of new tanks or the re-excavating of old ones are almost the only purposes for which the money is being spent.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

14. The total number of persons receiving charitable relief is now about 1,200 daily, as per list annexed. According to promise made in my last report, I visited Mejia and its neighbourhood. The number of persons receiving relief had increased so much that I thought it best to open three new relief centres in the pergunnah, and I have since arranged for the opening of a fourth. All the Moheshra relief centres are now managed by paid overseers, supervised by an officer specially deputed for the purpose, all acting, of course, under the direction of the various sub-committees.

15. The arrangements for relieving weavers have now been completed in Bankoora itself, and the Bishenpoor sub-committee is arranging for the requirements of that town.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| (1) One central committee. | (4) None. |
| (2) Eleven sub-committees. | (5) Fourteen. |
| (3) Four. | |

Statement showing average daily number relieved during the past week.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bankoora	...	45	237	126	408
Mejia	...	48	160	83	291
Onda	...	24	70	83	177
Taldangra	...	11	57	40	108
Gangajalghati	...	6	29	14	49
Bishenpoor	...	7	25	10	42
Satora	...	8	17	19	44
Chatna	...	8	15	9	32
Joypur	...	2	3	2	7
Barjora	...	9	...	2	11
Other returns not received					
Total	...	168	613	388	1,169

Besides these, about 270 persons received casual relief from the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Statement of Labor employed, Bankoora District.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bankoora and Sonamookhy Road	30	10	5	45
Ditto to Raghunathpore	205	42	35	282
Ditto to Birsingpore	40	20	5	65
Ditto Station Roads	20	3	...	23
Bishenpore to Namchurra (Joypore)	160	70	20	250
Kalianpore to Joyrampore	20	10	2	32
Onda and Taldangra Road	76	43	...	119
Gangajalghati to Saltorah	406	213	60	679
Morooloo and Mejia Road	400	200	88	688
Municipal work in Bankoora	181	326	...	507
Ditto in Bishenpore	40	10	...	50
Total ...	1,578	947	215	2,740

W. R. LARMINIE,
Officiating Collector.

No. 18, dated Soory, the 6th April 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Officiating Collector of Beerbhoom,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 4th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Prices continue almost stationary since last report, but exhibit now a rising tendency; the temporary fall was probably due to the payment of the March Government "kist" forcing rise into the market. There will now, I expect, be a gradual steady rise of prices, and a constantly increasing demand for employment till the commencement of the rains withdraws the labouring population from public works to agricultural operations. Every effort is being made to meet this demand by starting new relief roads and keeping others in readiness for any emergency. There is as yet no difficulty in procuring supplies at the current bazar rates, (*vide* Appendix 1). No grain robberies have occurred, and no cases of starvation have been reported during the fortnight. Helpless want is being relieved by the charitable organization as it shows itself.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Three new relief works, Nos. 6, 7, 8, are set on foot since last report, *viz.*, the road from Ilambazar to Doobrajppore (No. 6), that from Burwan to Panchthoopen (7), and that from Gonootia to Kotasoor (8). The last is undertaken by Mr. Jones, Manager of the Gonootia silk concern. Three more relief roads, *viz.*, those from Poorunderpore to the river Adjai (the Burdwan road), from Bulpore to Benglehata, and from Laghata to Kolgram, will shortly be commenced. I have also under consideration a proposal from the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to construct the portion of a proposed road from Doomka to Mullarpore railway station, which will come within my district. The surveys for this road will shortly be made. The number of laborers on district works of all kinds is shown in the Appendix, form C.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Exportation continues; that of the fortnight ending 28th ultimo, was 10,655 maunds.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The charitable relief committee is buying up 1,000 maunds of rice for storage at Soorool in anticipation of emergencies.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Shown in appendix, table 11.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Continues on the system previously reported, (*vide* Appendix, Statement 2). The disbursements up to 28th ultimo are Rs. 2,764-7-10. No fresh subscriptions have been received during the fortnight. Independent relief operations are carried on in Doobrajppore by Baboo Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty, zemindar of Hetumpore, regarding which a separate report is submitted.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rs. 14,765 have been drawn from the treasury up to date on certificates granted under the Land Improvement Act; Rs. 17,218 have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer for relief works; Rs. 500 have been advanced to Messrs. Farquharson and Campbell of Ilambazar; Rs. 500 to Mr. Jones of Gonootia; Rs. 500 to Baboo Kishoree Mohun Roy of Nagooree, and Rs. 25 to the munduls of Kuliara, for the construction of roads chargeable to relief; Rs. 940-12-6 have been expended on the municipal light labour gang from the town fund.

The Government equivalent of the local charitable subscriptions paid in* have been placed to credit of the charitable relief fund.

* Rs. 3,565-8.

APPENDIX I.

Prices-Current of Food-grains and Sall in the District of Beerhoom for the week ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO RAJEA.		BULBUSH MILLET— CHOICER JOWAR.		GRAM.		FIREWOOD.		SALL.	
DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Soory (Sudder Station) ...	12 0 11 0 16 0 13 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	...	35 0	...	40 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 8
Cynthia ...	14 0 14 0 15 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	14 0	14 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Purandarpore ...	12 8 12 8 20 8	12 0	12 0	22 0	13 8	14 0	28 0	...	34 0	...	40 0	14 0	13 8	25 0	...	...	8 12	9 0
Futteeport ...	...	...	...	23 12	13 12	13 12	29 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	280 0	250 0	8 8	8 14
Bolpore ...	13 0 13 0 16 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	13 0	13 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	28 0	400 0	400 0	10 0	10 0
Dubrajpore ...	16 0 16 0 25 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	9 4	9 8
Ahmadpore ...	14 8 13 8 18 8	13 0	14 0	25 0	14 4	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	37 0	280 0	280 0	9 4	9 4
Krinahar ...	14 0 14 0 20 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	8 12	8 8
Rajnagore ...	...	11 0 17 8	...	22 8	...	14 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	26 0	...	...	...	8 8
Barwan ...	14 8 14 0 17 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	14 8	20 0	260 0	260 0	8 6	8 12
Average ...	13 13 13 3 19 6 15 0	12 0	12 5	22 10	13 9	13 14	27 10	...	34 8	...	40 0	15 7	14 11	26 12	280 0	320 0	8 14	9 0

R. D. HME,
Offg. Collector

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Beerbhoom during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 28th March 1874.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS—

Men	...	...	...	...	...	29,885
Women	...	...	...	...	...	13,781
Children	...	...	...	...	...	12
TOTAL						43,678

MEAN DAILY NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE 14 DAYS—

Men	...	...	...	...	...	2,127
Women	...	...	...	...	...	977
TOTAL						3,104

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE LAST OF THE 14 DAYS—

Men	...	...	...	...	...	2,425
Women	...	...	...	...	...	1,181
TOTAL						3,606

R. D. HIME,
Offg. Collector.

APPENDIX TABLE II.

Statement showing the number of applications under the Land Improvement Act XVI of 1871 up to 4th April 1874.

					Rs.	A.	P.
Number of applications registered	...	...	...	514	2,30,780	0	0
Ditto ditto disposed of	...	...	...	341	1,57,515	0	0
Ditto ditto granted	...	...	...	123	52,460	0	0
Ditto ditto refused	...	...	...	218	1,02,973	0	0
Ditto ditto pending	...	...	...	173	73,265	0	0
Ditto of certificates drawn	...	...	...	67	11,765	0	0

R. D. HIME,
Offg. Collector.

APPENDIX STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

1. Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	...	7
2. „ of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	...	4
3. „ of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	...	0
4. „ of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents	...	5
5. „ of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	...	4
6. „ of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	...	683

REMARKS.—A central district committee and six sub-committees have been framed. In Soory, Soorool, Labpore, and Mauressur, food is distributed gratuitously by members of the committees at their own houses. At Soorool advances of thread are made to distressed weavers by the committee-man who manages the distribution of food, and also by Mr. Farquharson at Ham-bazar. The total average daily number of recipients under heading 6 is 683. All accounts are submitted to the district committee.

R. D. HIME,
Officiating Collector.

No. 874j, dated Chota Nagpore, the 31st March 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,
To—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

1. I have the honor to submit my relief report for the fortnight ending Monday, 30th March.
2. The area in which a pressure from scarcity is hard on the people has no doubt increased rather than diminished since last report. In about a third of the Maunbhoom district,

in Hazareebaugh and Palamow, the high prices of food are more or less felt by all classes; but it is only in places where food is not only dear but difficult to procure that bad symptoms of distress have been noticed, and our recent action has chiefly been to introduce both employment and food into such localities.

3. The weather has been during the last fortnight, on the whole, bright and favorable. The mowha crop received less injury than was anticipated from the rain which fell at the commencement of the period under review. Accounts received from all quarters, except from some parts of the Hazareebaugh, give fair expectation of its probable yield of flower, which is just now falling. A good mango season is still expected, and the rubbee crop, which is now nearly reaped, will give in most places an average return; but the area of land cultivated this year being so much less than usual, the supply of food thus obtained will not materially affect prices. The prospects of the mowha and the rubbee harvest have, however, temporarily reduced the number of people employed on relief works. For two months or longer the chief food of the poor classes will be mowha.

4. Relief committees have been formed in all the districts and sub-divisions of districts and other places where they were likely to prove of use.

5. *Hazareebaugh*.—Mr. Beadon on returning to Hazareebaugh, after consultation with me, was met there by information that ten deaths had occurred in the north-east of Kodarma, it was alleged from starvation, and a pilgrim was reported to have died from the same cause on the Grand Trunk Road. Further inquiry locally made by Mr. Beadon himself or by his assistant, Mr. Tobin, shewed that with three exceptions each of the deaths could be traced to ordinary disease. The exceptions being (1) Ramni Goalin, a lone woman who lived in an isolated position, and the cause of whose death was uncertain; (2) a woman of 60 years of age who apparently, from all that was known, had sunk under privation; and in regard to the third, it could not be ascertained that any *such person had ever existed*. Mr. Beadon says, *all* who died were “old, infirm, friendless, and isolated.” There are no doubt many people so situated and circumstanced in the sparsely inhabited portions of the district, unknown and unthought of till death ensues. It is not an easy matter to find out how such people sink or to know in time that they are in want of food.

6. It was not considered till this occurred that Kodarma was at all in a precarious position. As a Government estate it had met early attention. Mr. Beadon visited it himself in January, and Baboo Rajgopal Roy, Deputy Collector, was subsequently sent there to make advances and to give employment, and a tehsildar was appointed in whom Mr. Beadon had great confidence. Irrigation works projected by Rajgopal were opened in several places; but notwithstanding the indigence now disclosed, very few sought employment. The people on whom the scarcity most told were of the non-working class, and arrangements have now been made to supply to such persons gratuitously with cooked food. There is no want of work; the road from Burhee to Gowa, which will go right through Kodarma, has been commenced, worked both ways from its centre in Kodarma. Orders for opening it had been issued a fortnight before, but the services of the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Pereira, were required to align it, and he could not be spared sooner from other important works. The latest accounts show only 50 persons employed. From this it would be inferred that there cannot be widespread distress; but Mr. Tobin remains in Kodarma, and I have desired that a special report on the condition of the people there may be forthwith submitted. The Kodarma ryots have just received payment from the opium department of a large amount, and this is, no doubt, the reason that few of them care to work.

7. But the inspection tour made by Mr. Beadon in North Khurruckdea forced on him the conclusion that the ordinary means of supply was inadequate to meet the deficiency of food in some portions of that tract and on the Grand Trunk Road, and this induced him to telegraph to Government for 28,000 maunds of rice. The Government have promptly responded, and have ordered by rail to Pachumba 25,000 maunds, which is rapidly arriving. This will,

Distribution of Government rice.

3,000 maunds at each of the chuttees on the Grand Trunk Road, *viz.*, Chowparan, Burhee, Barkotta, Bugodhur and Doowree.

2,000 maunds in Kodarma and 10,000 maunds in reserve at Pachumba.

I think, be sufficient, and Mr. Beadon, in a letter dated the 27th, says he will require more unless his projected pilgrim road is sanctioned. He proposes to distribute the rice as shown in the margin. He will have, besides, stores of grain in the bhandars of the Wards' estates, Dhunwar and Gowan. Mr. Beadon is most anxious to undertake the pilgrim road recommended in my letter No. 239T of the 25th February last. It would certainly be a most useful work, and Mr. Parkinson, who has not much to do at present, could be directed to survey and mark it out.

8. Mr. Beadon has advanced to merchants Rs. 33,000 to stimulate and ensure a larger rice importation for Hazareebaugh station and other parts of the district south of the Grand Trunk Road, and has also arranged with the zemindar (styled Rajah) of Koonda for the storage of rice as a reserve in the western parts of the district. The arrangements now effected will, I think, prove sufficient, but if more be necessary, the Ranchee merchants are quite ready to engage to store rice here for Hazareebaugh.

9. I have proposed to them that they should confine their operations to the importation of rice from Gangpore (where a fortnight ago it was selling at 32 seers for the rupee), and from Sumbulpore, where I believe it is cheaper. The Palamow traders are now doing this, but for them it is a three months' journey. If the Ranchee and Lohardugga traders will follow my advice (and if necessary they might be assisted by loans) it would greatly economise carriage and accelerate the delivery. Palamow pack-bullocks travelling only as far as

Lohardugga would carry thence the rice imported from the southern districts, and the Hazareebaugh traders would transport it from Ranchee.

10. A road has been projected as an additional work in Dhunwar (Khurruckdea), from Dhunwar to Darundah (Khurruckdea), to cost Rs. 700,* half of this cost borne by the road committee and half by the estate.

* Sanctioned by Board.

This I have sanctioned subject to confirmation by the Board.

11. *Lohardugga*.—On the 28th instant a meeting was held at Ranchee to establish a District Relief Committee; this was not called for by any distress in Chota Nagpore Proper, but as a measure of precaution and to obtain funds for general as well as local relief purposes. Upwards of Rs. 3,000 were subscribed at the meeting.

12. I have, with permission of Government, availed myself of the services of Mr. F. T. Peppe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, who volunteered to act as an agent to make advances under the Land Improvement Act in certain detached villages in valleys of Tamar to the south and in Tori to the north-western corner of the Chota Nagpore zemindary. Tori is the only considerable portion of Chota Nagpore which appeared to me likely to need assistance. I reported on it in my letter No. 49T of the 16th January 1874. The manager, Mr. G. K. Webster, has been employed there for some time making settlements.* He has opened some small works, sanctioned at the cost of the estate, which gives present employment, and we have road projects which will give more. Mr. Webster reports under date the 28th instant, that with the mowha there is no want of food at present, though in June and July pressure may be felt. This we shall have no difficulty in meeting.

13. *Palamow*.—Since date of my last report Lieutenant Grey and Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter have been deputed as relief officers to Palamow, the latter with a portion of his establishment as special Commissioner, including a good Native Surveyor and Baboo Prosunno Coomar Daniary, Assistant Engineer, passed through this station, on his way to Palamow by dawk, on the 26th instant.

14. Mr. Forbes continues to give unfavorable reports on the condition of the Palamow people resorting to the works. He says when they first make their appearance, that many of them are in an emaciated state, but pick up after working a few days, and are then able to do a full complement of work. This would indicate that the wages of their labor gave them sufficient sustenance, but he finds the price at which the rice is retailed by the bunias to the workpeople employed give them only 8.55 seers for the rupee, and they were clamoring for higher wages. So long as it is found that these who come on relief works thin recover their condition and others retain it, I would deprecate any increase. It appears that it was only at one place, Turhassi, that the Assistant Commissioner found that the rice was being retailed at 8.55 seers for the rupee. He should have interposed and supplied rice from the nearest store at 10 seers. This would have brought down the retail price, for it is to be observed that

* And have since fallen.

at the open markets in Palamow proper the highest price quoted is 12.36.* Mr. Forbes informs us that hitherto the market prices, which he calls the wholesale prices, have been given in the price-current statements, and determines in future to give these bunia prices. This I object to, but he may give both as he does in the table in paragraph A of his report of the 21st instant. The bunias in some places set up their shops where the laborers are working, and this of course gives them some claim to add to the market rate.

15. My last report gave 12,562 as the total number employed on the Government relief works; these figures were taken from the February return. The return of the 7th March gives 7,866, and Mr. Forbes' report of the 21st ultimo 7,936. The decrease is said to be owing to the withdrawal of the agricultural laborers for the rubber harvest, and it is probable that the number will not rise to the February figure till the mowha, which is yielding well, is exhausted. Mr. Forbes is however of opinion that it will reach 20,000 at an earlier period.

16. The harvesting of the cold-weather crop appears to have caused a lull in importation of rice for a short time which made the Assistant Commissioner fear it was falling off. But I am credibly informed it is now brisk as ever, and I have been assured by the traders here that there is no fear whatever of its subsiding. I have however moved for sanction to make

* Since sanctioned.

further advances to stimulate importation up to Rs. 50,000,* which we can use if we find the trade slackening. I have been informed that rice brought in Gangpore at 32 seers for the rupee was conveyed on pack-bullocks to Gurwah, and might without loss to the importer have been sold at 25 seers, but it was disposed of at from 13 to 14 seers. With such a profit we must expect that the importation of rice from the south will continue till the supply from thence is nearly exhausted.

17. The Deputy Commissioner received my instructions some months ago to watch narrowly the export trade from Chota Nagpore Proper to Palamow, and he is of opinion, in which I concur, that it is going on satisfactorily.

18. My latest information is in a letter from Lieutenant Grey, dated the 25th instant. On his way to Daltongunge he passed a body of about 100 people going to work, the majority women and children, who said they had been sent to work by the head of the family as there was not food in the house sufficient for all its members. Lieutenant Grey found this to apply to other places and gangs seen by him. Only a portion of the family seek work, and I hope it will be found that the withdrawal of so many will leave sufficient in the house to sustain the remainder. A few destitute people were seen in the town of Gurwah whom the local com-

mittee relieved, and on road-work Lieutenant Grey noticed four women claiming to be Rajputins by caste and one Brahmani, but they were people who had long been accustomed to work in the fields. On the whole, the people did not appear to Lieutenant Grey to be very emaciated, and he found them particularly patient.

19. Mr. Forbes tells us of a report that a number of respectable Mahomedans of Hosnabad, most of them widows, were in dire distress, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police was deputed by the relief committee to inquire, and it is presumed to relieve them if necessary. Mr. Forbes has also, he says, been informed by a zemindar, that grain-thefts are occurring daily though not reported to or by the police, and that 75 heads of cattle had been slaughtered, he supposes, by chamars, for the meat and skins. He has directed inquiry by the police, but he must also report how such things, if true, are not known to and reported by the police.

20. *Manbhoom.*—The condition of this district is apparently better than that of Palamow. Grain is still exported from the eastern pergunnahs, and as yet we have had no reason to suppose that the southern zemindaries were in distress. The bad parts are on both banks of the Damoodur, and between the Burrakur and Damoodur, and by the latest accounts, extend to the common boundary of the Hazareebagh district. The Deputy Commissioner, in his report of the 25th to Government observes that there is no appearance of any general distress as yet amongst the people, but isolated cases of suffering for want of food are becoming more common than they were, the great difficulty in the distressed parts of the district was to obtain food, for though in the estimate of the Deputy Commissioner there is still a good stock in the hands of the grain-dealers, they are keeping it back in the expectation of higher prices; it is difficult in many places to obtain what is required for the people on the relief works. I believe that when the Government grain now daily arriving at Burrakur has been distributed amongst the several selected places for storage, that the great pressure now felt will cease, and all danger will for a time be averted. Colonel Rowlatt has arranged for having 5,000 mannds at Rughoonathpore, 5,000 at Gavindpore, 5,000 at Nirsha, 1,000 at Poddardih, 1,000 at Jherriah, and 10,000 will be kept in reserve at Burrakur. I do not think more will be required.

21. The number of people on road relief works is represented in Colonel Rowlatt's report of the 25th as 2,642. He informs me that the laborers are in very good condition, which he thinks is due to the early period at which work on bandhs and roads was provided; but considering that Manbhoom has a floating population of two to three hundred thousand people of low caste, whose ordinary condition is that of the laborer, the number given as taking to road work appears very small. I am inclined to think that one cause of the comparative paucity of workpeople in Manbhoom may be found in the system of contract under which road works are done there. Of course the contractor takes his fair share of work out of each man, and it may be that he is not very partial to weak or sickly workpeople. Colonel Rowlatt's attention will be requested to this.

22. The report of the 25th gives no estimate of the numbers employed on the works for which advances have been given under the Land Improvement Act. Colonel Rowlatt tells me that from want of supervising agency he is unable to obtain accurate returns, but he roughly estimates that there are on all works not less than 20,000 people employed.

23. With my No. 760, of the 25th March 1874, I submitted to Government a report which Mr. Mackenzie, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Gobindpore sub-division, had received of death of the four boys at villages near the Damoodur, in Jherriah, it was alleged, from starvation. These casualties have not yet been tested. The Zemindar of Jherriah reported that he had heard of two deaths only, and was of opinion that the starvation may have been superadded by the villagers to excite commiseration. If this be so, the ruse was successful as the zemindar, Rajah Rashbehari Singh, has started a tank as a work for the people of the distressed villages, and opened a relief-house within easy distance of them. A branch committee has been established for Jherriah, and subscriptions raised sufficient to meet the relief measures immediately required. This zemindar is apparently doing his duty to his people, and the Sandra Rani is behaving with her usual liberality. I have given my sanction to an additional relief work in the Gobindpore sub-division. A road from Gobindpore, through Beliapore Baghmara, to cross the Damoodur near Ghurbur, which is well calculated to give effective relief to the distressed villages adverted to above. The line has been examined by Colonel Rowlatt and Mr. Mackenzie. By this new route a considerable saving of distance will be effected between Gobindpore and Purulia. I need say no more about Manbhoom, as the Deputy Commissioner's report of the 25th, now before Government, is full and clear, and I have no later information of importance except what is above given.

24. *Singbhoom.*—I have received no report from Singbhoom since the 18th ultimo. Captain Garbett has been in camp all the time, and on the date of the latest letter I have received from him, the 20th ultimo, he was, I am sorry to say, suffering from fever. He says he has been making a thorough inspection of all the new Kolhan reservoirs, and that they are getting on famously. He calculates that about 4,000 people are employed on them daily. This is in addition to the road works, so that labor has been provided for a very fair proportion of the inhabitants of the Kolhan. Captain Garbett concludes as follows:—

"I do not now believe, as I at one time feared, that we shall have general and severe distress in the Kolhan. I am, however, quite sure that but for the assistance rendered we should have now had sore trouble."

No. 2275 S.R., dated Calcutta, the 10th April 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 874½, dated the 31st March 1874, being your report on the state and prospects of your division for the fortnight ending 30th March 1874.

2. The salient points in this report have, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, been already dealt with in the Government order passed on the District Narratives for Palamow and Maunbhoom, and on the special reference regarding Hazareebaugh.

3. In my separate letter No. 2230 of yesterday's date, you have already been informed that over 20,000 maunds of rice have been sent up to Giridhi for the use of the Hazareebaugh district. I am to request that you will be good enough to report whether you wish any further quantity to be sent up to the same place. In the meantime further despatches have been stopped.

4. An extract (paragraph 7) of your report will be communicated to the Public Works Department of this Government, with a request that the services of Mr. Parkinson, who is a good energetic man, may be fully utilised.

No. 2276—S. R.

Extract paragraph 4 of this letter, with extract quoted, forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Government for information and guidance.

No. 2277—S. R.

Extract paragraph 3 forwarded to Mr. Toynbee for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th April 1874. }

No. 610, dated Purulia, the 6th April 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom.
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Searcity and Relief Dept.

With reference to paragraph 3, Government circular No. 151—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 4th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Since the importation of Government rice has commenced and the mohwa flowers have begun to fall, the price of rice has in some few places become somewhat easier, and supplies are more readily obtainable, as those who have stocks of grain begin to see that it is of no use holding out for excessive high prices. In remote and inaccessible places especially, where there are no bazars or large dealers, great scarcity still prevails, and in these it is reported that the lower classes are living almost entirely on mohwa, which has begun to fall most opportunely, and will yield a full crop in the southern parts of the district, and not much less in the centre of it. It is variously estimated that the mohwa crop will last the people for from one or two months, according as trees abound or are scarce. It unfortunately happens, however, that in the worst parts of the district there are but few trees, in fact that along the road between Raghunathpore and Chandankiari on the Hazaribagh road, which I rode over a few days ago, I saw but very few trees, and in Torang and Hesla I was told they had all been cut down for fire-wood. In the sub-division of Govindpore mohwa trees are pretty thick, and the crop is reported to be a good one. As the consumption, however, of mohwa will be greater this year than is ordinarily the case, it will not last so long as usual, and very little will be left for storage and consumption hereafter.

The prices of rice and pulses by the last reports received from the police up to the 4th instant, are as follow :—

Names of Places.				Coarse rice.	Fine rice.	Pulses
				Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Raipore	...	...	...	17	16	15
Manbazar	...	...	...	16	15	11
Burrabazar	...	...	...	16	12	10
Echagarh	...	...	...	18	16	12
Jhaldah	...	...	...	14	13	12
Purulia	...	...	...	15	12	10
Govindpore	...	...	...	13	12	13
Raghunathpore	...	...	...	12	11	10
Nireha	...	...	...	12	11	10
Gauandih	...	...	...	12	11	11

The mango crop will be almost an entire failure.

There are now no crops on the ground except the sugarcane, which has been lately planted. A small quantity of cheena seed has been procured from Arrah with which to make an experiment, but it is too soon yet to know whether it will succeed or not.

The only people who are at present suffering from actual want of a sufficiency of food are the beggars, numbers of whom abound in all the towns and large villages. These find it no longer possible to pick up a scanty subsistence in their usual haunts, and are, therefore, flocking into the relief centres where large numbers are being fed daily on cooked food. The laboring classes are still in most places pretty well supplied with work, but many of the reservoirs and tanks for which tucceavee advances have been made are now finished or nearly so, and large numbers, hitherto employed on these works, will soon be without employment, so that the resort of larger numbers to the roads until rain again falls may surely be expected. As soon as rain again falls ploughing, which has now almost ceased, will recommence. It is reported that a large number of those just above the class of out-of-door laborers are now living on one meal a day, and distress is, I fear, likely to increase amongst this class.

Cases of distress have been reported from several localities, specially all along the borders of the Damudah river in pergunnahs Nowagarh, Jherria, and Pandra, but for all these work has been provided in the construction of reservoirs and on roads undertaken as relief works. In some villages in pergunnah Chelliamma great distress is said to prevail, and Captain Samuells, the Relief Officer at Raghunathpore, has proceeded there with a supply both of food and money, and will make the necessary arrangements for the relief of these villages through the sub-committee at Chelliamma, which has lately been established. Distress has also been reported in some villages in the north-east of pergunnah Charra, to where rice will be sent to-morrow; and from pergunnah Bagdah thirty-three persons have been sent in by the police to Purulia, who, being beggars, were entirely destitute of the means of subsistence. Several cases of deaths from starvation have been reported, but these, I am happy to say, after full inquiry, have been found to be deaths from disease, and were evidently reported by the villagers as deaths from starvation in order to excite sympathy, and in the hopes of obtaining gratuitous assistance in food and money.

Thefts of grain have increased, and one case of plundering has taken place at Hudlachak in pergunnah Chelliamma, the object of which was clearly to obtain food. The number of persons in hajat is also increasing, and getting beyond the powers of the present staff of officers to deal with. An officer with full magisterial powers to take up the police cases is urgently required.

The tracts referred to in my last narrative still continue the most distressed, and I am sorry to say the area still continues to increase by the addition of distress in pergunnah Nowagarh in the west of the Govindpore sub-division, and that of Bagda to the south-east of Purulia, which is now in as bad a state as any of the other pergunnahs of the north-east portion of the district.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of roads now in progress of construction as relief works amounts to 12, and sanction has just been received from the Commissioner to continue work on the Govindpore and Purulia road, which will afford employment to those in distress in pergunnahs Chelliamma and Jheria, though which it passes, and in which this road has yet to be completed. The district, however, is suffering for want of supervising agency, as for all these works, measuring 252½ miles in length, we have only one Executive Engineer, one Supervisor, and four Road Overseers, who are quite unable and insufficient in number to superintend the work properly, and orders have been received transferring the Supervisor to Singhbhoom.

The roads are as follows, and their length, and the number of laborers employed on each, is given as near as the returns, which are still imperfect, will admit. I believe that very many more are being employed, and hope shortly to get correct returns of the numbers actually at work on them :—

No.	Name of Road.	Length in miles.	Numbers employed.
1.	Purulia and Chaibassa road ...	36 miles.	521
2.	Branch from Chaibassa to Burrabazar ...	18 "	118
3.	Purulia and Manbazar road ...	28 "	708
4.	Purulia and Bankoora road ...	27 "	922
5.	Branch from Charra to join at Singhbazar ...	4½ "	120
6.	Ludhurka and Gaurandih road ...	17 "	552
7.	Raghunathpore and Hazareebagh road ...	37 "	1,100
8.	" " Bankoora road ...	15 "	685
9.	" " Ranigunge road ...	14 "	800
10.	Govindpore and Giridih road ...	21½ "	792
11.	Nirsha and Jamtara road ...	7 "	126
12.	" Telkupi road ...	12 "	
13.	Govindpore and Purulia road from Chelliamma ...	16 "	
Total ...		252½ "	6,444

The roads numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11, have been completely marked out, and parties are at work all along them. Nos. 3 and 7 are marked out, except in a few places, which will soon be done; the work, however, is not interrupted in consequence. No. 10 has been marked out as far as Tundibnagar, and I am now in correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh whether it should go on straight to Serampore or join the Hazareebagh and Giridih road at the crossing over the Burrakur river. Nos. 12 and 13 have still to be marked out, and orders have been sent to place laborers on these roads as soon as possible from the distressed villages along the Damudah, and not wait to do so till the whole lines can be completely laid out. The laborers obtain their supplies at the bazars, hâts, and shops in the vicinity of the works, and some of the contractors have also established depôts from which the laborers draw their supplies at the current rates of the neighbourhood. The condition of the laborers on the roads is satisfactory; they are paid, if they work as daily laborers, at 6 pice the men and 4 the women, whilst those who take the task-work make about the same or a little more if they work hard. There has been a difficulty in procuring tools in sufficient numbers fast enough, but this has been pretty successfully met by purchases made at RaneeGUNGE, Bankoora, Jhalda, and other places in the district. The smelters and blacksmiths of the district have been kept in full employ much to their advantage, as the price of kodals has risen from 7 or 8 to 10 or 11 annas each, and the number of kodals and picks purchased for use on the roads, tanks and reservoirs, has been very large indeed.

The excavation of three large tanks in Purulia from the municipal loan lately made by Government has been commenced, on which 125 people are employed, and one other has been commenced on as a relief work by the district relief committee, on which 263 persons are employed, who are not able to do a full day's work.

TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Food is still being brought up largely from Singhbhoom and the south and south-west of the district into the central and north-eastern pergunnahs both by pack-bullocks and carts. There appears to be no deficiency of carriage, and every effort it was possible to make has been resorted to in order to improve the road leading from Chaibassa to Purulia after it enters this district at the Mankoi ghat on the Subarnarokha river. The Government grain delivered at Burrakur by the East Indian Railway has been rapidly transported along the Grand Trunk Road to Nirsha and Govindpore, and by the Burrakur and Purulia road to Raghunathpore. To show the immense advantage of having a good road to make use of in a case like the present, I may mention that carts loaded one day at Burrakur delivered the grain the next morning at Raghunathpore, a distance of 21 miles, which, had there been no road, would have taken them at least three days; and this they did although they had to halve the loads and make two trips each across the sands of the Damudah, to prevent the necessity of which, and to guard against the possibility of a block there, in case it may become necessary to transport large quantities of grain from Barrakur to Raghunathpore, a temporary light causeway is being made across the bed of the Damudah, which will effectually prevent any such block taking place.

STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

Between the 28th March and 3rd April, 11,742 maunds of Government rice have been delivered by the East Indian Railway at the Bunakar station, which has all been despatched by cart and stored, at Nirsha 2,542 maunds, at Govindpore 2,766 maunds, at Raghunathpore 5,434 maunds, and 1,000 maunds have been sent to be stored at Poddardih in Pandra pergunnah for the use of the sub-relief committee at that place. Golahs are being constructed at all the above places, and in the meantime storage accommodation has been arranged for in various private and public buildings which have been taken up for the purpose. The sub-district relief committee at Manbazar is also arranging for the storage of 1,000 maunds of rice at that place for the use of the branch committees subordinate to it.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND THEIR RESULTS.

Advances for the purchase of grain have now been made by me to 15 individuals, amounting altogether to Rs. 17,595, out of the lakh of rupees placed at my disposal by the Government for that purpose, and applicants are still coming forward.

A loan of Rs. 4,000 has been received by the Purulia municipal committee with which a debt of Rs. 1,000 has been paid off, and the balance is being expended in the clearing out and improvement of several large tanks in the town, which hitherto have been sinks of filthiness and hot beds of disease. Advances to the extent of Rs. 53,550 have also been made to 228 private parties for land improvements, which have been expended in the construction of reservoirs and excavation of tanks. Most of the persons who have taken these advances have applied them faithfully to the purpose for which the loans were granted; a few, however, have done either little or nothing; and one or two instances have been reported in which the money has been applied to other purposes, such as paying off debts, getting married, &c. I therefore have directed a prosecution under Section 417, Indian Penal Code, to be instituted against one person who has thus been guilty of obtaining a loan under fraudulent pretences, which will, I have no doubt, have a very salutary effect, and act as an effectual stimulant on those who may have intended to apply the money to a different purpose from that for which it was advanced. I fear very few others will now apply for advances to whom such could be safely made.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

On the 11th of March a district relief committee was established at Purulia, and shortly after sub-divisional committees were formed at Govindpore and Raghunathpore; and on

Saturday, the 4th instant, I presided at a meeting at Manbazar, where a sub-divisional committee was also formed, and arrangements made for setting sub-committees at work at four places in subordination to it. It was arranged that a store of 1,000 maunds of rice be laid in at once, and depôts established at Manbazar and Bagda for the supply of cooked food to all persons in distress who are unable to work, and also to render assistance to all others who might be in need of it. Cooked food is also being supplied daily at Purulia, Govindpore, Podardih, and Raghunathpore to about 600 indigent and diseased persons, who are quite incapable of working, and are no longer able to procure alms in their villages. The arrangements at present are sufficient to meet the necessities of the times; but should distress increase to a greater extent, further measures will have to be adopted, and more officers will be required to carry them out.

At the present date there are the district relief committees at Purulia, three sub-divisional committees at Govindpore, Raghunathpore, and Manbazar, and twenty-two sub-committees at work spread over the district from the north-west to the south-east part of it, and at present these will suffice. To each of the sub-divisional committees Rs. 1,000 have been sent in aid of the subscriptions they have raised, to enable them to commence relief operations at once. The most intelligent and respectable persons of the neighbourhood have been selected to form the sub-committees. Where cooked food is supplied, the members of the committees are each provided with a certain number of blank tickets, which are given by them to those seeking such relief, on which the name of the person is written. With these the persons admitted to receive food go to the depôt, when the ticket is numbered, and the number and name of the party entered in the register, and then all who can show a ticket get food and no others receive any. By this means every case is properly inquired into before relief by cooked-food is supplied, and none who are able to work are admitted, but are sent to labor on the nearest relief works. Sheds are being built at the depôts for the accommodation of the lame and blind, and those who are unable to return to their villages after taking their food.

Cotton will also be given out to poor women of respectable families, who may be in distress, to spin into thread, for which they will be paid in rice, and this thread will then be made over to indigent weavers to weave into cloth, for which they also will be paid in rice, and the cloth then be sold or given away on charity to those who are unable to procure any themselves. This will, I consider, be necessary even for decency's sake, as it is pretty certain that those who cannot feed themselves will also be unable to provide clothes. It is also intended to assist indigent silk-weavers in the same way by supplying them with cocoons.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury, as shown in last narrative, Rs. 24,146-6-3.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

					Rs.	A.	P.
Relief Work No.	1, 1st section, Chaibassa road, Purulia to Kantadihi	...	...	...	176	0	3
Ditto	No. 2, 1st ditto ditto, Kantadihi to Chota Urma	...	...	...	37	9	3
Ditto	No. 3, 3rd ditto ditto, Chota Urma to Jajodi	...	...	...	107	13	0
Ditto	No. 4, 3rd ditto ditto, Jajodi to Jamdi	...	...	...	296	12	0
Ditto	No. 5, 4th ditto ditto, Jamdi to Subarnarekha	...	...	...	864	10	0
Ditto	No. 6, road from hospital to English school	...	...	...	.....
Ditto	No. 7, 1st section, Bancoorah road, from Purulia to Singbazar	...	...	...	817	8	0
Ditto	No. 8, 2nd ditto ditto, Sing bazar to Ludhurka	...	...	...	302	0	0
Ditto	No. 9, 3rd ditto ditto, Ludhurka to Hoorah	...	...	...	...
Ditto	No. 10, 4th ditto ditto, Hoorah to Chatnah	...	...	...	356	8	0
Ditto	No. 11, Charra junction	...	...	...	193	0	0
Ditto	No. 12 road from Damda to Burra bazar	...	...	...	134	7	3
Ditto	No. 13, 1st section, Manbazar road, Purulia to Kenda	...	...	...	736	14	0
Ditto	No. 14, 2nd ditto ditto, Kenda to Manbazar	...	...	...	690	4	10
Ditto	No. 15, Govindpore and Luidih road	...	...	...	.....
Ditto	No. 16, road from Nhsa towards Jamtara	...	...	...	.....
Ditto	No. 17, Raghunathpore sub-division	...	...	...	902	8	3
Ditto	No. 18, road from Ludhuka to Gaurandih	...	...	...	532	5	9
Total					6,148	4	7
Advance to Captain Hare for transport of grain from Burrakur					600	0	0
To Captain Samuells for construction of grain—							
Golah at Raghunathpore and contingent charges					500	0	0
Payment of establishment at Burrakur					.....	
On account of advances made for purchase of food—							
Total advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents to purchase grain,					1,000	0	0
To traders for purchasing grain					2,510	0	0
To zemindars to assist their ryots					1,000	0	0
To zemindars and others for land improvements					4,230	0	0
Total of fortnight's expenditure					15,988	4	7
Total to end of fortnight					40,134	10	10

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1874.

READ—

The Maunbhoom Narrative for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

1. The falling of the mohwa crop and the importation of Government rice are said to have had the effect of rendering prices easier in this district. Common rice is now nowhere dearer than 12 seers per rupee, and in the south of the district can be got at 16, 17, and even 18 seers. The mohwa crop has made a material addition to the food-supply, estimated at from one to two months food, according as the trees are scarce or abound. Unhappily they are scarce in the north, where distress is worst. Only the begging class are suffering from actual want, and are flocking to the relief centres and eating cooked food without scruple. Work is provided for all the laboring poor. All the cases of deaths from starvation that have been reported have proved on inquiry to be deaths from disease.

2. Colonel Rowlatt complains of the weakness of his supervising staff. The wants of more severely distressed districts prevent his getting more men, but if he can find locally any persons fit for employment as sub-overseers he may entertain them. The returns show only 6,444 persons on road work, but the Deputy Commissioner believes that there are in reality very many more. He must arrange to obtain complete information on this matter, which is one of primary importance; any failure in obtaining this information will be regarded by the Lieutenant-Governor as an administrative shortcoming. It is expected that the next report will give a full and correct return. Three hundred and eighty-eight persons are employed on other works.

3. The Government grain received (11,742 maunds) has gone easily forward and been stored. The Commissioner believes that this district will not require more than 27,600 maunds.

4. It is satisfactory to learn that most of the money advanced to private parties has been properly utilised.

5. The arrangements for charitable relief seem now complete and capable of farther expansion if need be. About 600 indigent and diseased persons are in daily receipt of cooked food.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2245—S. R.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Maunbhoom, and to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th April 1874. }

No. 3 M.A., dated Calcutta, the 7th April 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWN, Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

In continuation of my No. 40M.A., dated 26th March 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 23rd March 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report for the fortnight ending 6th April 1874.

2. *Heading firstly, advances to import grain.*—Blank.

3. *Heading secondly, public works relief.*—There is so much employment afforded by the tank-digging carried out by private individuals that comparatively few relief works are required on the part of Government. This is an excellent thing, as the road work will be useful when the rains set in and put an end to tank work. The last labor return I have received shows rather less than 4,000 people known to be employed on tanks and road work, and 800 less than were shown in the return for the previous week. This is probably owing to some demand for labor in connection with sowing or preparations for sowing the rous crop.

4. *Heading thirdly, provision of food for relief works.*—Blank.

5. *Heading fourthly, charitable relief.*—The Collector has not yet sent me a list of the proposed members of the district relief committee, though I have reminded him on the subject more than once.

He has, however, been in communication with some of the gentlemen selected, and I expect to receive the list at any moment.

6. *Heading fifthly.*—Land-owners and Land-holders continue to take out tucavee loans for tanks.

No. 368—S. R., dated Kishnaghur, the 6th April 1874.

From—G. C. STEVENS, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the district during the fortnight ending this day.

2. The reports received from the several sub-divisions show that there is sufficient grain everywhere except in thana Jaguli, where the trade of rice and paddy is very limited. But as most of the zemindars have paddy-lending concerns, and there are also mahajuns who give out paddy to the ryots, there is little or no chance of there being any actual want of food. The sub-divisional officer of Kooshtea reports that "the stock of grain is sufficient to meet the local demands at the current rates." The Assistant Collector of Meherpore says that, as a general rule, there is no great difficulty in getting rice. The Deputy Collector of Ranaghat believes that except in thana Jaguli grains are plentiful everywhere else. The Assistant Collector of Bongong says that "it may be confidently asserted that there is little or no chance of there being any actual want of food in this sub-division." The sub-divisional officer of Chooadanga reports that the coarse varieties of rice are to be had in plenty at the principal hats of the sub-division, and that a brisk importation of the better qualities is going on, and the bazars are invariably well supplied. The supply of rice in the north of the Sudder and west of the Meherpore sub-division is scanty.

There has been one slight shower of rain in the last fortnight, but it appears to have been very unequally distributed. The latest news from Kooshtea and Meherpore show a considerable fall of rain on Saturday last. Almost all the rubber crops have been removed from the fields, and the yield has been more than was expected. The ploughing of lands for the gre sowing (aous) of Baisakh has been vigorously prosecuted everywhere, and the land will probably be unusually well-tilled this year. Sowings of aous crop in low lands have commenced at Meherpore.

3. There has been no great fluctuations in the prices of grain. They have continued steady, and the following are the rates of coarse rice which have prevailed in the several principal marts:—

			Per maund.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Meherpore	2	9 0
Bongong	2	4 0
Ranaghat	2	8 0
Santipore	2	8 0
Chogda	2	8 0
Haringhati	2	12 0
Kishnaghur	2	13 0

4. In by far the greatest part of the district I do not think that anything more than "pressure," and that not very severe, is felt. In the north-west of the district, however, there is no doubt that the middle-class people are beginning to suffer want, and measures are not being taken for their assistance. The people of a class accustomed to field labor are somewhat better off in consequence of the large quantity of work being provided for them both from Government funds and from tucceave loans.

5. The means of transport are sufficient. In Kooshtea, about 8,000 maunds of food grains have been reported to have been imported, and about 10,000 maunds have been passed through that sub-division during the fortnight. From Chooadanga the through traffic has been reported to have been very considerable; about 20,000 maunds are estimated to have been imported, and 590 maunds exported. In Bongong both the import and export trade has considerably decreased, as the mahajuns everywhere are said to have now opened their gola. In Ranaghat the supplies received are estimated to be 514 maunds of rice, 365 maunds of paddy, besides other kinds of grains. The Meherpore sub-division is said to have been supplied with 7,000 maunds of rice from Eastern Bengal. The export of rice from the district generally has received natural check from high prices.

6. The portion of the district which is suffering most has been alluded to above. It is satisfactory that, from the manner in which work has been spread, the people have been enabled to attend carefully to their cultivation. I regret to say that there is a good deal of cholera in the distressed parts, and that I have had to provide three native doctors for that tract alone.

7. *Storage of Government grain*—None; nor is any needed.

8. A relief committee has been organized, and subscriptions are being raised, chief with the view of affording employment to people who will spin cotton and to the weavers.

9. Twelve cases of grain-thefts have been reported by the police. No cases of death from starvation have come to light.

10. Of the tanks undertaken from Government funds, those at Chandghur, Miraj, Hatgacha, have almost been finished. More work will have to be provided in those neighboringhoods. The average daily number of persons on the Government works in the distressed parts is about 1,150, and is not at present increasing.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Advance for boro dhan	...	...	0	0	0
Pay of boro dhan overseer	...	...	7	0	0
Pay for land improvement	...	...	21,561	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	21,568	0	0

No. 2379—S. R., Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3M.A., dated the 7th instant, submitting a copy of the Nuddea district fortnightly narrative ending 6th idem.

2. With reference to the above, I am to say that the summary of results recorded therein affords satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor will be glad to have the names of the individuals who have distinguished themselves by providing tank-work for the relief of the distressed in this district.

RELIEF WORKS ORGANIZED BY THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

No. 556T, dated Burdwan, the 19th April 1874.

Memo. by—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan.

COPY submitted to the Government of Bengal, in the Scarcity and Relief Department, for information and publication in the *Gazette*, in continuation of No. 360¹/₂, dated 28th March.

Burdwan Maharajah's Relief Works Statement.

BURDWAN.

Burdwan.—Within the last fortnight no particular change appears to have taken place. The number of recipients of food has remained the same, and with the exception of one or two cases, no real distress has evidenced itself. The exceptions have been, a party of four women and children, who appeared in a semi-starved condition from Beliatare near Bankoora, and two women from Soonamooky in the Bood-bood sub-division, who were in equally bad plight. These people are being fed with double rations and are looking far healthier. These cases are, as has been said, the only real cases of distress that have presented themselves. The number of up-country persons who apply for food has become very much smaller within the last week.

Relief works.—The number of laborers has increased lately on the relief works, and this increase, though gradual, is continual. The largest number was 713 on the 8th instant, but an average of 670 may be taken to represent the number employed within the last fortnight. The rate of wages appears to be sufficiently high to allow some of the less industrious hands to work for some days and rest on others; for on the 1st instant, the number was 611, which fell on the 4th to 612 and rose again on the 5th to 695, and on the 6th to 713, and fell again on the 7th to 672. Each week, however, presents a higher average than the preceding one.

Food distribution.—As before stated no perceptible increase appears in the number of applicants for food, 1,050 being the average number relieved. Rice, medicine, and cloth have been issued in cases of real distress which presented themselves, but these, as before said, have been few in number.

CULNA.

Culna relief works.—A considerable increase in the number of applicants for labor has taken place. The number has now risen to 496 against 276 on the 25th ultimo. There appears to be a slight fluctuation in the daily numbers, but it is not so great as at Burdwan. The number of women employed has also increased and appears to be increasing daily, though this number also fluctuates to a considerable extent. On the 30th March, 77 were employed, on the next day 100, on the 2nd of April 86, and on the succeeding day 124.

Food distribution.—The number of applicants for food remains steady, and about 1,150 daily receive charity. A considerable proportion of these are, however, distressed travellers who visit Culna for the purpose of bathing in the Ganges, and exhaust their means before arriving at their destination. In an ordinary year there would be a large number of applications for food from persons of this class.

BOOD-BOOD.

Annachattras.—On the 1st of April an annachattras was opened at Bood-bood near the thana. The site has been chosen near a grove of trees and a tank; sheds have been erected, and cooked food is distributed. The first two or three days the number attending was a little over 400, but within the last week it has increased to over 900 daily. The food distributed is rice, dhall, vegetables, and salt, and the quantity is that recommended by the Central Relief Committee. The darogah writes to say that there is great distress, and that a far larger number of applicants for food may be anticipated within the next fortnight. Instructions have been issued to give some sort of employment to the paupers, such as basket-weaving, but this has not as yet commenced.

CHINSURAH.

Annachattrah at Bansberiah.—An annachattrah will be established at Bansberiah near Chinsurah in the ensuing week. All preparations have been already made. The idea of opening a sadabritta in Chinsurah itself has been abandoned, as several have been recently opened by native residents at that place, and it is hoped that an annachattrah situated in the centre of the most distressed suburbs will be fraught with more real benefit.

KEERGRAM.

A relief work in the shape of the excavation of a tank at Keergram, about 24 miles north-east of Bardwan, has been commenced, and on the 20th March the number employed was 41, on the 24th 58, and on the 27th 108. Since then the number has diminished to about 50 daily.

AMENDMENT OF ACT XXII OF 1855.

No. 5319, dated Calcutta, the 17th March 1874.

From—W. D. BRUCE, Esq., Vice-Chairman to the Port Trust Commissioners,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I AM directed by the Commissioners to bring to notice that a serious defect exists in Act XXII of 1855, "an Act for regulation of Port and Port dues," and to request that advantage may be taken of that Act being now before the Imperial Legislative Council for amendment to remedy the defect.

2. In Section 4 of that Act, the limits of "any port, navigable river, or channel, made subject to the Act" is declared to "extend always up to high-water mark," but no definition is given of "high-water mark," whether the highest line to which high-water rises during the year or the lowest, or any intermediate line.

3. Consequently, as the space covered by high-water varies very considerably between these limits in this port, great doubt and uncertainty exist as to what is the actual limit of the port, and of the jurisdiction which the Commissioners as Conservators of the Port exercise therein; an uncertainty which may lead to considerable litigation between the Commissioners and the public, the riparian proprietors.

4. A similar difficulty having arisen in England, the law on this point is held to have been settled by the decision of Lord Cranworth in the case of the Attorney-General *versus* Chambers, 4 De. Gen. M. & G., page 206, Section 23, L. J. Ch. 662. By this decision it was held that, "in the absence of all evidence of a particular usage, the extents of the rights of the Crown to the sea-shore landwards is, *prima facie*, limited by the line of the medium high tide between the springs and the neaps (Harrison's Digest, page 3287)." The position laid down in this decision is supplemented by the further principle enunciated by Mr. Justice Phear in page 41 of his work on "rights of water," in which it is stated that "the boundary of the land covered by the sea or tidal rivers, is the line coinciding with the average height of all ordinary tides, equinoctial as well as others, taken throughout the year, excluding only, catastrophes or overflows."

5. The Commissioners therefore propose that the same principle should be applied to the ports, navigable rivers, and channels made subject to Act XXII of 1855, and that, in amending the Act, opportunity should be taken to define high-water mark as the average line of high-water mark throughout the year. The said line to be notified by Government in the *Government Gazette* as being a certain point above mean sea-level. Power should also be given to Government under the Act to mark off the line of high-water by fixing pillars, posts, or such other marks as may be deemed best along the bank, at such distances and in such positions as may be considered most suitable for its demarcation.

6. The position of the average high-water mark in the Port of Calcutta, taking the average of all the tides throughout the year, is, it may be mentioned, 8.81 feet above mean sea-level and 15.09 feet above Kidderpore Dock-sill, which is the datum generally taken for surveys of the River Hooghly.

No. 1114, dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1874.

From—J. CRAWFURD, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I AM directed to submit herewith a letter from the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, No. 5319, dated 17th March 1874, with enclosure, bringing to notice a defect in Section 4 of Act XXII of 1855, regarding the meaning of the words "high-water mark" and to recommend that the subject may be considered whenever the Act comes under revision.

No. 49, dated Calcutta, the 11th April 1874.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Officiating Under-Secretary Mr. Crawford's letter No. 1114, dated the 27th ultimo, pointing out that the words "high-water mark" used in Section 4 of Act XXII of 1855 (an Act for the regulation of ports and port dues) require definition, and suggesting that the subject should be considered when the Act comes under revision.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council, while fully admitting the necessity for a definition of the term, is of opinion that the proposed interpretation, which may materially affect the rights of riparian proprietors, should be fully considered before any action is taken. I am, therefore, to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will cause enquiries to be made as to how far any existing rights will be affected by the definition which he would propose to insert in the law, and will invite discussion of the matter by landholders and other persons owning property along the river who are interested in the question.

No. 1389, dated Calcutta, the 21st April 1874.

From—L. C. ABBOTT, Esq., Additional Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Opium, Excise, &c., Departments.

I AM directed to forward to you a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin

From Port Trust Commissioners, No. 5319, dated 17th March 1874.

To Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, No. 1114, dated 27th March 1874.

From Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, No. 49, dated 11th April 1874.

relating to a defect in Section 4 of Act XXI of 1855, and to request that the Member-in-Charge will be so good as to submit, after making the necessary inquiries, a full report on the subject.

ERRATUM.

The 20th April 1874.—In the letter from Government to the Relief Commissioner Rajshahye, No. 2066—SR, dated the 4th April 1874, published at page 329 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem.

For “Baboo Shetab Lahoree” read “Baboo Shetab Chand Lahar.”

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 108.

The 20th April 1874.

Notification.—The following extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the fourth quarter of the last cess year is published for general information:—

No. 2629.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (Local Accounts), under date the 20th April 1874.

Read memorandum No. 3163 of 17th ultimo, from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, submitting an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 30th September 1873.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the fourth quarter of the last cess year (1872-73), as submitted by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the Officers of Government concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above proceedings, together with copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above Proceedings, as well as of the Abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, for information. Also that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions; to all Superintending Engineers of Circles in Bengal; to the Accountant-General of Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. E. T. NICOLLS, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department

DISTRICT

*Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several
Ending 30th*

RECE

RECEIPTS FROM

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	REVENUE UNDER ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.				RECEIPTS FROM			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Cess	Rs.	A.	P.	By
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan*	Cr. 1,529	6	3					6 4 10
Bancoorah	17,951	0	4					88 12 10
Beerbhoom A	16,725	15	2					16 0 0
Midnapore	38,916	14	3					118 9 0
5 Houghly*	20,257	6	4					48 1 9
								2,735 5
								2,07 12 6
								1,851 6 6
								939 2 6
								1,220 9 6
								6,470 13 10
								253 0 6
								2,918 8 8
								552 8 6
								4 0
24 Pergunnahs*	Cr. 5,276	13						27 11 0
Nuddea*	Cr. 19,343	13	0					27 11 0
Jessore*	1,689	3	0					108 9 3
Moorshedabad*	7,964	8	2					503 12 8
10 Dinagepore	9,975	8	3					730 7
								16 0 6
								2,667 6
								3,659 0 3
								3,012 3 0
								902 4 0
								2,164 4 0
								888 0 6
Maldah A	9,641	7	6					462 0 0
Rajshahye*	11,449	9	5					2,329 8 6
Rangpore A	22,658	5	0					3 6
Bograh	10,717	10	2					4,671 1 6
15 Pubna	5,910	11	0					910 12 6
								35 2 1
Darjeeling	32,552	14	8					
Julpigootee	9,102	1	11					32 4 6
Dacca*	Cr. 31,479	0	9					98 0 6
Farrukpore*	Cr. 8,895	7	6					98 0 0
20 Backergunge A	14,520	2	9					133 12
								614 2 6
								614 2 0
								853 15 9
								423 12 6
Mymensing	3,333	4	11					
Sylhet	9,568	10	3					
Cach	20,489	9	4					34 0 6
Chittagong A	13,300	0	9					369 10 9
25 Nonkhally	215	14	2					785 8
Tipperah* A	Cr. 10,239	15	4					561 0 0
Chittagong Hills A	2,833	14						561 0 0
Patna	33,636	5	3					4,178 12 8
Gya	9,280	1	4					445 13 6
30 Shahabad A	10,786	5	3					172 2 5
								1,479 3
								721 8 0
								1,712 8 0
								2,716 13 10
Turhoot	65,341	12	0					507 11 6
Sarun	32,440	7						8 13 6
Chumpanun	28,207	15						100 0 0
Monghyr	27,116	11	9					48 0 0
35 Bhagulpore*	31,297	9	6					2 11 0
								1,083 5 4
								1,819 2 0
Purneah	4,179	15	10					4 1
Sonthal Pergunnahs	21,311	6	10					
Cuttack*	8,975	14	11					
Poore*	6,148	3	7					
40 Balasore*	2,337	4	0					
								2,807 0 9
								12 12 0
								1,083 15 0
								212 9 0
Hazareebaugh*	20,532	2	4					
Loharduggah A	5,917	3	11					
Singhbhoom	11,875	8	8					
Maunbhoom A	2,236	11	1					
45 Goalparah								300 0 0
								70 0 6
								840 6 6
Kamroop	12,981	8						
Durrung A	12,410	1						
Nowgong A	6,250	14	4					
Sebsauzer A	4,688	3	3					
50 Luckimpore	17,375	2	4					
								793 8 1
								1,404 15 3
								1,461 0 0
								136 0 0
Naga Hills A	153	2	10					
Khasi and Jyuteah Hills	15,314	3	1					
53 Garo Hills A	4,711	8						

Total ... 6,26,631 12 6 2,807 0 9 12 12 1,973 7 7 4,823 4 4 10,293 0 11 17,465 12 8 92,620 2 7 1,595 9 9

25

September 1873.

TOLLS.

P.T.S.									
Tolls.		Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of Produce and stores.	Fines and refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance on 30th September 1873.
Total.									
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0,906 3 2	19,652 0 0	4 14 3	1,118 1 6	5,806 8 11	35,794 0 8	34,264 10 5	34,264 11 7	Cr. 0 1 2	
207 12 6	2,953 2 9	..	86 10 7	..	4,110 6 8	22,064 7 1	10,582 7 3	5,411 15 9	
2,101 6 0	..	..	463 1 3	88 0 0	2,671 7 3	19,397 6 5	8,015 2 3	11,382 4 2	
3,887 11 3	..	11 11 3	9-3 12 5	132 4 3	5,074 0 2	43,120 14 5	13,255 14 7	29,864 15 10	
2,588 5 6	..	..	911 12 3	..	3,518 3 6	21,805 9 10	51,514 7 11	Cr. 27,708 14 1	
0,325 6 6	50,000 0 0	18 10 0	1,156 10 0	2,000 0 0	59,726 14 9	54,150 1 1	61,100 5 3	Cr. 6,850 4 2	
3,710 3 0	50,000 0 0	..	894 0 0	15 0 0	51,630 11 3	35,295 14 0	38,014 1 2	Cr. 2,718 3 2	
1,692 11 0	..	984 12 3	1,036 1 5	..	4,261 7 4	5,950 10 4	43,541 13 11	Cr. 37,591 3 7	
2,480 4 0	..	..	373 14 7	14 8 0	3,251 4 1	11,215 12 3	10,688 8 0	527 4 3	
8-8 0 0	..	4 4 0	176 8 0	20 8 0	1,089 4 0	10,164 12 3	2,054 2 2	8,110 10 1	
2,791 8 0	..	..	86 15 6	12 3 0	2,390 10 6	12,532 2 0	2,820 6 6	9,711 11 6	
2,726 6 9	..	3 3 0	152 1 6	..	2,913 8 4	14,363 1 9	5,150 15 3	9,212 2 6	
5,411 6 9	..	..	30 0 0	..	5,441 6 9	28,029 11 9	12,610 11 5	15,409 0 5	
960 12 6	..	..	96 10 8	2 0 6	1,0-9 13 8	11,807 7 11	6,918 8 5	4,888 15 5	
35 2 1	..	..	39 12 0	..	385 9 6	6,296 4 6	2,607 0 0	3,689 4 6	
..	..	30 5 0	3,176 7 11	2,022 1 0	6,128 14 5	38,681 13 1	19,651 13 8	36,775 15 6	
32 4 6	..	4 3 0	166 5 0	..	292 12 6	9,304 14 5	2,642 10 9	6,672 3 8	
3,206 12 0	40,000 0 0	16 12 6	2 8 0	28 0 0	43,545 13 1	12,066 12 4	19,540 1 11	Cr. 7,473 5 7	
187 0 0	13,840 0 0	..	7 0 6	184 8 6	14-88 11 0	5,913 3 6	5,913 12 11	Cr. 0 9 5	
423 12 0	..	..	150 0 0	..	1,427 11 9	15,947 14 6	2,190 3 4	13,757 11 2	
1,236 0 0	..	141 4 4	3,057 3 11	..	4,434 7 11	7,667 12 10	4,712 6 9	2,955 6 1	
504 0 0	..	..	..	10 14 11	513 1 0	9,568 10 3	394 11 0	9,174 15 3	
1,159 0 6	..	..	..	..	1,159 0 6	21,032 10 1	6,500 11 2	14,531 14 7	
785 8 0	..	..	180 2 0	..	905 10 0	14,558 1 3	811 2 0	7,936 9 1	
445 13 0	20,000 0 0	..	270 5 6	4 3 3	25,160 2 5	11,230 3 1	12,511 15 7	2,718 3 6	
8,880 12 9	9,416 13 6	..	1,432 12 3	782 8 0	9,416 13 6	12,330 11 8	4,433 1 6	7,797 10 2	
2,242 3 0	6,000 0 0	27 1 6	290 6 8	1,329 0 0	17,304 4 11	53,940 10 2	12,247 0 7	41,693 3 7	
2,710 13 10	32,000 0 0	5 11 6	..	650 7 6	4,6-3 1 8	13,963 13 0	4,767 10 4	9,196 2 8	
15,682 9 1	12,009 0 0	..	1,070 0 0	962 8 0	39,222 12 1	95,564 8 1	41,138 6 6	54,426 1 7	
9,427 5 9	..	2 0 0	..	168 3 0	9,606 5 9	42,016 13 2	13,047 5 11	28,969 7 3	
5,862 15 4	..	..	..	..	6,862 15 1	31,070 14 11	8,343 15 5	25,726 15 6	
4,018 11 11	..	12 8 0	..	90 2 0	4,3-1 14 11	30,138 10 8	2,047 4 7	9,791 6 1	
9,819 2 0	5,000 0 0	..	1,932 1 7	121 12 0	7,983 3 1	42,280 12 7	27,123 10 7	15,157 2 0	
37 8 0	..	18 0 0	189 4 0	163 8 3	253 0 1	4,432 15 11	3,710 1 6	722 14 4	
2,618 10 0	10,000 0 0	..	333 11 9	30 0 0	10,163 8 3	31,504 15 1	9,047 1 11	22,457 13 3	
212 9 0	7,049 0 0	3 10 6	185 9 3	..	10,655 0 3	19,631 15 2	12,542 12 8	7,088 2 0	
..	859 6 2	..	..	..	1,014 15 5	7,193 3 0	7,035 4 0	167 15 5	
..	4,378 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	7,445 10 9	9,782 14 9	9,783 2 11	0 4	
300 0 0	10,000 0 0	..	374 8 6	..	10,000 0 0	28,205 7 4	24,016 3 0	4,189 4	
70 2 0	4,550 0 0	..	640 2 10	..	674 8 6	21,201 10 10	2,812 13 4	18,393 13	
840 6 0	..	..	2 0 0	..	5,265 4 10	5,917 3 11	3,492 8 11	2,454 11	
793 8 1	10,000 0 0	..	40 3 0	..	..	17,141 13 6	16,958 1 6	1-3 12	
1,404 15 3	..	..	6,841 12 9	43 8 0	10,833 11 1	23,815 3 10	12,986 15 11	10,824 3	
1,461 0 0	..	..	4,600 0 0	33 13 7	8,216 12 0	20,650 13 9	8,203 4 6	12,453 0	
130 0 0	..	..	65 2 0	..	4,643 8 0	10,894 6 4	3,233 14 1	7,660 8	
..	..	..	..	..	1,5-9 15 7	6,218 2 10	827 2 2	6,421 0	
..	..	..	..	..	136 0 0	18,011 2 4	8,175 3 1	9,835 15	
..	
..	..	..	..	..	293 4 0	293 4 0	153 2 10	153 2 0	0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,637 7 1	11,047 9 4	4,589 13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,711 8 7	183 8 0	4,528 0
1,11,500 9 0	3,08,334 6 5	1,294 4 3	32,526 14 1	15,899 12 8	4,44,702 3 8	11,11,397 0 2	6,63,561 9 8	4,47,832	

DISTRICT

*Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several
Ending 30th*

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND COMMITTEE'S CONTROL.			EXPEN							
	Establishment.	Contingencies	Total.	Refunds.	ORIGINAL WORKS.						
					Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
Burdwan* ...	11,634 5 8	141 0 1	11,774 5 9	b 1,375 1 6	3,030 12 3	.....	.....	3,030 12 3	17,245 2 9
Bankoora ...	76 6 10	24 4 0	100 10 10	a 0 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,139 10 11
Beerbhoom A	303 1 0	39 0 3	342 1 3	.....	1,917 10 9	.....	.....	1,917 10 9	5,589 14 6
Midnapore ...	.....	.....	.....	a 1,828 10 9	5,066 6 3	.....	.....	5,066 6 3	5,390 12 10
5 Hooghly* ...	3,140 10 6	163 3 4	3,303 13 10	.....	2,069 15 3	.....	.....	2,069 15 3	41,261 14 10
24-Pergunnahs*	8,031 3 5	735 7 5	8,766 10 10	c 36 0 0	3,349 4 1	.....	.....	3,349 4 1	48,948 6 4
Nudda* ...	3,110 12 9	286 14 7	3,397 11 4	.....	3,174 11 7	.....	.....	3,174 11 7	31,277 10 3
Jessore*	8,170 10 4	723 11 8	8,893 0 0	c 83 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,112 2 3
Moorsheadabad*	2,082 9 1	341 12 8	2,424 5 9	.....	1,627 6 4	.....	.....	1,627 6 4	6,406 11 8
10 Dinapore ...	138 0 0	.....	138 0 0	a 0 3 10	69 8 0	.....	.....	69 8 0	1,841 13 4
Maldah A ..	125 0 0	3 13 0	128 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,688 15 6
Rajshahye*	1,428 3 11	186 0 9	1,614 4 8	d 71 9 6	2,396 11 6	.....	.....	2,396 11 6	1,068 5 7
Rungpore A	118 0 0	.....	118 0 0	.....	2,912 12 5	.....	.....	2,912 12 5	9,569 15 0
Bogra ...	.....	0 6 3	0 6 3	a 0 0 8	4,343 7 10	.....	.....	4,343 7 10	2,504 9 8
15 Pubna ...	160 0 0	.....	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,427 0 0
Darjeeling ..	.....	.....	.....	e 82 8 0	893 1 8	.....	.....	893 1 8	.....	
Julpigree ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	291 3 9	.....	.....	291 3 9	1,204 15 0
Dacca* ...	1,736 10 6	623 11 6	2,360 6 0	.....	13,851 7 11	70 4 0	.....	13,921 11 11	3,198 0 0
Furcedpore*	3,939 14 6	738 0 0	4,677 14 6	.....	1,115 10 8	3 4 6	.....	1,118 15 2	116 15 3
20 Backergunge A	80 0 0	75 8 0	155 8 0	.....	391 4 7	.....	.....	391 4 7	1,627 4 10
Mymensingh	849 0 0	291 3 3	1,140 3 3	.....	3,374 13 9	.....	.....	3,374 13 9	193 3 8
Sylhet ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 1 0	.....	.....	300 1 0	93 10 0
Cachar ...	111 13 5	.....	111 13 5	.....	4,089 5 4	3 5 3	.....	4,092 10 7	2,239 1 11
Chittagong A	78 0 0	62 11 0	140 11 0	f 430 8 10	3,297 0 6	360 4 9	.....	3,657 11 3	2,392 9 1	
25 Noakhally ...	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....	192 1 0	.....	.....	192 1 0	356 1 0
Tipperah* A	3,158 5 0	1,040 7 3	4,198 12 3	.....	6,013 5 4	55 4 0	.....	6,068 9 4	2,242 13 0
Chittagong Hills A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,302 7 6	.....	.....	2,302 7 6	1,341 7 0
Patna, ...	610 0 0	0 4 0	610 4 0	a 5,905 5 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,326 15 6
Gya ...	317 0 0	13 0 6	330 0 6	g 393 15 4	1,951 1 9	.....	.....	1,951 1 9	2,014 8 4
30 Shahabad A	.....	.....	.....	a 12,279 1 1	5,143 10 8	.....	.....	5,143 10 8	1,618 14 1
Tirhoot ...	1,070 0 0	.....	1,070 0 0	a 11,914 4 9	13,371 5 6	.....	.....	13,371 5 6	14,054 0 0
Sarun ...	240 0 0	96 5 6	336 5 6	.....	7,712 13 2	.....	.....	7,712 13 2	4,019 6 0
Chumparun...	216 0 0	10 0 0	226 0 0	a 3 12 9	124 12 9	.....	.....	124 12 9	7,650 5 1
Monghyr*	1,402 15 5	393 9 2	1,796 8 7	a 0 0 11	14,077 13 0	.....	.....	14,077 13 0	3,651 14 0
26 Bhagulpor*	2,690 14 1	381 8 4	3,072 6 5	.....	5,719 11 8	.....	.....	5,719 11 8	17,915 13 0
Purneah ..	2,856 15 0	69 0 0	2,926 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	793 2
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,576 0 3	.....	.....	3,576 0 3	4,903 13
Cuttack* ...	1,245 5 2	755 7 3	2,000 12 5	h 4,632 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,009 2 1
Pooree*	5,135 6 4	304 1 3	5,439 7 7	.....	1,167 14 6	.....	.....	1,167 14 6	427 13 1
40 Balasore* ...	1,902 11 0	372 3 6	2,274 14 6	j 138 1 1	127 0 0	.....	.....	127 0 0	5,880 10
Hazareebagh*	667 3 3	318 12 1	985 15 7	k 334 0 0	21,548 9 3	.....	.....	21,548 9 3	1,117 7
Loharduggah	250 0 0	3 0 0	253 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,488 13
Smaghoom	316 1 5	.....	316 1 5	a 1,281 10 0	1,442 14 0	.....	.....	1,442 14 0	350 0 1
Manbhoom A	2,182 10 6	516 10 11	2,729 5 5	.....	11,172 13 10	.....	.....	11,172 13 10	923 14
45 Gualparah ..	259 0 0	.....	259 0 0	l 60 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamroop ...	.....	.....	.....	a 1,749 9 3	4,454 10 0	.....	.....	4,454 10 0	6,744 12
Durrung A ..	210 0 0	.....	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,993 4
Nawroong A ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 0 0	.....	.....	750 0 0	2,323 14
Sechsangor A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785 7
50 Luckimpore...	289 0 0	.....	289 0 0	m 1,542 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,885 8
Naga Hills A	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 2 0	.....	.....	153 2 0	.....	
Khasi & Jynteah Hills.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,802 1 4	.....	.....	5,802 1 4	4,811 3 4
53 Garo Hills A	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 8 0	.....	.....	26 8 0	157 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,583 13 1	8,736 1 9	79,319 14 10	44,143 5 1	1,07,456 12 11	402 6 6	.....	1,07,949 3 5	3,55,185 4	

AD FUND.—(Continued.)

strict Committees of the 4th Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73.

ptember 1873.

FURE.

River and Canal Works.	REPAIRS.		Total Original Works and Repairs.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Tools and plant.	Total outlay.	REMARKS.
	Ferries.	Total.		Public Works Establish- ment.	Other Establish- ments.	Total.			
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	643 0 0	17,886 2 9	20,916 15 0	...	198 5 4	198 5 4	...	31,264 11 7	a Rs. 1,235 5-6, amount
...	...	16,139 10 11	16,139 10 11	...	131 0 3	131 0 3	210 10 0	10,582 7 3	drawn in excess over
...	...	5,589 14 0	7,507 9 3	...	145 8 3	115 8 3	19 15 6	8,015 2 5	grant, and Rs. 139-12, Ferry Tolls, refund- ed.
...	970 0 0	6,370 13 7	11,427 3 10	...	...	...	...	13,255 14 7	a Amounts drawn in
...	...	44,261 11 10	40,331 14 1	...	...	...	1,874 12 0	51,514 7 11	excess over grant re- funded.
...	...	48,948 6 4	52,297 10 5	...	...	...	...	61,100 5 3	
...	24 0 0	31,391 10 3	31,476 5 10	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	...	38,914 1 2	
...	...	34,112 2 3	34,112 2 3	...	...	...	1,447 0 8	43,441 13 11	
...	78 8 3	6,485 3 11	8,112 10 5	...	111 2 0	111 2 0	40 6 0	10,588 8 0	
...	...	1,841 13 4	1,911 5 4	...	...	...	4 9 0	2,054 2 2	c Ferry Tolls refunded.
...	...	2,088 15 0	2,688 15 6	...	...	...	2 10 0	2,820 6 0	
...	...	1,068 5 7	3,165 1 1	...	...	...	...	4,150 15 5	d Rs. 0-7-6, amount
...	...	8,509 15 0	12,182 11 5	...	...	...	...	12,490 11 7	drawn in excess over
...	...	2,004 9 8	6,814 1 6	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	6,918 8 7	grant, and Rs. 71-2, fines, refunded.
...	...	2,127 0 0	2,127 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	2,607 0 0	
...	10 0 0	10 0 0	903 1 8	...	530 0 0	530 0 0	390 4 0	1,905 13 8	e Amount more cre-
...	429 8 0	1,644 7 0	1,925 10 9	...	707 0 0	707 0 0	...	2,321 10 9	dedited to Ferry Tolls
...	57 0 0	3,255 0 0	17,179 11 11	...	...	...	...	19,510 1 11	written back.
...	...	116 15 3	1,245 14 5	...	...	...	...	5,943 12 1	
...	...	1,027 4 10	2,018 9 5	...	16 1 11	16 1 11	...	2,190 3 4	
...	4 2 0	197 5 9	3,572 3 6	...	...	...	...	4,712 6 9	
...	...	93 10 0	393 11 0	...	...	...	...	393 11 0	
...	...	2,239 1 11	6,331 12 0	...	...	...	117 1 10	6 60 11 9	f Canal Tolls refunded.
...	...	2,392 9 1	6,050 1 4	...	...	...	...	6 61 8 2	
...	...	356 1 0	518 2 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	811 2 0	
...	...	2,412 13 0	8,311 6 4	...	...	...	1 13 0	12,511 15 7	
...	...	1,341 7 3	3,613 14 9	...	856 15 0	856 15 0	32 3 3	1,533 1 6	
...	...	5,326 15 9	5,326 15 9	...	494 13 8	4 4 13 8	...	12,217 6 7	
...	...	2,014 8 9	3,965 10 6	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	...	4,797 10 1	g Rs. 0-3-4, amount
...	421 14 10	5,949 13 9	10,184 8 5	...	633 0 0	633 0 0	...	24,096 9 6	drawn in excess
...	...	14,054 0 3	27,425 5 9	...	118 0 0	118 0 0	610 12 0	11,138 6 6	over grant, and Rs. 333-12, Toll
...	...	1,919 6 9	1,662 3 2	...	...	...	48 13 3	13,047 5 11	Collectors of Gho-
...	...	7,750 5 11	7,775 2 8	...	339 0 0	339 0 0	...	8,414 15 5	gratam, trans-ferred
...	22 8 0	3,774 6 7	11,752 3 7	...	755 2 5	755 2 5	313 5 1	20,047 4 7	to Municipal Fund.
...	...	17,915 12 0	24,635 8 2	...	324 0 0	324 0 0	91 12 0	27,124 10 7	
...	...	793 2 6	793 2 6	...	...	...	...	3,710 1 0	
...	...	4,903 13 8	8,179 13 11	...	567 4 0	567 4 0	...	9,047 1 11	
...	...	5,909 2 10	5,909 2 10	...	...	...	...	12,512 12 8	h Rs. 4,822-13-5,
...	...	427 13 11	1,595 12 5	...	...	...	...	7,035 4 0	amount drawn in
...	439 4 0	6,319 14 4	6,146 14 4	...	923 5 0	923 5 0	...	9,783 2 11	excess over grant, and Rs. 10, fines, refunded.
...	...	1,147 7 2	22,696 0 5	...	...	...	0 3 0	24,016 3 0	i Rs. 9-0-11, amount
...	...	2,188 13 4	2,488 13 4	...	71 0 0	71 0 0	...	2,812 13 4	drawn in excess over
...	...	350 0 1	1,702 14 11	...	131 14 7	131 14 7	...	3,102 8 11	grant, and Rs. 129-2
...	...	...	14,172 13 10	...	...	...	55 14 3	16,954 1 6	fines, refunded.
...	68 3 3	992 1 11	992 1 11	...	56 15 3	56 15 3	58 7 0	1,127 0 2	j Ferry Collections
...	...	6,744 13 8	11,190 6 8	...	39 0 0	39 0 0	...	12,086 15 11	transferred to Pro-
...	...	7,993 4 0	7,993 19 6	...	...	...	...	8,203 4 6	vincial Fund.
...	...	2,323 14 4	3,073 14 4	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	3,243 14 4	
...	...	785 7 6	785 7 6	...	41 10 8	41 10 8	...	827 2 2	k Rs. 1,036-12, amount
...	...	5,885 8 7	5,885 8 7	...	422 14 6	422 14 6	44 0 0	8,175 3 1	drawn in excess over
...	...	...	153 2 0	...	...	...	...	153 2 0	grant, refunded, and
...	...	4,811 3 11	10,073 5 3	...	374 4 1	374 4 1	...	11,047 9 4	Rs. 500 more cre-
...	...	157 0 0	183 8 0	...	...	...	...	183 8 0	ditited to Refunds a-
...	3,168 1 1	3,58,353 5 1	5,20,302 8 6	...	8,396 5 6	8,396 5 6	5,402 7 10	6,63,564 9 8	mountance drawn writ- ten back.

Cess Act is in force.

Amount expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 4,09,452.

Amount shown in the books of the Accountant-General, Bengal.

R. R. BOYCE,

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			ULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.									
BEHAR.																									
27	Patna	16 0	15 8	24 0	19 0	20 0	31 4	11 8	12 0		13 0	13 8	21 0												
28	Gya	12 4	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	32 0	8 4	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0												
29	Shahabad	15 0	14 12	19 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	18 4										
30	Tinhoot	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 4	12 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	9 0	8 8	21 0												
31	Saran	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	2 0	20 0												
32	Chumparnu	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	8 4	8 4	13 0	9 0	9 0	27 0												
33	Monghyr	15 2	13 0	19 9	21 0	21 0	38 8	8 4	8 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	19 9												
34	Bhāngulpore	15 2	14 8	18 11	20 3	20 3	31 9	10 1	10 11	15 3	11 6	11 6	16 6												
35	Parneah	12 0	13 0	12 0			30 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	10 8	10 8	25 0												
36	Southal Pergunnah	13 0	12 0	15 0	16 0			11 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30 0									
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	18 6				19 11	19 11	26 4	27 12	28 14	32 13												
38	Pooree*	11 13	13 2	15 12				19 11	18 6	21 0	28 14	27 9	42 0												
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0				16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	34 0												
CHOTA NAGPORE.																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
40	Hazareebagh	11 0	11 8	17 0	14 8	14 0		8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	17 0												
41	Lohardugga†																								
42	Singbhoom*	12 0	12 0	18 0			24 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0												
43	Maubhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	14 0	14 8	24 0												

* Return for week ending 11th April received after the publication of the last Gazette.

† Return not received.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 14-4 seers, barley from 16-12 to 21 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 9-12 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 15-8 and gram from 15 to 16 seers per rupee.

P In the interior price of best rice ranges from 8 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9-8 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 9 to 11-8 seers, maize from 10-8 to 16-12 seers, and gram from 11-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 1 to 13 seers, barley from 15 to 17 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, and common rice from 8-8 to 11-8 seers; maize 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 12 to 15 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA.

The 21st April 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 18th April 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHs.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LEPPER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHRENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 8	34 8	17 8	19 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	Patna.
C 13 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 16 4	...	20 0	11 8	15 0	...	14 4	13 12	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya.
C 19 8	19 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 0	28 0	18 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	11 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 16 0	34 0 to 42 0	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	13 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.
18 0	18 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 8	16 4	...	18 0	17 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	7 12	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	14 0 and 15 12	...	15 0	51 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chhaparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	23 3	16 8	16 8	33 6	147 0	117 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 1	Monghyr.
...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	33 0 and 30 0	15 12	15 12	31 9	17 0	17 11	25 4	176 12	176 12	170 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.
12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.
C 21 0	13 0 and 15 0	...	15 0	...	18 0	16 0	40 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergannabs.
																		BEHAR.	
...	...	...	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	23 14	23 14	28 15	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	80 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *	
																		South-West Frontier Agency.*	
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	14 0	15 0	24 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Lohardugga†
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	28 0	75 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	300 0	300 0	230 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Singhoom.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbhoom.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 17 seers, barley from 16 to 22 seers, best rice from 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 10 to 22 seers, bulrush millet from 12 to 22 seers, maize from 14 to 20 seers, and gram from 12 to 18 seers per rupce.

T Prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, barley from 15 to 15-8 seers, best rice 10 seers, and common rice from 12-8 seers, less millet from 17 to 18 seers, maize from 14 to 15-12 seers, and gram 13 seers per rupce.

U Prices in the interior range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 17 seers, barley from 17 to 30 seers, best rice from 11-8 to 16 seers, and common rice from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers per rupce.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th April 1874. ●

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BOWDWAN DIVISION.	1 Bordwan, 21st* April 1874.	Nil	Weather hot and dry. Wheat and barley have been reaped and have yielded a good outturn in Rancegunge, but not so good in Cutwa. The only crops now on the ground are teel (oil-seed), which has been extensively cultivated this year, cotton and vegetables. Rain is much wanted for these crops, and to soften the ground for the sowing of the ans or early rice, which usually begins a week hence. Cholera and small-pox in Cutwa and Culna. Fever as before.
	2 Bankoora, 18th " "	Nil	Hot and dry. Rain is wanted for the cotton and teel (oil-seed) now growing. ●
	3 Beerbhoom, 18th " "	Nil	Very hot, with west winds. No material change in the prospects of crops since last return. Rain much wanted for early rice, indigo, and all growing crops. Exportation by rail for week ending 11th April, chiefly to Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions, 4,765 maunds. Prices rising.
	4 Midnapore, 18th " "	.....	Fine and hot, with high winds. Rain would much benefit the crops on the ground, but they are doing pretty well at present.
	5 Hooghly, 18th " "	Nil	Clear throughout; very hot and stormy. Boro and jolla paddy, and teel (oil-seed) on the ground. Grounds prepared for early rice cultivation.
	Howrah, 18th " "	.....	Days hot, nights cool and breezy. There are signs of rain now coming on. Some of the boro rice is already ripe, and the crop promises very well. Rain is much wanted to enable the ryots to prepare their lands for the ans or early rice crop, and also for such boro rice as is still young, or has been grown on land unusually high for such crops.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 21st† April 1874.	Nil	Very hot, with strong winds from the south and south-west. Rain is very much needed to enable cultivators to sow the early rice. The few vegetables on the ground are suffering for want of moisture. Cholera still continues in thanas Mothoorapore, Bankipore, Joynagore, Busseerhat, Kalaroa, Satkhira, and Burrack-pore: three cases of small-pox also reported from the latter place.
	7 Nudden, 18th April 1874	.....	Exceedingly hot; rain is now required for indigo, as well as to enable the early rice sowings to take place. Upon the whole, the season has thus far been favorable for cultivation, and the Collector has heard that the land has never been known to be better cultivated. The price of coarse rice ranges from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 3 per maund. The average is about Rs. 2-10. Cholera is doing usual mischief in parts of the district.
	8 Jessore, 18th " "	Nil	Clear, hot, and dry. The boro rice harvest is in progress, and the dry weather is favorable to it; but rain is now everywhere anxiously asked for on account of the sowing of the ordinary crops.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorsshedabad, 18th " "	Nil	The weather is getting hotter and hotter every day. Hot dry winds throughout the week during the day. The boro paddy, mulberry, and indigo crops are suffering much from want of rain, which is also required for the preparation of land for early rice sowings. Cholera is on the increase and spreading. Prices seem to be stationary.
	10 Dinagepore, 18th " "	Nil	Rain has fallen in many places in the interior of the district. The bladoi or early rice crop still promises well; the late rains have enabled the ryots to finish all early sowings on light soils. Jute cultivation is being pushed on. The boro rice is doing well; the late rains having prevented further damage by insects, which were beginning to appear.
	11 Maldah, 18th " "	Nil	Hot and dry. Strong westerly wind all day. Boro paddy promises well. Early rice sowings commenced; a shower of rain would materially assist both these crops. Prices stationary. Health of the district generally good. A few cases of small-pox and fever reported.
	12 Rajshahye, 18th " "	Nil	No rain during the week. The heat has been excessive, and unless rain falls soon, the outturn of the boro paddy will probably be diminished. Sugarcane, teel (oil-seed), and the young plants of the ans or late rice, which have been sown in beels and low lands, are still doing well; but a fall of rain would be highly beneficial. Prices have fluctuated slightly. Cholera is very prevalent in many parts of the district, notably at Tanore, Manda, and in the town of Beaulah.

* Telegram of the 21st April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 21st April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
Central Districts—(Contd.)			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	13 Birnigore ... ..	.....	Return not received.
	14 Bograh, 18th April 1874	Nil	Dry and seasonable. The prospects of the aus (early) rice crop are good. The cutting of the sugarcane has been nearly completed. A decidedly good outturn will result.
	15 Pubna, 18th " "	Nil	Weather very hot. No rain during the week. The harvesting of the cheena (millet), wheat, and gram has been completed. Teel (oil seed) and kawn (millet) look promising. Jolla and boro paddy are suffering from want of rain. The prospects of indigo, sugarcane, and mango are good. Early and late rice (aus and aman) are being sown in low lands, but rain is wanted to enable the ryots to do so on high lands. Price of rice stationary. Cholera has appeared in Berah, Muddah, Urrunkalla, and Muthoora.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Farjeeling, 18th " "	0.70	Getting warmer, with rather strong winds. In the plains the jancrah or early rice crop is progressing favorably. Land is being prepared for the bhadoi (early) rice and has partially been sown. The young pat or jute cultivation is getting on well. In the hills wheat and barley have mostly been gathered in. The young bhoota (Indian-corn) is coming up, and if the present rain becomes a little extended the yield, it is expected, will be very good.
	17 Jalpigore, 18th " "	2.21	Cloudy; and smart showers. This has been most beneficial to the bhadoi (early) planting and also good for the kawn (millet). Kawn is more largely cultivated than usual, and promises well. About double the usual quantity of land is cultivated with bhadoi being got ready this year. In some places the bhadoi (early) rice is well above ground; in others it has only just been sown or is about to be so. In the north of the district and in Dooars price of rice falls; in South Boda it rises. The late rain should lower prices everywhere.
	Cooch Behar, 18th " "	4.20	Sultry and cloudy, with several thunder-storms. A severe gale on Wednesday morning. Cheena (millet) is being cut in some places. The prospects of the early rice continue good.
Eastern Districts.			
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 21st* April 1874	Nil	Weather very hot and dry; prospect of crops on ground good; rain wanted for sowings.
	19 Furreedpore, 18th " "	Nil	Clear, sunny, and very windy throughout the week. Days hot and oppressive, but nights cool. No change in the prospects of the crops since last week. Rain much wanted for the high lands. Cholera still prevalent towards the south of the district in the direction of Muxudpore station. Cattle disease is also reported from the same locality; there is small-pox in places, spread principally by inoculation.
	20 Backergunge, 11th " "	.35	Weather hot; some rain has fallen; prospects of crops good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	21 Mymensing, 18th April 1874.	Nil	Weather generally hot and close, but occasionally high winds from south and south-east. No rain in any part of the district. Millet and early rice crops are being cut, and the outturn is a good one. Sowing of aus (early) rice is still going on in some backward parts of the district. Prospects are generally good.
	22 Sylhet, 11th April 1874	10.18	Weather very cool for this time of the year; storms nearly every night. Heavy rains. Late rice sowings stopped on account of the rains. Early rice sowings progressing. No further injury to the boro rice crop. There seems to be every sign of dry weather setting in; if so, the late rice sowings will be pushed on. The health of the district is good. About 7,500 maunds of rice and 4,000 maunds of paddy exported.
	23 Chittagong, 11th April 1874.	Few drops of rain.	A little rain fell on the 5th and 6th April; otherwise the weather has been hot, with a good deal of wind at times. Ploughing for the early crops continues, and the sowing of <i>pan jai</i> or irrigated early rice has commenced in some places.
	24 Nonkhally, 11th April 1874.	0.04	Cloudy on the 5th and 6th April; rest of the week fair. Weather getting hot. Preparations for the early rice are being made everywhere, and sowing has commenced in most places. The pulses are doing well.
	25 Tipperah, 18th April 1874	Nil	Clear and hot; strong wind from south. No rain; harvesting of the boro rice crop has commenced; sugarcane is still being gathered. Prospects of all crops good. Aman (late) and aus (early) rice being sown. Cholera and small-pox slightly prevalent.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 11th April 1874.	.60	Cool at night and in the mornings; hot at noon; some rain has fallen. Joom-cutting is nearly finished. The hillmen have begun to burn their jooms here and there. Tobacco is still being gathered.
	26a Hill Tipperah, 11th April 1874.	0.59	Very hot. Heavy rain on the morning of the 6th and night of the 7th April. No change to report. The land is being prepared for the early rice sowings in the plains under the hills. The jungles in the hills are being burnt, and the joom will be soon ready for sowing. No sickness about.

* Telegram of the 21st April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days commencing preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna, 20th* April 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable, with strong west winds. The cold weather crops have now been all reaped and gathered, and there is nothing on the ground except cotton, cheena (millet), and sugarcane in small quantities. Small-pox is spreading, and is not now confined to the city; a few cases of cholera have been also reported.
	28 Gya, 18th " "	Nil	Fine weather. Harvest of the cold weather crops completed. Rain would be acceptable, but not absolutely necessary. Small-pox prevalent.
	29 Shubabad, 18th " "	Nil	Hot, with strong west wind. The cold weather crops have all been harvested. Cheena (millet) on the ground in places. Sugarcane and vegetables have been sown. Small-pox still prevalent.
	30 Tirhoot, 18th " "	Nil	Seasonably hot. Westerly wind prevailing. In the Sectamurhee sub-division the cold weather crop is harvested. The mango blossoms are being scorched, and have suffered from recent high wind. Moong (pulse), cheena and kawn (millets) suffer from drought; one good shower might yet enable the ryot to have a 4-anna crop. Rain is reported to have fallen at Bela outpost on frontier, and thunder-storm at Sectamurhee on 14th instant. The sub-divisional officer of Durbhanga states that there was no rain during the fortnight; though the cheena and moong are hardy crops, he has grave doubts regarding their ever coming to anything. The sub-divisional officer of Hajepore reports that the low chour rice is fair, the moong (pulse) has failed to a great extent in the north part of his sub-division, and rain is very much required. There is no material change in the prospect of the rest of the sub-divisions.
	31 Samn, 18th " "	Nil	Clear throughout and hot west wind prevailing. Indigo prospects bad; the plants are sickly and withering away for want of moisture. The continued drought and west winds are affecting the crops injuriously. Cheena (millet), sugarcane, and moong (pulse) are doing well where irrigation is practicable. Rain much wanted for the crops and to permit of the ground being prepared for the paddy sowings. Numbers of mangoes blown down by the high west wind. Prices of barley, Indian-corn, and grain have slightly fallen.
	32 Chumparun, 18th " "	Nil	East and west winds; weather very hot. Prospects much the same, except that the cheena (millet), where not irrigated, has failed. Strong west winds have prevailed, which have dried up this crop and damaged the mango also. Small-pox still continues.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33 Monghyr, 18th " "	Nil	High west winds. The cold weather crop is all cut, and is being winnowed with the aid of the high wind. A good mohwa crop is being gathered. The mango crop will be a poor one. Rain is much wanted for early rice sowings.
	34 Bhagulpore, 21st April 1874.	Nil	Weather hot; strong west winds; good rain in Simrah circle on 15th April. Low land paddy so far promising well. General health good.
	35 Purneah, 18th April 1874	Nil	Hot west winds, seasonable weather. There has been a little rain in Arraroon, but it is very much wanted all over the other parts of the district both for the crops and for the cattle. The quantity of land sown is said to be above the average in many parts; it is certainly not below it. Considering the great drought, it is coming up well. Prices are rising slightly in the city, but have fallen towards the south and south-east.
	36 Sonthal Pergunnabs, 18th April 1874.	Nil	Hot winds blowing very constantly from west by day, with easterly winds at night. Mohwa crop excellent everywhere. It is the chief crop coming in now. Many villages will get up to 100 maunds of flowers. Mangoes nowhere good except in Rajmehal. Fine promise spoilt by hail. Sugarcane cultivation going on in Deogurh. Cheena (millet) wants rain badly in Godda. Marrowa (millet) coming up well in Deogurh. No cold weather crops of any kind in Doomka. Boro paddy doing well in Rajmehal.
ORISSA DIVISION.	37 Cuttack 21st† " "		Weather very hot; evenings cloudy but no rain. Dalma rice has ripened. Public health good.
	38 Pooree, 11th April 1874	Nil	Days moderately hot, with cool nights and southern wind. Moong (pulse) is being gathered with a fair outturn. Dalma rice crop is being reaped, with a good outturn; one-fourth portion has been harvested. Cotton is doing well. Mango thriving. Agricultural operations for ensuing cultivation of crops are proceeding well, and sugarcane is being planted. Purchases of rice for export continues on a reduced scale, and prices are slightly lower than before. Public health is generally good.
	39 Balasore, 18th April 1874	Nil	Weather continues dry and hot, with high wind. Manuring of the land for the next season's crop in progress. Ploughing checked by absence of rain; the harvesting of the dalma rice still continues.

* Telegram of the 20th April, received on the 21st, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 20th.

† Telegram of the 21st April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>		
40	Hazareebagh, 18th April 1874.	Nil	Hot gales all day. Nothing to add to the information given last week. The mohwa is still falling, and the physical condition of the poor of those parts, where prices were previously very high and food short, has greatly improved. Mohwa will continue in the hands of the poor for about three months more.
41	Lohardugga, 18th April 1874.	Nil	Dry and hot by day, but nights are still cool. No crops on the ground. The mohwa harvest is going on and affords immense relief, especially in the more distressed parts of the district. A few cases of small-pox still occur in different parts of the district, but the general health is good.
42	Singbhoom, 11th April 1874.	Nil	Weather hot and dry. Nothing to add to last week's report. Weather fiercely hot; still a few cases of cholera reported from Dhalbhoom.
43	Manbhoom, 18th April 1874.	Nil	Clear and hot; strong westerly winds. The mohwa is still falling, and the April crop of lac is being gathered, which will enable many of the poorer classes to procure food. Seed-paddy is being consumed largely, and distress is reported from places where it was least expected, but no deaths have yet occurred from actual starvation. Measles, fever, and small-pox reported in several places.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 21st April 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 29th March to 4th April 1874.	Rain from 5th to 11th April 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	7.72	11th April	
		Cutwa ...	0.07	Nil	6.65	ditto.	
		Culina ...	Nil	Nil	6.18	ditto.	
		Blood-blood ...	Nil	Nil	5.84	ditto.	
		Ranceerunge ...	Nil	Nil	4.78	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	7.00	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	Nil	Nil	5.03	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	5.66	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	0.08	Nil	5.19	ditto.	
		Tumlook ...	Nil	Nil	8.85	ditto.	
		Gurbetta ...	0.05	Nil	7.63	ditto.	
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	0.10	Nil	8.12	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	5.50	ditto.	
		Serampore ...	Nil	Nil	5.87	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	4.90	ditto.	
	PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.					
24-Pergunnahs		Saugor Island ...	0.10	Nil	5.10	ditto.	
		Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	6.65	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	7.06	ditto.	
		Alipore ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	6.04	ditto.	
		Buseerhat ...	Nil	Nil	2.81	ditto.	
		Baraset ...	Nil	Nil	5.70	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	4.16	ditto.	
		Barripore ...	Nil	Nil	2.75	ditto.	
		Satkhirah ...	Nil	Nil	3.57	ditto.	
		Barrackpore ...	Nil	Nil	5.56	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	3.52	ditto.	
Nuddea		Kishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	7.03	ditto.	
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	5.64	ditto.	
		Meherpore ...	1.12	0.27	9.03	ditto.	
		Choodalangah ...	0.70	0.15	8.12	ditto.	
		Kooshtea ...	1.59	0.06	6.87	ditto.	
Jessore		Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	6.73	ditto.	
		Jessore ...	Nil	0.39	6.57	ditto.	
		Narail ...	0.45	0.05	5.85	ditto.	
		Khoolna ...	Nil	0.22	7.78	ditto.	
		Phenidah ...	2.72	Nil	10.31	ditto.	
		Bagulhat ...	Nil	Nil	6.09	ditto.	
Moorshedabad		Magoora ...	0.91	Nil	6.26	ditto.	
		Berhampore ...	Nil	Nil	3.25	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut ...	Nil	Nil	3.83	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad ...	0.01	Nil	3.08	ditto.	
		Jungipore ...	0.88	Nil	4.35	ditto.	
		Azumungunge ...	0.40	Nil	3.44	ditto.	
Dinagepore		Lalgolla ...	0.42	Nil	3.28	ditto.	
		Dinagepore ...	0.12	0.93	4.91	ditto.	
Maldah		Maldah ...	0.88	0.60	4.92	ditto.	
		Maldah ...	0.88	0.60	4.92	ditto.	
Rajshahye	Bauleah ...	0.75	0.16	4.14	ditto.		
	Nattore ...	0.35	0.91	6.03	ditto.		
Rungpore	Rungpore ...	0.12	0.67	7.54	ditto.		
	Bhowanigunj ...	Nil	0.73	3.73	ditto.		
	Titalya ...	0.50	Nil	8.38	ditto.		
Bogra	Bogra ...	2.62	3.14	14.01	ditto.		
Pubna	Pubna ...	2.73	0.07	6.90	ditto.		
	Serajgunj ...	3.29	Not rec	5.91	4th April		
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... { Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.04	15th March	
		Darjeeling ... { Hospital ...	1.56	2.84	6.22	11th April	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	Nil	0.02	2.94	ditto.	
		Fallacotta ...	Nil	Not rec.	3.49	4th April	
		Bodah ...	Nil	Nil	3.43	11th April	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar ...	1.42	0.40	4.78	ditto.	
	Bhutan Doars	Buxa ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.86	28th Feb.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 29th March to 4th April 1874.	Rain from 5th April to 11th April 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL—(Continued.)								
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
		Dacca	{ Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.99	0.16	7.41	11th April.	
			{ ... { Hospital ...	0.97	0.22	8.02	ditto.	
	{ Moonshuggunge ...		1.22	0.90	7.68	ditto.		
	Fureedpore	{ Fureedpore ...	1.58	Nil	11.15	ditto.		
		{ Goalundo ...	0.36	Nil	7.21	ditto.		
	Backergunge	{ Burrisal ...	Nil	Not rec.	5.03	4th April.		
		{ Perozepore ...	Nil	ditto	3.08	ditto.		
		{ Mudaripore ...	0.10	Nil	6.40	11th April.		
		{ Patookhally ...	Nil	Not rec.	2.82	4th April.		
	Mymensingh	{ Dowlatkhan ...	Nil	ditto	4.90	ditto.		
		{ Mymensingh ...	2.63	2.82	13.20	11th April.		
		{ Jamalpore ...	0.30	2.69	8.07	ditto.		
	Sylhet	{ Atia ...	1.15	1.45	7.16	ditto.		
		{ Kishoregunge ...	1.35	2.51	16.90	ditto.		
	Cachar	{ Sylhet ...	6.45	7.93	29.30	ditto.		
		{ Cachar ...	1.61	2.40	10.43	ditto.		
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Hylakandy ...	Not rec	Not rec.	4.03	7th Feb.	
			{ Koyah ...	4.43	4.76	25.37	11th April.	
Chittagong		{ Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	0.70	Nil	4.20	ditto.		
		{ ... { Jail ...	0.57	Nil	5.00	ditto.		
Noakholly		{ Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	1.58	ditto.		
		{ Noakholly ...	Nil	0.04	6.00	ditto.		
Tipperah		{ Comillah ...	1.66	Nil	8.04	ditto.		
		{ Brahmunberiah ...	2.53	0.61	11.27	ditto.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts		Rungamatee Hill ...	Not rec	0.60	2.87	ditto	Not rec. 15th March to 4th April.	
Hill Tipperah		Hill Tipperah ...	3.99	0.59	10.98	ditto.		
BEHAR.								
PATNA.	Patna	{ Patna ...	Nil	Nil	1.41	ditto.		
		{ Behar ...	Nil	Nil	2.65	ditto.		
		{ Barh ...	Nil	Nil	2.71	ditto.		
		{ Dinapore ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	1.20	ditto.		
			{ ... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1.22	ditto.	
	Gya	{ Gya ...	Nil	Nil	2.60	ditto.		
		{ Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	2.94	ditto.		
		{ Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.89	ditto.		
		{ Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.61	ditto.		
	Shahabad	{ Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	1.56	ditto.		
		{ Sasaram ...	Nil	Nil	1.76	ditto	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.	
		{ Buzar ...	Nil	Nil	1.90	ditto.		
		{ Bhuboosah... ..	Nil	Nil	1.80	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	{ Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.19	4th April.		
		{ Durbhunga ...	Nil	ditto	1.29	ditto.		
		{ Hajeeepore ...	Nil	ditto	1.15	ditto.		
		{ Mudhoobannee ...	Nil	ditto	1.90	ditto.		
		{ Soot-nurhee ...	Nil	ditto	0.90	ditto.		
	Sarun	{ Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.24	11th April.		
		{ Chuprah ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.48	4th April ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.	
	Chumparua	{ Sowar ...	Nil	ditto	1.22	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.	
		{ Motiharee ...	Nil	Nil	1.31	11th April.		
	Monghyr	{ Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto.		
		{ Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	1.99	ditto.		
		{ Begou Serai ...	Nil	Nil	1.91	ditto.		
	Bhagulpore	{ Jamoore ...	Nil	Nil	4.44	ditto.		
		{ Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.85	ditto.		
		{ Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	1.40	ditto	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Fe	
		{ Muddehpooora ...	Nil	Nil	1.05	ditto.		
		{ Banka ...	Nil	Nil	2.54	ditto.		
	Furneah	{ Sanborsa ...	Nil	Nil	1.49	ditto.		
		{ Furneah ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	{ Kissengunge ...	Nil	0.29	3.20	ditto.		
		{ Arrareah ...	Nil	1.23	4.11	ditto.		
		{ Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	2.62	ditto.		
		{ Jantara ...	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	From 5th April.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	{ Rajmehar ...	Nil	Nil	1.60	ditto.		
		{ Nya Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	2.99	ditto.		
		{ Godda ...	Nil	Nil	3.25	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 29th March to 4th April 1874.	Rain from 5th to 11th April 1874.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	4.13	11th April.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April. Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital	Nil	Nil	4.73	ditto.	
		Jajpore ...	Nil	Nil	3.10	ditto.	
		Kendraparah ...	0.20	Nil	1.80	ditto.	
		Jugatsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
	Pooree	False Point ...	Nil	Nil	2.36	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	1.71	ditto.	
		Khurdah ...	Not rec.	Nil	4.01	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore ...	0.01	Nil	4.60	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	6.99	ditto.	
		Jellasure ...	0.12	Nil	6.30	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	2.94	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary	Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	1.96	ditto.	
	Mehals	Sambalpur ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.13	28th Mar.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail	Nil	Nil	4.40	11th April.		
	Pachumba ... { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	4.57	ditto.		
Loharduggah	Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	3.81	ditto.		
	Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	6.85	ditto.		
Singbhoom	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	3.97	ditto.		
	Chybassa ...	Nil	Nil	6.87	ditto.		
Manbhoom	Parulia ...	Nil	Nil	5.39	ditto.		
	Govindpore ...	Nil	Nil	5.78	ditto.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
Goalparah	Goalparah ...	1.15	Not rec.	4.94	4th April.		
	Dhoooree ...	2.40	ditto.	3.13	ditto.		
Kamroop	Gowhatty ...	1.06	0.62	8.29	11th April.		
	Burpettah ...	1.21	1.31	9.39	ditto.		
Durrung	Tezpor ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.09	7th Feb.		
	Mungledye ...	ditto.	ditto.	2.00	ditto.		
Nowgong	Nowgong ...	2.21	0.42	7.68	11th April.		
Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor ...	0.78	Not rec.	10.74	4th April.		
	Golaghat ...	2.10	ditto.	11.75	ditto.		
	Jorehaut ...	1.53	ditto.	10.37	ditto.		
	Nazeerah ...	0.52	ditto.	11.29	ditto.		
Luckimpore	Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto.	2.27	7th Feb.		
	North Luckimpore ...	0.87	ditto.	8.13	4th April.		
	Suddya ...	Not rec.	ditto.	4.15	7th Feb.		
Naga Hills	Samoogoodting ...	0.43	ditto.	6.81	4th April.		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Shillong ...	Not rec.	ditto.	2.48	7th Feb.		
	Jaowai ...	ditto.	ditto.	0.68	31st Jan.		
	Cherrapunjee ...	ditto.	ditto.	Nil	3rd Jan.		
Garohills	Tura ...	ditto.	ditto.	5.94	28th Feb.		
	Benares	ditto.	ditto.	0.39	21st Mar.		
	Akyab	Nil	Nil	1.30	11th April.		

CALCUTTA,
The 18th April 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 12th to 18th April 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, S. F.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April 12th	10	29.881	29.899	80.5	82.4	73	S S W	7.8	...	...	b
		16	29.899	29.717	103.5	75.9	23	W S W	9.8	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.832	29.850	87.5	81.8	77	S	1.7	...	...	b
		16	29.675	29.693	98.6	83.5	51	S S W	2.5	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.810	29.828	89.0	81.5	71	S	6.9	...	...	b
		16	29.665	29.683	98.2	82.5	49	S	6.8	...	CS	b
	15th	10	29.800	29.878	88.8	80.5	68	S	7.8	...	...	b
		16	29.747	29.765	93.8	81.9	55	S	13.7	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.912	29.930	89.0	80.5	67	S S W	10.7	...	...	b
		16	29.767	29.785	94.5	80.6	54	S	16.3	...	...	b
SAUGOR ISLAND.	17th	10	29.854	29.874	89.8	81.8	60	S S W	12.1	...	...	b
		16	29.700	29.718	97.0	82.3	51	S	9.5	...	...	b
	18th	10	29.795	29.813	91.5	82.0	65	S S W	11.4	...	C	b
		16	29.619	29.667	96.0	82.5	54	S W	12.1	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.919	29.925	86	81	79	S W	11.8	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.750	29.756	87	82	79	S S W	14.1	...	...	b, m
	13th	10	29.867	29.873	85	81	63	S S W	5.5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.712	29.718	87	82	79	S S W	12.5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	14th	10	29.830	29.836	86	81	79	S S W	10.8	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.705	29.711	87	81	76	S S E	10.9	...	N	b, m, scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	15th	10	29.917	29.923	86	81	75	S	10.3	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29.796	29.802	88	81	72	S S W	15.0	...	N	m, scuds.
	16th	10	29.944	29.950	87	80	72	S S W	16.3	...	N	i, m, scuds.
		16	29.834	29.840	88	81	72	S S W	16.7	...	N	b, scuds.
	17th	10	29.900	29.906	86	81	79	S W	15.7	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.757	29.763	87	81	76	S	16.3	...	N	b, scuds.
	18th	10	29.878	29.884	87	81	76	S S W	14.5	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.699	29.705	87	81	76	S S W	19.9	...	N	b, scuds.
	12th	10	29.889	29.981	87	79	68	E	4.0	...	K	b, m
		16	29.712	29.834	88	81	72	S S W	8.4	...	...	b, m
MADRAS.	13th	10	29.846	29.937	88	79	65	S W	1.7	...	K	b, m
		16	29.712	29.804	87	80	72	W S W	14.2	...	...	b, m
	14th	10	29.814	29.905	88	79	65	S W	9.1	...	K	b, m
		16	29.682	29.773	88	79	65	S W	11.4	...	...	b, m
	15th	10	29.876	29.968	87	77	61	S	5.6	...	K	b, m
		16	29.761	29.853	87	79	68	S W	14.8	...	...	b, m
	16th	10	29.914	29.995	90	80	61	W	5.7	...	K	b, v
		16	29.781	29.872	89	80	66	S W	15.4	...	...	b, v q
	17th	10	29.874	29.966	87	78	65	S	7.6	...	K	b, m
		16	29.761	29.853	87	79	68	S W	17.2	...	...	b, v, q
CUTTACK.	18th	10	29.825	29.918	86	78	68	S	9.2	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29.689	29.780	88	78	62	S W	16.9	...	...	b, v
	12th	10	29.909	30.029	89	78	59	S E by S	12	...	...	c
		16	29.865	29.895	87	77	61	S E by E	15	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.900	30.020	90	77	53	S	12	...	...	c
		16	29.854	29.884	87	77	61	S E	13	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.928	29.958	92	77	12	S by W	13	...	...	b
		16	29.776	29.806	92	76	45	S E	11	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.851	29.881	92	76	45	S S W	15	...	...	b
		16	29.689	29.719	90	78	56	S E	13	...	...	b
ARUNACHAL.	16th	10	29.855	29.885	92	77	48	S	18	...	...	b
		16	29.757	29.787	86	80	75	S E by S	18	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.959	29.989	90	78	56	S E	12	...	...	b, c
		16	29.844	29.874	88	79	65	S E by E	12	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.973	30.003	87	77	61	S E	12	...	...	b, c
		16	29.827	29.857	86	77	61	S E	15	...	...	b
	12th	10	29.892	29.913	81	80	60	S	3.0	...	...	b
		16	29.654	29.735	104	76	24	S	3.5	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.769	29.850	10	79	59	W S W	2.4	...	...	b
		16	29.785	29.806	104	79	30	S S E	2.0	...	...	b
CUTTACK.	14th	10	29.710	29.822	88	79	65	N N W	1.9	...	...	b
		16	29.560	29.641	104	74	20	E	2.6	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.799	29.880	90	79	59	S S W	2.6	...	...	b
		16	29.675	29.756	96	79	41	S S W	7.5	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.847	29.928	90	74	56	S W	4.4	...	...	b
		16	29.705	29.796	94	78	46	S	8.0	...	...	b
	17th	10	29.807	29.888	93	78	48	S W	6.3	...	C	b
		16	29.659	29.719	97	79	42	S S W	4.7	...	CK	b
	18th	10	29.730	29.811	91	78	53	W S W	5.9	...	...	b
		16	29.593	29.674	95	79	47	S S W	5.5	...	C	b
ARUNACHAL.	12th	10	29.931	29.952	88	79	65	N W	3.6	...	...	b
		16	29.773	29.794	86	79	72	W	10.1	...	...	b
	13th	10	29.926	29.947	87	79	64	S S W	2.9	...	...	b
		16	29.763	29.784	86	78	64	S S W	6.1	...	...	b
	14th	10	29.903	29.924	89	80	66	S W	1.3	...	...	b
		16	29.744	29.765	88	79	65	S W	5.3	...	...	b
	15th	10	29.916	29.937	89	80	66	S E	2.1	...	...	b
		16	29.820	29.841	88	80	69	S S W	6.0	...	...	b
	16th	10	29.973	29.994	90	80	64	S E	1.7	...	...	b
		16	29.850	29.871	89	79	62	S W	7.3	...	...	b
ARUNACHAL.	17th	10	29.916	29.937	89	79	62	W S W	2.0	...	...	b
		16	29.820	29.841	89	80	68	S W	7.0	...	...	b
ARUNACHAL.	18th	10	29.900	29.921	88	77	58	S W	2.2	...	...	b
		16	29.760	29.781	84	78	62	S W	6.6	...	...	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
The 18th April 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
April ...	8th	29.822	90.0	77.0	142.2	82.4	76.7	72.7	0.73	S by W & S	0.3	211.9	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	9th	.706	93.2	75.7	117.0	83.7	78.2	74.5	.75	S & S by E	...	177.2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	10th	.805	93.7	77.4	146.0	84.7	79.7	76.2	.70	S by E & S	0.8	182.7	...	☾	Ditto.
	11th	.818	99.8	78.6	148.0	86.7	80.2	76.3	.72	S W & S S W	...	225.1	...	...	Clear and scuds.
	12th	.791	103.5	79.4	154.7	88.3	79.6	74.4	.64	S S W & W S W	...	165.8	...	...	Ditto.
	13th	.767	98.6	79.6	144.6	86.8	80.6	76.9	.73	S S E	0.2	126.2	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	14th	.738	98.2	80.0	143.0	87.4	80.3	76.0	.70	S by E & S S E	1.9	165.5	...	...	Ditto.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days		...	27.8
The maximum temperature during the past seven days		...	103.5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year		...	103.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days		...	0.72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year		...	0.69
		Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	...	{ by lower rain gauge	Nil
		{ by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty previous years	0.29
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 14th April	6.65
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of twenty previous years	3.47

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
in charge of the Observatory.

The 20th April 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 109.—*The 20th April 1874.*

Statement showing heights over mean sea level and low water on River Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapooter during the month of March 1874.

[illegible]

**J. E. T. NICOLLS, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.**

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total recei
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£
Total traffic for the week	29,602½	22,189 3 0.	2,034 0 3	162,820 20	74,192 5 8	6,800 19 4	8,884
Or per mile of railway	187	119 3 6	12 17 1	1,009 0	468 13 3	43 19 6	55
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	390,586½	3,01,639 8 0.	27,925 4 6	1,427,216 20	6,66,088 1 1	62,614 9 3	90,069
 Total for 14 weeks	410,189	3,26,828 11 9	29,959 4 9	1,590,037 0	7,40,280 6 9	69,445 8 7	99,404
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,003	22,075 11 3	2,023 12 2	177,270 10	32,498 6 0	2,970 0 4	5,002
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	198	141 0 11	12 18 7	1,133 0	207 10 6	19 0 9	31
Total to corresponding date of previous year	461,911½	3,53,361 1 2	32,791 8 9	2,192,672 25	4,01,937 13 10	36,846 3 0	69,237

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1874, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£
Total traffic for the week ...	1,394	1,012 0 0	101 4 0	8,361 0	659 0 0	65 18 0	167
Or per mile of railway ...	51	37 0 0	3 14 0	329 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	17,759	13,159 0 0	1,315 0 0	99,760 0	7,214 0 0	721 8 0	2,036
Total for 14 weeks ...	19,153	14,162 0 0	1,416 4 0	99,721 0	7,873 0 0	787 6 0	2,203
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,385	998 3 7	99 16 5	4,140 20	293 11 3	29 7 5	12
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	51	36 19 1	3 13 3	152 11	10 6 7	1 0 10	
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year ...	23,375	17,699 5 5	1,769 18 9	95,701 20	7,749 7 0	778 18 12	2,544

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£
Total traffic for the week ...	8,074	2,229 0 0	222 18 0	21,180 0	811 0 0	81 2 0	30
Or per mile of railway ...	288	79 8 0	7 19 0	757 0	29 0 0	2 18 0	1
For previous 14 weeks of half-year ...	122,402	17,064 0 0	1,706 8 0	272,619 0	9,041 0 0	904 2 0	2,611
Total for 15 weeks ...	130,476	19,293 0 0	1,929 6 0	293,808 0	9,852 0 0	985 4 0	2,911
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,190	1,023 12 9	102 7 7	18,987 0	597 12 0	58 15 6	16
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	185	36 9 0	3 13 1	678 0	21 0 0	2 2 0	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	118,395	18,291 12 0	1,828 3 6	429,024 0	13,482 18 0	1,348 5 8	3,171

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£
Total traffic for the week ...	120,174	1,70,019 8 11	15,697 12 6	*1,687,021 30	*7,55,748 6 8	69,276 18 9	84,934
Or per mile of railway ...	93	133 8 6	12 4 10	1,318 0	590 6 10	54 2 5	66
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	1,430,932	24,54,052 14 8	206,621 10 4	19,998,999 20	85,41,248 9 3	782,047 15 9	980,561
Total for 14 weeks ...	1,551,106	24,24,972 7 7	222,289 2 10	21,686,021 10	92,96,996 13 11	852,224 14 6	10,74,311
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	128,319	2,10,655 0 1	19,255 0 10	826,404 30	3,77,250 12 6	34,581 6 5	63,834
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	99	164 1 8	15 0 10	645 0	294 11 8	27 0 4	50
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year ...	1,701,901	25,53,904 2 7	234,111 7 8	11,494,681 30	50,74,618 1 1	520,173 6 5	754,128

* Maunds 44,749-10 and Rs. 6,659-9-8 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
 „ 11,360-2-3 ditto of ditto of food-grains due by Government of ditto
 „ 1,17,692-3- ditto of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

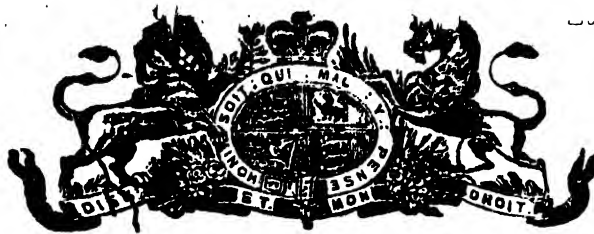
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts.
		Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
			Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	A.	4,014	16,900 8 9	1,540 1 0	*209,255 20	*63,949 4 3	5,961 14 10	7,441 15 19
Or per mile of railway	...	...	75 2 8	6 17 10	...	284 1 10	26 4 6	33 2 4
For previous 13 weeks of half-year		70,857	2,44,583 5 6	22,420 6 5	1,457,179 30	4,10,212 15 0	37,602 17 1	60,023 3 6
Total for 14 weeks	...	74,871	2,61,395 14 3	23,060 7 5	1,606,435 10	4,74,159 3 3	43,404 11 11	67,424 19 4
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	6,222	18,774 6 1	1,720 19 8	94,383 20	21,005 13 6	1,925 10 9	3,646 10 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	...	...	84 0 1	7 14 0	...	93 15 9	8 12 4	16 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	...	74,183	2,49,131 2 9	22,837 0 6	1,114,493 30	3,18,361 0 0	29,183 1 10	52,020 2 4

Maunds 38,615-20 and Rs. 2,219-14-3 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

" 12,276-3 ditto ditto food-grains due by Government of ditto.

9,820-3 ditto of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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TRAINING NATIVE MIDWIVES.

No. 158, dated Burdwan, the 8th April 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to Government Circular No. 150, of the 12th December last, and its enclosures, I have the honor to submit the following report on the subject of training native women in practical midwifery.

2. The only district where the scheme appears to have worked with some success is Hooghly, where the people are said to have appreciated the merits of the trained "dhyes," as will be seen from the annexed copy of a letter, No. 133, of the 25th March, from the Magistrate of that district.

* * * * *

No. 133, dated Hooghly, the 25th March 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Hooghly,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

IN reply to your circular No. 32T, of the 10th January 1874, calling for report upon the training of native women in practical midwifery, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Civil Surgeon of Hooghly.

2. The Civil Surgeon states that: "the midwifery class attached to the Imambarah hospital consists of one head dhye and four apprentices, viz.—

Head Dhye Champa.

Apprentices { Nithoo.
Saroda.
Muttu.
Seedee.

"These are placed under the charge and tuition of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the hospital; they receive lessons practically and theoretically. It is difficult to get educated girls of respectable creed. I was obliged to engage young women from the family of professional dhyes (native midwives), who are generally of low origin, but one of our apprentices, Saroda, is of the barber caste. The above, with the exception of the head dhye, have been taught to read and write Bengali, and have advanced considerably, and the whole receive instructions regularly from Bengali midwifery translations, and lectures from the best midwifery works, twice a week by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Baboo Ashootosh Goopta, under my superintendence. The head dhye has had opportunities of attending several cases of both natural and difficult labor, and practically is pretty competent, but makes little or no progress in reading and writing; her age and memory are against it. The people have confidence in her as an old and experienced dhye, and she is frequently sent for in the houses of respectable Hindoos, Mahomedans, native converts, and Christians, both at Hooghly and Chinsurah, and sometimes is sent for at a distance of two or three days' journey to attend cases of difficult labor. Nithoo, Saroda, and Mutty are progressing satisfactorily. Seede is dull and very slow, but willing to learn. Saroda and Nithoo are very intelligent young women; they can pass the female catheter, administer enemas, and can now treat the ordinary cases of female diseases, and both have confidence in turning and managing cases of arm and breach presentations.

"I have much felt the want of a lying-in-ward, and it is not an easy matter to induce females to come to the hospital, unless as a last resource.

"I have also felt much the want of artificial pelvis and fœtus—none are to be had in the medical store department. The monthly stipend allowed to these dhyes is Rs. 29, paid from the Imambarah fund. I consider the midwifery school as an interesting feature of this Institution. The girls are not only taught midwifery, but to read and write Bengali, and the rudiments of diseases of women and children, and, through them, I feel certain I shall be able to get others from a better class. The people appreciate the attendance and attention of these dhyes at their houses, even in ordinary cases of disease.

"In conclusion, I beg to submit the remarks of Dr. Buckle, the Deputy Surgeon-General: 'The hospital is in good order; all the details and management satisfactory. The class of native dhyes is very interesting, and promises well; the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is working well under Dr. Thompson's directions.'"

3. The system of training dhyes was also introduced in the Ooterparah charitable hospital, under the superintendence of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to it. He reports that "the monthly stipend of Rs. 4, which was allowed to the first pupil, has been stopped, although the dhye still attends the dispensary, and receives instruction in midwifery. Her training, however, enables her to practise successfully in most cases, and she is at present carrying on a lucrative profession, much to the prejudice of the old dhyes. The zemindars of this town, as well as those who can afford to pay her fees, patronise her, and I am glad therefore to state that the difficulty, elsewhere experienced, in securing the co-operation of the gentry in this matter does not exist here. I have, however, not been able to induce another dhye to enrol herself as a pupil for receiving regular training in obstetrics, but I have been searching for one, and I hope, with the assistance of the zemindars of this place, soon to be able to get such a pupil. The second difficulty mentioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, viz., the want of provision for a sufficient amount of clinical instruction, can be easily got over here, as not much difficulty is experienced in inducing women of the lowest classes, by the payment of small presents, to consent to be confined in one of the wards of the dispensary."

ERRATUM.

The 27th April 1874.—In the letter from Government to the Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye, No. 2066—S.R., dated the 4th April 1874, published at page 329 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem,—

For "5,000 carts" stated to have been furnished by Baboo Shetab Chand Lahar, read "500 carts."

**PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDER-MENTIONED
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 25TH APRIL 1874.**

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan	14 4	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	A 12 12	13 4	16 12	13 8	13 12	19 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	14 0	14 4	17 8	22 0	21 0	22 8	B 11 4	12 0	17 12	13 4	13 12	20 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	19 0	15 8	...	20 0	C 10 0	10 8	18 0	12 4	12 8	21 0	...	...	35 0	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	D 15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	27 0	...	...	...
5	Honghiy	13 0	13 0	10 0	D 17 12 to 21 0	17 12 to 20 0	15 0 to 32 0	E 9 8 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 8 and 13 0	12 8 and 13 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	17 8	12 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	12 0	12 0	...	D 14 0	15 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	12 4 to 13 5	13 5	16 0	D 14 4	17 8 to 18 14	22 12 to 26 10	F 8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	13 5	20 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddoa	13 14	14 9	15 4	24 10	24 10	32 0	G 10 10	10 10	16 13	11 7	11 7	18 14	...	...	...
8	Jessore	14 0	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	H 12 4	12 4	20 0	14 8	14 8	25 10	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	D 20 to 24	24 0	30 to 40	I 9 0	9 0	14 0	10 8 to 11 8	10 8 to 11 8	19 0	14 0	14 0	30 0			
10	Dinapore	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 8	J 7 8	8 2	24 0	8 8	9 0	27 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	21 0	35 0	K 9 8	10 0	22 0	10 8 to 11 8	10 8 to 11 8	23 0	...	16 0	20 0			
12	Rajshahye.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	12 15	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 14	8 2	16 5	J 8 0	8 14	25 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 12	18 12	11 8	12 0	32 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	16 8	16 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	28 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
18	Dacca	13 8	14 8	13 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	28 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	21 8	25 0	25 0	40 0	M 7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...
20	Backergutge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	11 4	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	N 11 4	11 4	22 8	15 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	9 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	O 14 0	13 2	23 0	17 8	16 10	22 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	P 13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tract†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	13 5	12 5	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	10 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	24 7	16 0	17 7	37 5	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 18th April received after the publication of the last Gazette.

A Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 11-4 to 13-2 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 13-0 seers per rupee. Prices are generally higher than last week, and in the interior they are still higher.

B Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 14-8 seers, and maize from 15 to 24 seers per rupee.

C Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 11 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

F The price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 14-0 seers per rupee.

Mentioned Districts of Bengal on the 25th April 1874.

OF SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHERNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.*			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.

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BENGAL.

Western Districts.

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	12 12	15 0	22 0	100 0	110 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 4
...	20 0	18 8	38 8	15 0	15 0	22 0	100 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 11	8 12
...	13 8	13 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 4	8 8
...	12 0	12 0	18 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 6
...	13 0	13 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0
...	13 0	14 8	22 0	130 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 4

Central Districts.

13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	23 0	130 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 8	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 10	19 0	180 0	200 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 8	7 0	8 0
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 12	7 2	7 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 6	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	16 8	15 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	4 0	4 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 5

Eastern Districts.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	23 8	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	13 0	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	7 4	7 4	9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	6 8	6 8	7 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 2	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 11-4 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

J In the outlying parts the highest price of rice is quoted at 8-4 seers, and lowest at 11-4 seers per rupee.

K Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 6-6 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 8 to 16 seers per rupee.

L Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14-4 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15 seers, and of paddy from 22 to 30 seers per rupee.

N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 19 seers per rupee.

O In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 15 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

P In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 23 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOLRUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJRA.											
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BEHAR.																									
27	Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	31 4	12 0	11 8	...	12 8	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Gya	12 4	12 4	17 0	16 8	17 0	32 0	8 4	8 4	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	14 12	15 0	19 0	19 8	20 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...		
30	Tirhoot	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	31 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 8	27 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	12 4	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	8 0	8 4	13 0	8 8	9 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	15 7	15 2	19 9	21 0	21 0	38 8	8 7	8 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	14 8	15 2	20 3	18 15	20 3	31 9	9 7	10 1	15 2	10 1	11 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	11 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	10 8	10 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	20 0	23 0	50 0						
ORISSA.																									
37	Cuttack.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooroot	13 2	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	23 14	23 14	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balsore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE																									
South-West Frontier Agency.																									
40	Hasarobagh...	11 0	11 0	17 0	14 0	14 8	...	8 4	8 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga†	12 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	12 8	13 0	23 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 18th April received after the publication of the last Gazette.

Q Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 14-1 seers, barley from 16-12 to 21 seers, best rice from 9-4 and 9-8 seers, and common rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

R In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, barley from 12 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 10 seers, and common rice from 8 to 11 seers; maize 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 17-8 seers per rupee.

T Ditto ditto:—Wheat from 8 to 13 seers, barley from 14 to 17 seers, best rice from 7 to 9 seers, common rice from 8 to 13 seers, maize from 12 to 14-8 seers, and gram from 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th April 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 25th April 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS

GREAT MILLER— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLERS— RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHIKKA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PIER-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	14 8	17 0	17 8	24 8	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
D	13 0	13 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya.	
{ 13 0 to 17 0 }	17 0	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D	19 8	19 8	24 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Shahabad.
...	{ 11 0 to 19 0 }	11 0	11 0	33 0	{ 12 8 to 13 0 }	12 8	13 0	...	12 8	13 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 8	Tirhoot.
...	...	...		19 0	18 0	42 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	18 0	18 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 4	8 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	14 0	...	40 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	28 3	16 8	16 8	33 6	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 1	Monghyr.
...	{ 13 0 to 15 0 }	13 0	13 0	35 0	{ 15 0 to 16 0 }	15 2	15 12	31 9	16 6	17 0	20 1	161 8	161 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...		15 0	14 0	60 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 0	12 0	...	D	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.
D	18 0	21 0	{ 10 0 to 22 0 }	10 0	15 0	{ 25 0 to 30 0 }	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnas.
to and	22 0	22 0		16 0	15 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
South-West Frontier Agency.																				
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	...	14 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	5 13	6 4	7 4	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	5 12	6 0	Lohardugga.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoon.*	
...	...	...	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	75 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	220 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Maubhoon.	

U In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9-4 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

V Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat, from 10-12 to 16 seers, best rice from 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 10 to 14 seers, and grain from 11 to 18-4 seers per rupee.

W The price of common rice in the interior ranges from 20 to 48 seers per rupee in different places.

X Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 8-4 to 10-12 seers, and common from 12-8 to 12-12 seers, lesser millet from 17 to 18 seers, maize from 14 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.

Y Ditto Ditto Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 17 to 30 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 12 to 14 seers, and grain from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th April 1874.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan, 28th* April 1874.	1.69	No rain reported from any of the sub-divisions except Bood-wood, but heavy rain and hail have fallen in Mungleote and Kotoogram. The cotton and teel (oil-seed) crops want rain. Cholera and small-pox at Cutwa and Chlna. Fever as before.
	2 Bankoora, 25th " "	0.01	There was some rain in the south-east of the district. Dust-storms have been frequent. Where the rain fell, the crops have benefited; elsewhere rain is much wanted. Water is scarce in some parts.
	3 Beerbhoom, 25th " "	Nil	Very hot, with high changeable winds; some appearance of approaching rain. No change in the prospects of crops since last report. Rain much wanted; the drought is unfavorably affecting the silk manufacture. Exportation for week ending 18th April, 2,945½ maunds to Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions. Prices rising.
	4 Midnapore, 25th " "	Few drops on 20th, 21st, and 24th April.	Changeable winds; threatening showers which have kept off rain is now much wanted. Mulberry has already suffered much. Indigo and teel (oil-seed) will suffer if the dry weather continues; about 10 per cent. of the boro rice is reported as withered from want of water, the rivers being so low that they have failed to irrigate all the lands sown in reliance on them.
	5 Hooghly, 25th " "	Nil	Clear throughout; very hot and stormy. Boro and jalla paddy and teel (oil-seed) in the ground. Grounds prepared for aous (early) rice cultivation.
	Howrah, 25th " "	.....	High winds, cloudy evenings, and rain constantly threatening. The want of rain is beginning to be much felt. There is enough water for irrigating the boro rice fields, but not for preparing the land for the early rice crop. The early rice crop of the district is never a large or important one.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs, 28th† April 1874.	0.25	Days very hot, nights cool; clouds gather in the afternoon, but are dispersed by strong winds from the south. A few drops of rain fell in some sub-divisions during the week, but not enough to do any good. Rain very much needed for the commencement of the early rice sowings and to replenish the tanks. Cholera still prevailing in Bussorhat, Kaligunge, Kalaroa, Protubungur, and Barripore. It has abated in Joyneygur, Satkhira, and Mathoorapora, and disappeared from Diamond Harbour and Bankipore. One case of small-pox reported from thana Kalaroa.
	7 Nuddea, 25th April 1874	0.70	Very hot and oppressive, storms only partial. A tolerable fall of rain at Kooshten and in the north of Meherpore is reported, but rain is required all over the district. The price of rice is pretty nearly stationary. The coarsest can be had almost everywhere for Rs. 2-10 or Rs. 2-12 per maund, and in many places for less. Cholera has not abated, but is doing much mischief.
	8 Jessore, 25th " "	0.05	Mostly clear, with occasional thunder-clouds, but little rain. Teel (oil-seed) is suffering from want of rain, and the sowing of the rice crop is retarded from the same cause. Prices have risen slightly during the week.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad, 25th " "	Nil	Intensely hot; frequent dust-storms; a slight rainfall at Rampore Haut, Gowas, Nowadah, and Jellinghee, on the 21st April, and a hail-storm of considerable violence on the same day in the Bhugwangolah thana, causing considerable injuries to mangoes. Rain is greatly wanted both for the crops and for replenishing the water-supply, which is at present very much reduced. Boro paddy has been injured by the drought, as many of the beels in which it has been cultivated have dried up to a considerable extent. The aous or early rice seedlings in the low lands are still looking well, but cultivation in the higher lands is delayed for want of rain. Prices have risen in many markets from ½ to 1 seer for common rice. Small-pox and cholera are still prevalent, but not in a virulent form. The district relief committee has supplied medicines to several persons in the mofussil to dispense to sufferers. Subsequent telegram reports a fall of 2.3 inches of rain on night of the 26th, which will be very beneficial.
	10 Dinagepore, 25th " "	Nil	Cloudy and close; one day west wind in station. Boro rice still promises to be a good crop; the bhadoi or early rice is said to be suffering from want of rain. What rain fell has been quickly absorbed.
	11 Maldah, 25th " "	Nil	Weather very hot; strong westerly winds; dust-storm, thunder, and slight drizzling rain on the evening of Saturday. Boro paddy promises well; in most places ears have come out, and are in good condition. Bhadoi or early sowings are going on, and in some places plants have come out. A shower of rain would materially assist both these crops. Prices have slightly risen. Health of the district generally good.

* Telegram of the 28th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 28th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
RAJSHAHY DIVN.—(Contd.)	12 Rajshahye, 25th April 1874.	·61	There was a fair fall of rain on the 21st April along the south and west of the district. Notwithstanding the great heat and want of rain, the boro paddy crop is generally reported to be doing well; the grain is now forming in the ear. The aous or early rice has come up well, and is about 3 inches high in some places. Cheena (millet), barley, wheat, gram, linseed, have all been reaped, and are now in the market. Teel (oil-seed), sugarcane, and paddy crops are thriving as yet, but rain would assist them greatly. The tendency of prices of rice generally is to fall, excepting in Burigong, in the south-east, where there has been a considerable rise. Cholera has been very prevalent in many parts; one day's report for the entire district having shown as many as one hundred cases (fresh attacks and deaths).
	13 Rungpore, 2th „ „	0·80	Weather hot and cloudy, with a slight fall of rain. The crops of cheena and kowni (millets) and aous or early rice are generally progressing favorably; to the north-east, where the crops are very forward, rain is much wanted; sowing still going on. Prices higher, Rs. 4-8 to 6-8 for a maund of rice.
	14 Bogra, 25th „ „	Nil	Fine and seasonable. Boro rice in Bogra and Khetlal, and jute and sesamum (oil-seed) in other parts, are promising well. The aous or early rice crop has been sown in various parts, and the general promise of the crop is good.
	15 Pubna, 25th „ „	1·26	Weather seasonable; evening generally cloudy and stormy. Heavy rainfall on the 21st April, and a slight shower on the 24th, accompanied by a gust of wind. The teel (oil-seed) crop has been sown. The early and late rice crops are being sown. Harvesting of the boro paddy has commenced. This crop will be of great benefit to the people at present. The prospects of all other crops now look fair. Health of the district good.
	16 Darjeeling, 25th „ „	0·04	Sunny, warm weather, but misty withal, with occasional strong wind, mostly from the west, and occasional showers of rain. The young crops, both in the hills and in the plains, are progressing favorably.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	17 Julpigoree, 25th „ „	Nil	Cloudy and cool. Want of rain is greatly felt in parts of the south and south-west of the district, though not yet complained of in the north. The rainfall has so far been much less than usual in April. In 1872, from 1st to 25th April, 5·99 inches fell; in 1873 during that period, 4·05; and in the same time of the present year only 2·26. This is already telling in some parts of the south of Boda, where the kowni (millet) crop is said to be burnt up, and in some places, such as about Chilahati, the bhadoi (early) sowing is delayed owing to the baked state of the soil. All round, however, the prospect of kowni (millet) is so far good, though needing rain, and the bhadoi promises well. It is, however, impossible not to view the short rainfall with great anxiety. Rice is selling in the northern part of the district at an average of 13 and 14 seers per rupee. In the Doars it is cheaper; in places 18 seers. Going south the prices rise at Northern Boda about 12 seers; 12 is the average ruling this year. To the extreme south bordering on Rungpore and Dinagpore rice sells at 8 and 8½ seers. The Deputy Commissioner has heard that it is dearer at Rungpore border, Bhawanigunge. In the south, where scarcity is felt, the Cooch Behar state has advanced early rice seed to ryots, and with this help very large tracts of land are being sown; in some places twice as much land as usual, being cultivated with it. In the north of the district, too, the increase of the early rice cultivation this year is large.
	Cooch Behar, 25th „ „	Nil	Cloudy and sultry on several days. Prospects of millets and early rice continue good.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca, 23rd* April 1874	1·25	Thunder-storms nearly every day; warm between rains. Very favorable for sowing both jute and rice.
	19 Furruckpore, 25th „ „	0·40	Since Monday it looks threatening every afternoon, and there were high winds, thunder, lightning, and clouds, but only on Monday did any rain fall. Days very hot, temperature generally above 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Rain is much wanted for the crops on high lands on which sowings are just begun; in other respects the prospects of the crops all over the district are good. No fresh outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, but some sporadic cases reported during the week.
	20 Backergunge, 18th „ „	Nil	Weather hot, strong south wind during the day. Prospects of crops not good. Rain is much wanted for the sowing of the aous or early rice crop and for bringing on the teel (oil seed) and other crops. Cholera has appeared in Burrisa and in the south of the district.
	21 Mymensing, 2th „ „	0·13	Generally hot and close, with cloudy mornings and evenings, and indications of coming rain. Partial damage by hail reported on the south east of the district. Rain would now be beneficial. State and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
	22 Sylhet, 18th „ „	0·73	Hot weather fairly in. Aous or early rice sowings progressing. Amn or late rice sowings recommenced. Boro rice crop has begun to be reaped. The price of rice is falling. About 2,500 maunds of rice and 1,500 maunds of paddy exported.

* Telegram of the 23rd April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)			
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>			
SUNDER- DURG	23 Chittagong, 18th April 1874.	Nil	Hot and hazy. Sowing of the early aus rice reported to have commenced in some places. A quantity of ground has been ploughed up, and rain is now wanted. Cholera reported from the central thanas and Cox's Bazar.
	24 Noakhally, 18th " "		Mornings cloudy, days fair, with strong south and south-easterly wind. Injuries from the rains to the moong (pulse), sessamum (oil-seed), and chilly crops are reported from several places. The sowing of the early rice is still in progress.
	25 Tipperah, 25th		Cloudy and hot, high winds from south; slight rain in west of the district. Spring crops good; aus and aman, or early and late rice sown, want rain much. Cholera and small-pox still slightly prevalent.
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts, 18th April 1874.	Nil	Hot at noon, cool and pleasing in the morning; east and west winds. The hill-men are busily engaged in burning their jooms. Tobacco is still being gathered.
	Hill Tipperah, 18th April 1874.	Nil	Very hot and dry; often foggy in the mornings. No change to report. Ploughing going on under the hills; jungles being burnt all round in the hills for jooms.
BEHAR.			
BHAUPOR, E. P. & N.	27 Patna, 27th* April 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable; strong wind from the west during the early part of week, but from the east for last two days. No crops on the ground besides sugarcane and cheena (millet). Small-pox continues in the city, and in some few places in the mofussil.
	28 Gaya, 25th	Nil	Hot and fine. Rain required. Cold weather crops harvested. Outturn of opium remarkably good.
	29 Shahabad, 25th " "	Nil	West wind prevailing. Weather very close, at times threatening rain. No change since last week; cheena (millet) being cut. The mango crop promises to be a good one. In the Buxar Sub-division the boro rice crop is reported favorably on. The quantity grown is, however, small. Small-pox very general, but not of a severe type.
	30 Tirhoot, 25th " "	Nil	Seasonable and hot, west wind prevailing. Tajpore sub-division—Rain is very much wanted for the moong (pulse) and cheena and kowni (millets); up lands are being prepared for the bhadoi or early crops; the greater part of the low lands has been sown in this sub-division; what paddy has germinated is standing the west wind pretty well, but there is much seed yet to germinate. No change in the mango crop. Tobacco still hangs on hand. In the Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga sub-divisions rain is much wanted for early sowings of paddy crop. In the Sectamurhee sub-division there is no material change in the state of the crops since last report; weather unfavorable for crops on the ground. Price of rice at Sectamurhee bazar 8 seers per rupee, in other places 9 seers. There is no material change in the prospect of the Hajepore and sudder sub-divisions. Public health good.
	31 Saran, 25th " "	Nil	Clear, hot, and dry, with strong west winds. The cold weather crops have now been all reaped and gathered, and there is nothing on the ground except cotton, cheena (millet), moong (pulse), sugarcane, and indigo. The continued drought and west winds are affecting the crops injuriously. One good shower of rain might yet change the prospects for better, and enable the cultivators to prepare the lands for paddy sowings. Mango crop also has suffered from recent high winds. Prices on the whole steady.
	32 Chumparun, 25th " "	Nil	East and west hot winds. The cold weather crops are almost all harvested. Un-irrigated cheena (millet) dried up; indigo prospects unfavorable; lands being prepared for mokai (Indian-corn); rain much wanted.
	33 Monghyr, 25th " "	Nil	Set fair. The crops on the ground, cheena (millet) and moong (pulse), occupy a small fraction of the cultivated area; except where irrigated, they are much in want of rain. The mango crop will be a poor one.
	34 Bhagulpore	...	Return not received.
BHAUPOR, E. P. & N.	35 Purneah, 25th " "	Nil	Very hot and dry, though the wind is in the east. Except in the north, rain is much wanted; for want of it the sowing of the rice has been stopped. The outturn of the kowni and cheena (millets) is not so good as was expected. The moong (pulse) and indigo both scorched up. Cattle also suffering from want of water. More than one inch and half of rain fell on the night of the 27th April since telegraphed. It has done much good; weather still stormy.
	36 Southal Pergannahs, 25th April 1874.	Nil	Heat very great during the day, but clouds collect with an east wind at night. Expectations of rain are constantly disappointed. Molwa almost all gathered in. Rain is much wanted everywhere. Mango nowhere good.

* Telegram of the 27th April, received on the 28th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 27th.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Division.	37 Cuttack, 28th* April 1874	Nil	Warm and cloudy weather. Dalua rice being cut. Public health good.
	38 Pooree, 18th		Hot and dry, with southern wind. Moong (pulse) is being gathered with a fair outturn. Dalua rice crop is being harvested with a good outturn. Cotton and mango are doing well. Agricultural operations are far advanced, and sowings of paddy will now begin. Sugarcane is being planted. Purchases of rice for export continue on a reduced scale, and prices are rather low in the mofussil. Public health is generally good.
	39 Balasore, 25th " "	28	Great heat interrupted by occasional storms. Immediately after the earth has been softened by each shower of rain, the people turn out and set to work busily at their ploughing; about half the land has been ploughed for next season's crops.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
	40 Hazaribagh, 25th April 1874.	Nil	Clear sky throughout the week until the 24th April; bright and clear again on the 25th. The mohwa, which has been excellent, has now been gathered. It sells for nearly 2 maunds for the rupee throughout the district. The reports of the mango are not so good, but the only failure is in a part of the district where the rice crop was very good. The reports of the jungle products, which the poor eat or barter for rice, are assuring. Pressure is reported more generally in the Khurkdiha pergunnah. The general health is good, though cholera has shown itself at Dumri and Madhubun. Small-pox cases occur in various parts of the district.
	41 Lohardugga, 25th " "	Nil	Dry and hot, with warm winds. The only crop now on the ground is the newly-planted out sugarcane. The result of the cold weather crop harvest has been better than was anticipated, and the crop of mohwa flower, both in the Palamow and Torree Pergunnahs, has been a splendid one. Immense relief has thereby been afforded to the people. The lands for the most part have been prepared for early sowings, and rain is now looked for. Small-pox is prevalent in parts, but on the whole the general health is good.
	42 Singbhoom, 18th " "	Nil	Weather intensely hot and dry. Nothing to add to previous reports. No crops. Public health generally good.
	43 Manbhoom, 25th " "	Nil	Seasonable. The mohwa flowers have now nearly all fallen, and a bountiful crop has been secured: the fruit which is setting freely, called korechra, will come to maturity in the latter half of the next month; the outside rind is eaten boiled when green, and uncooked when ripe; oil is expressed from the seed. Salun or the seed of the <i>sil</i> tree is also consumed when other food is scarce; it will be ripe a month hence, and promises to be plentiful. Sugarcane is still being planted out; in other respects prospects of the district much the same as last week, but small-pox is rather on the increase.

*Telegram of the 28th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 28th April 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 5th to 11th April 1874.	Rain from 12th to 18th April 1874.	RAIN FROM 18th JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	1874.			
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Nil	Nil	7.72	18th April		
		Cutwa ...	Nil	Nil	6.65	ditto.		
		Culua ...	Nil	Nil	6.18	ditto.		
		Boud-hood ...	Nil	Nil	5.61	ditto.		
		Rancegunge ...	Nil	Nil	1.78	ditto.		
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	7.00	ditto.		
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	Nil	Nil	5.03	ditto.		
	Beerbhoom	Sooree ...	Nil	Nil	5.66	ditto.		
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	Nil	Nil	5.19	ditto.		
		Funlook ...	Nil	Nil	8.85	ditto.		
		Gumbetta ...	Nil	Nil	7.03	ditto.		
		Contai ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office Exe. Engr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	8.2	ditto.		
	Hooghly	Hooghly ...	Nil	Nil	5.50	ditto.		
		Seraumpore ...	Nil	Nil	5.87	ditto.		
	Howrah	Howrah ...	Nil	Nil	4.90	ditto.		
PRESIDENCY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	Nil	Nil	5.10	ditto.		
		Calcutta ...	Nil	Nil	6.65	ditto.		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary Jail	Nil	Nil	7.06	ditto.		
		Banscerhat ...	Nil	Nil	6.94	ditto.		
		Baraset ...	Nil	Nil	2.81	ditto.		
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	5.70	ditto.		
		Banripore ...	Nil	Nil	4.16	ditto.		
		Satkhirah ...	Nil	Nil	2.75	ditto.		
		Barackpore ...	Nil	Nil	3.57	ditto.		
		Dum-Dum ...	Nil	Nil	5.54	ditto.		
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	Nil	Nil	7.03	ditto.		
		Bongong ...	Nil	Nil	5.61	ditto.		
		Meherpore ...	0.27	Nil	9.03	ditto.		
		Choondangah ...	0.15	Nil	8.12	ditto.		
		Kooshitea ...	0.06	Nil	6.57	ditto.		
		Ranaghat ...	Nil	Nil	6.73	ditto.		
	Jessore	Jessore ...	0.39	Nil	6.57	ditto.		
		Narail ...	0.05	Nil	5.85	ditto.		
		Khuldea ...	0.22	Nil	7.78	ditto.		
		Jhenidah ...	Nil	Nil	10.31	ditto.		
		Baghat ...	Nil	Nil	6.09	ditto.		
		Magura ...	Nil	Nil	6.26	ditto.		
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	Nil	Not rec	3.25	11th April.		
		Banpore Hant ...	Nil	Nil	3.83	18th April		
		City Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Nil	3.8	ditto.		
		Jungipore ...	Nil	Nil	4.35	ditto.		
		Azamgunge ...	Nil	Nil	3.14	ditto.		
	Dinagopore	Dinagopore ...	1.91	Nil	3.28	ditto.		
	RAJSHAHYE.	Maldah	Maldah ...	0.69	Nil	4.91	ditto.	
		Rajshahye	Bauleah ...	0.16	Nil	4.14	ditto.	
			Nattore ...	0.91	Nil	6.03	ditto.	
		Rungpore	Bungpore ...	0.67	0.65	8.19	ditto.	
	Bhowmignij ...		0.73	0.53	4.31	ditto.		
	Titalya ...		Nil	0.92	4.30	ditto.		
	Bogra	Bogra ...	3.11	Nil	11.01	ditto.		
	Pubna	Pubna ...	0.07	Nil	6.90	ditto.		
		Serajgunj ...	Not rec	Nil	5.91	ditto.		
	COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling.. { Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec. 2.84	Not rec 0.70	2.04 6.92	15th March 18th April	
Julpigoree		Julpigoree ...	0.02	2.24	5.18	ditto.		
		Fallacotta ...	Not rec	Not rec.	3.49	11th April		
		Bodah ...	Nil	0.23	3.66	18th April		
Cooch Behar Tributary State		Cooch Behar ...	0.40	4.28	9.06	ditto.		
Bhutan Doorgas		Buxa ...	Not rec	Not rec	3.91	31st Mar.		

Not rec 5th to 11th April.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 5th to 11th April 1874.	Rain from 12th to 18th April 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—(Continued.)							
Dacca.	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office ...	0.16	Nil	7.41	18th April.	
		... { Hospital ...	0.22	Nil	8.02	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	0.00	Nil	7.68	ditto.	
		Manickgunge ...	0.27	Nil	6.21	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ...	Nil	Nil	11.15	ditto.	
		Goalundo ...	Nil	Nil	7.21	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Barrisal ...	0.35	Nil	5.38	ditto.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	3.08	ditto.	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	6.19	ditto.	
		Patoakhally ...	Nil	Nil	2.82	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan ...	1.30	Nil	6.20	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	2.82	Nil	13.20	ditto.	
		Jamulpore ...	2.69	Nil	8.07	ditto.	
		Atia ...	1.45	Nil	7.16	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	Kishoregunge ...	2.51	Nil	16.90	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet ...	7.93	0.81	30.11	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar ...	2.10	Not rec.	10.13	11th April.	
Hylakandy ...		2.60	0.33	92.74	18th April.		
Koyah ...		4.76	Not rec.	25.37	11th April.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	4.30	18th April.	
		... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	5.00	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.58	11th April.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	0.04	Nil	8.00	18th April.	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	8.04	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah ...	0.61	Nil	11.27	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Bungamatee Hill ...	0.30	Nil	2.87	ditto	Not rec. 15th March to 4th April.
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.59	Nil	10.08	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	1.11	ditto.	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	2.65	ditto.	
		Bah ...	Nil	Nil	2.71	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	1.20	ditto.	
		... { Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1.22	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	2.60	ditto.	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	2.98	ditto.	
		Arungabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.80	ditto.	
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	1.61	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	1.56	ditto.	
		Sasseau ...	Nil	Nil	1.73	ditto	Not rec. 1st to 7th Mar.
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	1.90	ditto.	
		Blunboah ...	Nil	Nil	1.80	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.19	11th April.	
		Durbhanga ...	Nil	ditto	1.29	ditto.	
		Hajepore ...	Nil	ditto	4.15	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
		Sectanurhee ...	Nil	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
	Tajpore	Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.21	18th April	
	Sarun	Chuprah ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.14	1th April ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
		Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	1.22	ditto	ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee ...	Nil	Nil	1.31	18th April.	
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto.	
	BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	1.99	ditto.
Begoo Serai ...			Nil	Nil	1.91	ditto.	
Jamocce ...			Nil	Nil	4.14	ditto.	
Bhagulpore		Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
		Sonpool ...	Nil	Nil	1.10	ditto	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.
		Muddehpooora ...	Nil	Not rec.	1.05	11th April.	
		Banka ...	Nil	Nil	2.54	18th April.	
		Sanborsa ...	Nil	Nil	1.19	ditto.	
Purneah		Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	1.66	ditto.	
		Kissengunge ...	0.39	Nil	3.20	ditto.	
		Artareah ...	1.23	Nil	1.11	ditto.	
Southal Pergunnahs...		Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	2.62	ditto.	
		Jamtara ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	11th April	From 5th April
		Rajmahal ...	Nil	Nil	1.50	18th April.	
		Nya Doonaka ...	Nil	Nil	2.99	ditto.	
		Godda ...	Nil	Nil	3.25	ditto.	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 6th to 11th April 1874.	Rain from 12th to 18th April 1874.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1874.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	CUTTACK.	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	4.13	18th April.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	4.73	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jajpore ...	Nil	Nil	3.10	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Kendraparah ...	Nil	Nil	1.80	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { Jugatsingapore ...	Nil	Nil	1.85	ditto.	
		Cuttack ... { False Point ...	Nil	Nil	2.36	ditto.	
		Pooree ... { Pooree ...	Nil	Nil	1.71	ditto.	
		Pooree ... { Khurdah ...	Nil	Nil	4.01	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Balasore ...	Nil	Nil	4.60	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Bhuddruck ...	Nil	Nil	6.99	ditto.	
	BALASORE.	Balasore ... { Jellasore ...	Nil	Nil	6.32	ditto.	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
		Balasore ... { Sorah ...	Nil	Nil	2.94	ditto.	
		Balasore ... { Chandbally ...	Nil	Nil	1.96	ditto.	
	CUTTACK TRIBUTARY.	Mehale Sambalpoore ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.13	28th Mar.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	HAZAREEBAGH.	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	4.40	18th April.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Hazareebagh ... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	4.57	ditto.	
	LOHARDUGGAH.	Pachumba ...	Nil	Nil	3.81	ditto.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Ranchee ...	Nil	Nil	6.85	ditto.	
	SINGBHOO.	Palamow ...	Nil	Nil	3.97	ditto.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Chybassa ...	Nil	Nil	6.87	ditto.	
	MANBHOO.	Purulia ...	Nil	Nil	5.39	ditto.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Govindpore ...	Nil	Nil	5.78	ditto.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	GOALPARAH.	Goalparah ...	0.23	Nil	5.16	ditto.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Dhoubree ...	0.10	1.00	4.23	ditto.	
	KAMROOP.	Gowhatti ...	0.62	1.80	10.09	ditto.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Burpettah ...	1.34	1.61	11.00	ditto.	
	DURRUNG.	Tezpor ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1.09	7th Feb.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Mungledye ...	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.	
	NOWGONG.	Nowgong ...	0.42	0.30	8.18	18th April.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Sebsaugor ...	1.34	Not rec.	12.08	11th April.	
	SEBSAUGOR.	Golaghat ...	1.95	ditto	13.70	ditto.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Jorehaut ...	1.58	ditto	11.93	ditto.	
		Nazcerah ...	1.84	ditto	11.29	ditto.	
	LUCKIMPORE.	Debrooghur ...	Not rec.	ditto	12.61	28th Mar.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		North Luckimpore ...	1.54	ditto	9.67	11th April.	
		Suddya ...	Not rec.	ditto	17.74	28th Mar.	
	NAGA HILLS.	Samoogoodting ...	ditto	ditto	6.81	4th April.	
	KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS.	Shillong ...	ditto	ditto	2.48	7th Feb.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Jaowai ...	ditto	ditto	0.68	31st Jan.	
		Cherrapoonjee ...	ditto	ditto	2.17	12th April.	
	GARO HILLS.	Tura ...	ditto	ditto	5.94	28th Feb.	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
		Benares Akyao ...	ditto	ditto	0.39	21st Mar.	
			Nil	Nil	1.30	18th April.	

CALCUTTA,
The 25th April 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 19th to 25th April 1874.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity, Sat. = 100.	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
CALCUTTA.	April 19th	10	29.738	29.756	80.7	81.5	69	S S W	11.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.638	29.656	81.0	82.0	58	S S E	10.3	...	.....	b
	20th	10	29.782	29.800	80.6	81.7	60	S	9.5	...	K	b, scuds.
		16	29.663	29.681	83.3	82.5	60	S S W	14.0	...	C	
	21st	10	29.823	29.843	80.8	82.0	60	S	10.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.695	29.713	82.0	81.5	61	S	15.4	...	S	
	22nd	10	29.770	29.788	80.0	82.5	71	S S W	10.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.622	29.640	86.2	83.7	57	S	11.3	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	29.714	29.732	81.4	83.0	68	S	8.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.436	29.454	89.2	84.6	52	S S E	7.5	...	C	
SAYGUR ISLAND.	24th	10	29.799	29.817	80.8	83.4	74	S S W	7.8	...	CK	
		16	29.733	29.751	89.0	83.0	76	S	6.0	...	.....
	25th	10	29.854	29.874	81.9	81.5	61	S	7.0	...	CS	
		16	29.716	29.734	97.0	79.5	43	S S W	11.8	...	C	
	19th	10	29.763	29.774	86	81	70	S W	19.6	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.669	29.675	86	81	70	S	16.7	...	N	b, scuds.
	20th	10	29.814	29.820	86	82	83	S S W	17.4	...	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29.711	29.717	84	80	83	S	17.0	...	N	o, scuds.
	21st	10	29.851	29.857	87	81	76	S S W	15.9	...	N	k, scuds.
		16	29.724	29.730	86	81	79	S S W	19.9	...	N	b, m, scuds
CHITTAGONG.	22nd	10	29.791	29.797	87	82	79	S S W	16.8	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.662	29.668	96	83	73	S W	16.6	...	C	b, m
	23rd	10	29.750	29.756	88	83	80	S S W	18.1	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.663	29.669	88	83	80	S S W	16.1	...	N	b, scuds.
	24th	10	29.831	29.837	88	83	80	S W	16.0	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29.714	29.750	87	83	83	S S W	16.0	...	N	b, scuds.
	25th	10	29.879	29.885	88	80	69	S S W	8.2	...	CK	b, v
		16	29.755	29.761	88	81	72	S S W	13.3	...	CS	b, v
	19th	10	29.774	29.805	88	78	62	S	5.7	...	K	b, m
		16	29.672	29.764	86	78	68	S	17.8	...	C	b, m, q
MADRAS.	20th	10	29.704	29.885	88	79	65	S E	8.5	...	CK, KS	b
		16	29.781	29.773	88	79	72	S W	18.2	...	.....	b, o, m
	21st	10	29.856	29.817	88	80	69	S E	6.3	...	K, KS	b, m
		16	29.719	29.839	89	79	62	S W	13.3	...	.....	b, m
	22nd	10	29.786	29.877	88	79	65	S	8.3	...	K	b, m
		16	29.669	29.761	87	79	68	W	18.1	...	.....	b, m, q
	23rd	10	29.771	29.802	90	79	59	S W	8.4	...	K	b, m
		16	29.659	29.750	88	79	65	S S W	16.1	...	.....	b, m, q
	24th	10	29.821	29.912	89	79	62	S S E	8.3	...	K	b, m
		16	29.725	29.817	87	80	72	W S W	17.4	...	.....	b, o 2
CUTTACK.	25th	10	29.841	29.932	90	81	66	S W	4.4	...	K	b, v
		16	29.719	29.810	88	80	69	S W	11.3	...	K	b, v
	18th	10	29.909	29.939	90	79	59	S E by S	16	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.760	29.790	88	79	65	S E	15	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29.830	29.880	89	80	66	S E by S	15	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.719	29.749	80	73	70	S E	18	...	.....	b
	20th	10	29.848	29.878	89	79	62	S E by S	14	...	.....	b, s
		16	29.728	29.758	88	80	69	S E	14	...	.....	c
	21st	10	29.900	29.930	90	80	63	S E	13	...	.....	b, c
		16	29.786	29.816	87	80	72	S E	13	...	.....	b
ANKUR.	22nd	10	29.891	29.921	88	78	62	S E	12	...	.....	c
		16	29.749	29.778	88	78	62	S E	16	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	29.851	29.881	87	78	65	S E by S	8	...	.....	c
		16	29.711	29.741	87	79	68	S E	16	...	.....	b, c
	24th	10	29.907	29.937	90	79	69	S E by E.	12	...	.....	c
		16	29.761	29.794	87	79	68	S E	13	...	.....	c
	19th	10	29.673	29.759	91	79	59	S S E	7.1	...	C	b
		16	29.550	29.631	97	79	42	S S W	3.0	...	K, N, C	
	20th	10	29.703	29.784	93	80	51	S S W	8.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.583	29.664	90	78	56	S S W	10.2	...	CK	b
CUTTACK.	21st	10	29.761	29.845	92	80	57	S W	6.7	...	.....	b.
		16	29.630	29.711	91	79	56	S W	8.1	...	K, N, C	
	22nd	10	29.710	29.791	94	77	43	S	5.1	...	C	b
		16	29.540	29.621	103	79	31	S S W	6.5	...	CK	b
	23rd	10	29.663	29.744	95	79	47	S	5.7	...	.....	b
		16	29.537	29.618	90	79	38	S S W	6.1	...	K, N, C	
	24th	10	29.744	29.825	93	79	51	S S W	5.5	...	CK, C	
		16	29.613	29.694	97	77	37	S S E	3.7	...	K, N	
	25th	10	29.792	29.873	93	76	43	W S W	3.0	...	C	b
		16	29.662	29.743	97	77	37	S W	3.5	...	KN, C	
ANKUR.	19th	10	29.853	29.874	89	78	59	S	1.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.750	29.771	88	78	62	S S W	6.1	...	.....	b
	20th	10	29.896	29.917	87	78	65	S E	2.3	...	.....	b
		16	29.750	29.771	88	77	58	W S W	5.3	...	.....	b
	21st	10	29.924	29.947	88	80	69	S	2.1	...	.....	b, g
		16	29.800	29.821	88	78	62	S W	7.0	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	29.876	29.897	89	73	59	S W	2.2	...	.....	b
		16	29.731	29.752	88	79	65	S W	5.8	...	.....	b
	23rd	10	29.853	29.874	88	79	65	S	1.8	...	.....	b
		16	29.711	29.762	89	80	66	S W	6.5	...	.....	b
ANKUR.	24th	10	29.803	29.814	87	78	65	S W	1.5	...	.....	b
		16	29.700	29.811	87	79	68	W	0.8	...	.....	b
	25th	10	29.898	29.919	91	81	63	S W	3.1	...	.....	b
		16	29.760	29.781	88	80	69	W	9.0	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th April 1874.H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table, reduced to Sea-level, with observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
			North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.			
Port Blair	29.983	79.3	27	30	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	88 N, 25 E	185.0	8.46
Madras	30.055	71.9	12	27	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 N, 56 E	110.7	...
Vizagapatam	30.063	75.3	...	10	31	37	17	7	18	4	...	...	44 S, 45 E	30.1	8.21
Akyab	30.053	67.1	31	22	3	...	1	11	28	28	...	...	55 N, 33 W	81.2	9.10
Pala Point	30.089	68.0	9	29	7	5	4	33	10	13	3	11	11 N, 56 W	...	...
Cuttack	30.061	71.3	8	24	7	4	10	11	11	5	...	44	7 N, 30 E	44.6	8.47
Saugor Island	30.073	67.5	17	24	17	8	29	18	4	7	...	...	15 S, 65 E	103.7	7.57
Chittagong	30.070	64.7	48	11	2	1	1	6	27	30	...	...	65 N, 31 W	12.0	9.34
Calcutta	30.068	66.9	17	26	9	1	17	24	11	10	...	...	18 N, 43 W	19.5	...
Burdwan	30.069	63.8	11	6	2	2	5	9	14	13	...	...	42 N, 62 W	45.3	8.63
Jessore	30.065	63.3	15	...	2	3	6	8	6	22	...	...	40 N, 54 W	47.2	8.18
Dacca	30.070	63.7	8	5	1	3	10	15	19	18	...	33	32 N, 88 W	49.8	8.04
Silchar	...	60.8	...	6	17	9	2	10	7	1	...	56	15 S, 51 E	25.4	7.27
Hazareebagh	30.076	65.0	1	2	4	5	3	4	16	27	...	...	51 N, 65 W	120.3	8.19
Berhampore	30.075	63.0	13	6	4	3	3	6	9	15	...	3	37 N, 36 W	36.7	8.02
Gya	30.053	63.2	9	7	7	4	1	2	10	6	6	10	21 N, 4 W	48.3	8.70
Patna	30.126	61.3	...	2	5	6	3	8	29	6	...	3	47 S, 72 W	74.0	7.04
Monghyr	30.060	61.3	3	5	7	...	1	20	17	7	2	...	49 S, 82 W	40.3	7.4
Darjeeling	...	...	1	1	19	16	15	29	29	13	...	4	34 S, 37 W	...	4.00
Sebsaugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.2	5.10
Gowahparah	30.073	62.4	6	10	20	3	3	3	8	8	...	1	28 N, 49 E	92.9	7.40
Benares	30.069	58.8	...	9	12	2	5	6	26	...	...	2	18 S, 68 W	80.4	...
Boorkee	30.097	56.1	...	2	...	13	2	16	3	30	...	57	20 W	44.9	6.58

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1874.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1874.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In		
April ...	15th	29.797	95.0	80.0	144.5	80.2	70.7	75.1	0.70	S	0.4	193.5	...	...	Clear and stratoni.
	16th	831	94.3	70.5	145.0	85.6	78.8	74.0	.69	S S W	1.7	275.5	...	●	Clear. Brisk wind from 8½ A.M. to 5½ P.M.
	17th	777	98.5	78.7	145.9	86.7	79.4	75.0	.69	SSW & SW	0.5	277.6	...	...	Clear.
	18th	723	90.2	78.5	150.0	87.1	80.0	75.7	.70	S S W & S by W	1.0	253.4	...	...	Chiefly clear. Brisk wind from 1 to 11 P.M.
	19th	000	95.0	80.8	145.0	86.4	80.2	75.9	.72	S by W & S	0.8	242.4	...	...	Clear and scuds.
	20th	718	94.5	80.5	144.0	86.2	80.5	76.5	.74	S S W & S	0.5	268.2	...	...	Clear and cumuli.
	21st	766	93.7	80.0	143.0	85.8	80.4	70.6	.75	S S W & S	0.6	272.8	...	...	Clear and overcast. Lightning on W. at 8 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	20.7
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	99.2
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	99.7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.71
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.75
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	0.70
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	6.65
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	4.17

GOPENAATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th April 1874.

**Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the
Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of March 1874.**

LATITUDE 22° 33' 1" North, Longitude 88° 20' 34" East. Height of the cistern of the
standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

Inches.

Mean height of the barometer for the month	...	...	29·834
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 10 A.M. on the 12th	...	...	30·071
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 5 P.M. on the 24th	...	...	29·580
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·491
Mean of the daily max. pressures	...	...	29·914
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	29·762
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	...	...	0·152

Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	78·2
Max. temperature occurred at 3 and 4 P.M. on the 20th	...	...	96·4
Min. temperature occurred at 6 A.M. on the 13th	...	...	63·4
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	...	...	33·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	...	...	88·2
Ditto ditto min. ditto	...	...	70·6
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	...	...	13·6

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	...	...	70·2
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	...	...	8·0
Computed mean dew-point for the month	...	...	64·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	13·6

Inches.

Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·609
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Troy grain.

Mean weight of vapour for the month	6·59
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·66
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity	...	...	0·64
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	...	...	139·6

Inches.

Rained 9 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	...	...	0·78
Total amount of rain during the month	...	...	1·94
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	...	...	1·52
Prevailing direction of the wind	...	S.W., S.S.W. & W.S.W.	

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEA,

In charge of the Observatory.

The 27th April 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1874, on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total traffic receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	28,893	18,804 8 3	1,723 14 11	194,309 0	65,057 10 9	5,063 12 5	7,687 7 4
Or per mile of railway	179	118 13 3	10 17 10	1,223 0	411 1 9	37 13 9	45 11 7
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	410,189	3,26,828 11 9	29,950 1 9	1,500,037 0	7,40,280 6 9	69,445 8 7	99,404 13 4
Total for 15 weeks	438,882	3,45,633 4 0	31,682 19 8	1,784,405 0	8,05,338 1 6	75,509 1 0	107,092 0 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,985	18,364 6 2	1,683 8 0	109,140 12	27,064 6 7	2,535 18 1	4,219 6 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	179	117 5 6	10 15 1	697 15	176 12 4	16 1 1	28 19 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	489,897	3,71,723 7 4	34,074 10 9	2,301,912 37	4,29,626 1 5	39,362 1 1	78,456 17 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	124,944	1,68,017 0 10	15,401 12 0	1,496,948 30	6,55,544 9 0	60,091 11 8	75,493 3 8
Or per mile of railway ...		131 4 3	12 0 8		513 2 3	46 19 11	59 19 7
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	1,551,106	21,24,973 7 7	222,389 2 10	21,680,021 10	92,90,996 13 11	832,224 11 6	1,074,513 17 4
Total for 15 weeks ...	1,676,050	25,92,989 14 5	237,690 14 10	23,182,970 0	99,52,541 8 11	912,316 6 2	1,150,007 1 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	132,016	2,06,231 14 5	18,904 11 10	776,004 0	8,87,292 15 0	35,501 17 1	54,406 8 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		161 1 11	14 16 5		802 9 2	27 14 8	42 10 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,833,017	27,00,100 1 0	253,017 19 0	12,271,285 30	60,61,911 0 7	535,675 3 6	809,093 3 0

* Rs. 70,404-8-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,606	17,740 5 0	1,629 17 1	175,849 30	182,578 0 0	1,917 17 4	6,447 14 6
Or per mile of railway ...		79 8 10	7 5 10		235 2 7	21 11 2	28 17 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	74,871	2,91,393 14 3	23,960 7 5	1,996,125 10	4,74,159 3 3	47,464 11 11	67,424 19 4
Total for 15 weeks ...	79,477	2,79,108 1 3	25,590 4 6	1,942,335 0	5,16,717 12 3	49,283 9 3	73,872 13 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,421	14,042 7 7	1,529 4 6	82,041 10	21,466 5 6	1,967 15 0	3,496 19 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...		74 10 3	6 16 10		96 0 9	8 16 1	15 12 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	80,604	2,65,413 10 4	24,360 5 0	1,197,435 0	3,39,827 5 6	31,150 16 10	55,517 1 10

* Maunds 30,000 and Rs. 10,000 added on account of difference between approximate and audited returns of food-grains due by Government for previous weeks.

† Rs. 9,363-4-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food grains due by Government for this week.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	7,374	1,098 0 0	109 18 0	16,662 0	605 0 0	60 10 0	170 6 0
Or per mile of railway ...	263	39 0 0	8 18 0	595 0	21 8 0	2 3 0	6 1 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year...	130,476	10,283 0 0	1,929 6 0	293,808 0	9,852 0 0	985 4 0	2,914 10 0
Total for 15 weeks ...	137,850	20,391 0 0	2,039 2 0	310,470 0	10,457 0 0	1,045 14 0	3,084 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,560	1,021 3 0	102 3 3	34,935 0	1,170 0 3	117 0 1	219 3 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	199	36 7 6	3 12 11	1,248 0	41 12 6	4 3 7	7 16 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	123,975	19,302 14 0	1,980 5 9	402,449 0	14,653 13 3	1,465 5 9	3,339 11 6

